

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 1998-99

(264)



University Grants Commission  
New Delhi

**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**  
**1998-99**

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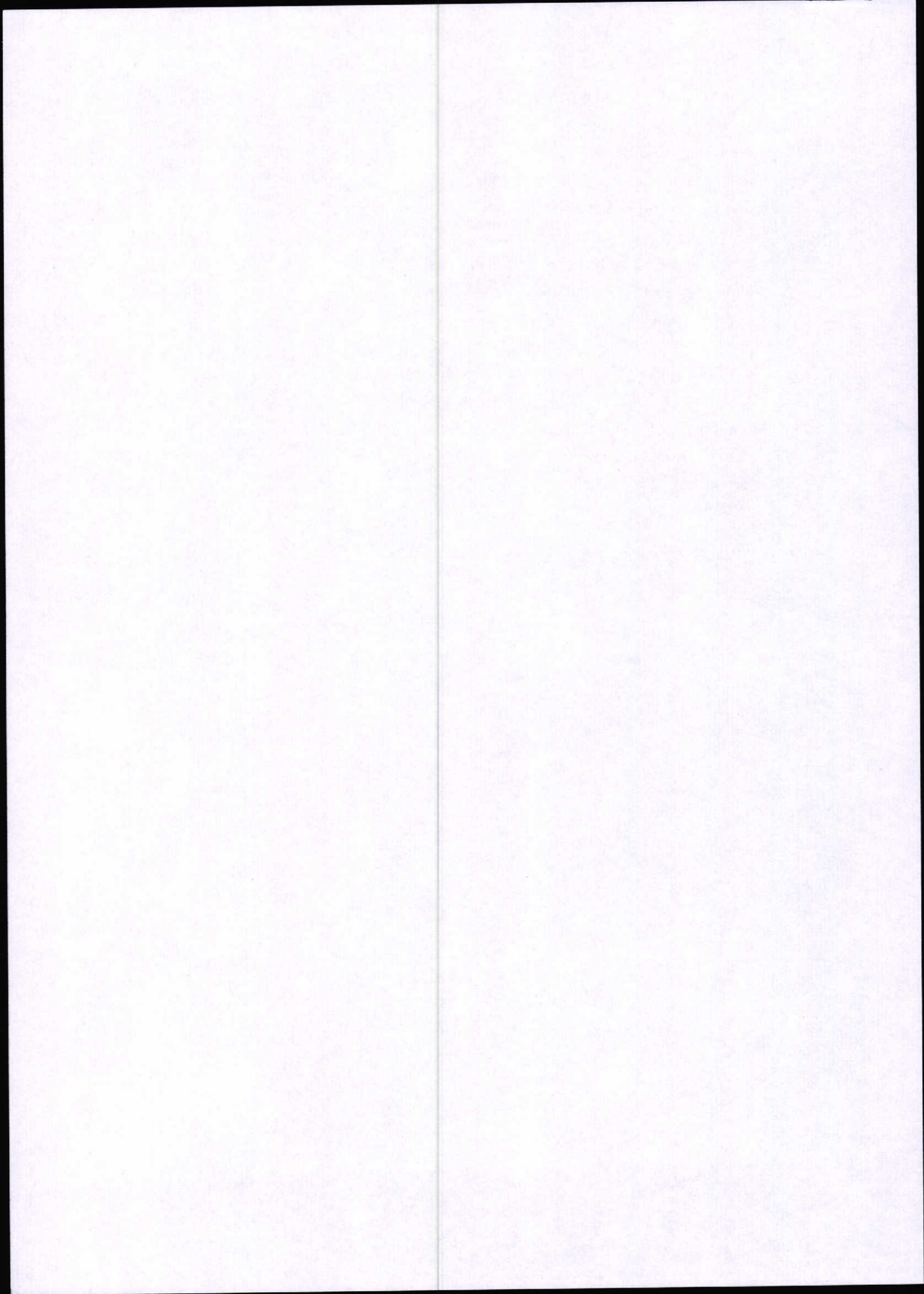
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# I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 THE ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE UGC

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is a statutory organization 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 Chairman, Vice-Chairman and ten other members appointed by the Central Government. The Chairman 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 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:

	SANC-TIONED	WORKING					
		Men	%age	Women	%age	Total	%age
Group 'A'	133	81	87.1%	12	12.9%	93	100%
Group 'B'	115	76	75.2%	25	24.8%	101	100%
Group 'C'	472	230	60.2%	152	39.8%	382	100%
Group 'D'	136	92	89.3%	11	10.7%	103	100%
	856	479 (70.5%)		200 (29.5%)		679 (100%)	

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

The Commission has established regional offices at Hyderabad, Pune, Bhopal, Ghaziabad, Calcutta and Guwahati besides approving establishment of three more regional centres at Bangalore, Jaipur and Chandigarh. This will facilitate the colleges and Universities which fall under these centres to have easy access / interaction with the UGC.

## 1.2 LEGAL DESK

The University Grants Commission set up a Legal Desk in 1989, exclusively to attend to and monitor the court cases in which the UGC is impleaded as one of the parties. As and when the notice of the court cases are received, the assistance of the concerned division dealing with the subject-matter is obtained. In case it is decided to defend the case, counsels are engaged to defend the interest of the UGC. Generally, the Central Government Standing Counsels are engaged and wherever it is considered absolutely necessary, private advocates are also engaged. Over the years, the number of court cases has increased substantially. The Legal Desk is not fully equipped with professional legal personnel. Therefore, at present, it is being managed by a Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary, in addition to Desk Officer and some supporting staff.

## 1.3 FAKE UNIVERSITIES

The Commission at its meeting in April, 1996 decided to set up a Cell in the UGC to deal exclusively with the menace of existence of Fake Universities in the country.

In pursuance of the above decision, the Commission set up the Fake Universities Cell on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1996. The main functions of the Cell are as under :-

1. The Cell would collect information through print-media, different publications and other sources. It would also scan through all the important national and regional languages newspapers, and other possible sources, received in the Commission's office and would bring all cases/instances of fake universities to the notice of the Commission.
2. The Cell would continue to liaise with different agencies of the Government of India/State Government and take such measures as are necessary for arresting the menace of fake institutions.
3. The Cell would also look into the complaints of mis-use of funds by the universities/colleges as well as complaints regarding irregularities by the UGC in the financial assistance to the universities/colleges.

The Commission has also been issuing a press release at the beginning of each academic session in the national dailies advising the aspiring students, parents and the public at large, not to pursue higher education courses with such self-styled universities/vishwavidyalayas which are functioning unauthorisedly in different parts of the Country.

A list of fake universities (as per UGC record) as on 31.03.1999 is given below:

#### **LIST OF FAKE UNIVERSITIES AS ON 31.03.1999**

1. Maithali University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP)/Jagat Puri, Delhi
4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, New Delhi
5. Indian Education Council of UP, Lucknow (UP)
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Paryag, Allahabad (UP)
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (UP)
9. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu
10. \*Bharatiya Shiksha Parishad (UP) Open Vishwavidyalaya, Lucknow (UP)
11. St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala
12. National University, Nagpur
13. United Nations University, Delhi
14. Vocational University, Delhi
15. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)
16. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh, (UP)

17. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur
18. Urdu University, Motia Park, Bhopal

\*The District Court at Lucknow has granted an interim stay to this Institution for being called a Fake Institution pending decision in the main writ. The UGC has filed an application for the vacation of the Interim orders and decision has not yet been taken by the Government. Therefore, the matter is sub-judice.

#### 1.4 VIGILANCE CELL

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India to check corruption effectively and to provide a clean and corruption-free atmosphere, the University Grants Commission has set up a Vigilance Cell with a strength of a Section Officer, who will work under the supervision and guidance of the Chief Vigilance Officer appointed by the Central Vigilance Commission.

The main function of the Cell are prevention, detection and punishment of corrupt and investigating cases of misconduct, which include cases relating to :

- i. Dis-proportionate assets
- ii. False documents
- iii. Favours
- iv. Cheating
- v. Abuse of position
- vi. Mis-appropriation
- vii. Private business
- viii. Negligence/carelessness
- ix. Mis-conduct/misbehaviour

The Cell takes steps to un-cover cases of mis-conduct which have accrued in the past and to prevent such occurrences in the future.

The Cell dose liaison work and keeps a close liaison between the organization, the Chief Vigilance Commission and the C.B.I. The Cell investigates into the complaints received for time to time.

All circulars received from the Central Vigilance Commission are circulated in the UGC, including its Regional Offices.

The Cell also submits quarterly statistical returns regarding vigilance cases and reports on anti-corruption measures and vigilance cases to the Central Vigilance Commission regularly.

The Vigilance Cell has been engaged in the following tasks during the year.

- Measures have been taken to strengthen the preventive vigilance by streamlining the procedures, by modifying the guidelines for various schemes, programmes, simplifying the procedure of releasing grants; introducing payment to universities and colleges through electronic transfer and eliminating TR 42 bills and making information regarding schemes and programmes easily accessible to public through publications as well as making it available on UGC website.
- In order to activate the vigilance machinery, all universities and colleges were informed, conduct rules were circulated to all UGC employees and procedure for giving vigilance clearance has been modified. Constant watch is being kept on arrear reports, purchase/tender information, monthly pay bills as well as payment of TA/DA.
- Expeditious action was taken in conducting preliminary investigation on the complaints received in the UGC.

## 1.5 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	772.87*
NON-PLAN	388	845	1906.45	1543.97*
TOTAL	621	1420 <sup>c</sup>	2937.41	2316.84*

\* For the year 1997-98 and 1998-99

The Plan grant is utilized 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 towards the 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 burgeoning number of students and institutions in the system of higher education and the consequential increase in the needs of all kinds, the financial resources available to the UGC, particularly the allocations to it in the plan, fall far short of the funds required to promote both development and improvement of standards simultaneously.

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received, allocations made to types of institutions and activities during 1998-99 are given in the three tables 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4.

**Table 1.2**  
**GRANTS RECEIVED DURING 1998-99**

(Rs.in crores)

		PLAN	NON-PLAN
1.	Grant-in-aid	333.96	998.97
2.	SACC	28.00	--
3.	Engineering and Technology	27.74	
4.	Sports*	1.50	
	Total	391.20	998.97

\* Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

**Table 1.3**  
**NON-PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1998-99**

(Rs.in Crores)

	Type of Institutions	Non-Plan Grant	% of Total Non-Plan Grant
1.	Maintenance to :		
	a) Central Universities	623.33	62.34
	b) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	249.09	24.91
	c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	56.24	5.62

2.	Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships etc.	24.95	2.49
3.	Inter-University Institutions	0.76	0.08
4.	State Universities	4.86	0.49
5.	Specific Grant for State Universities	20.15	2.01
6.	Non-University Institutions	1.26	0.13
7.	UGC Establishment Expenses	19.27	1.93
	Total (Non-Plan)	999.91	100.00

**Table 1.4**  
**PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1998-99**

**(Rs.in Crores)**

	Type of Institutions	Plan Grant	% of Total Plan Grant
1.	State Universities*	110.26	29.39
2.	Colleges of State Universities	127.11	33.89
3.	Central Universities	71.69	19.11
4.	Inter-University Centres	36.27	9.67
5.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	19.67	5.24
6.	Miscellaneous	4.81	1.28
7.	Colleges of Central Universities	5.32	1.42
	Total (Plan)	375.13	100.00

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

## 1.6 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

### 1.6.1 UGC NOTIFICATION ON REVISION OF PAY SCALES

Subsequent to the constitution of Rastogi Committee for determining the pay scales and service conditions of the teachers and the Commission's deliberation on it, the University Grants Commission on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1998 issued a notification on revision of pay scales, minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers in universities and colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards. The salient features of the notification were as follows.

- Pay scales for academic staff of the Departments of Adult and Education, Women's Studies, Academic Staff Colleges and Science Instrumentation Centre should be equivalent to those of of the corresponding levels and they should have same desi channel of promotion provided they have equivalent qualifications
- The direct recruitment to the posts of Lecturers, Readers and Profe Universities and Colleges shall be on the basis of merit through advertisement and selections by the duly constituted Selection Cor be set up under the Statutes/Ordinances of the concerned univer Committees should have a minimum of three experts, the he concerned Department and the principal of the concerned College selection of college teachers).
- It would be optional for the university to exempt Ph.D. holders fro to require NET, in their case, either as a desirable or essential qualif appointment as Lecturers in the University Departments and Colle minimum requirement of 55% should not be insisted upon for P Readers, Registrars, Deputy Registrars, Librarians, Deputy L Directors of Physical Education, Deputy Directors of Physical Educ for the existing incumbents who are already in the University system.
- A relaxation of 5% may be provided, from 55% to 50% of the mark Ph.D. degree holders who have passed their Master's degree prior September, 1991.
- A relaxation of 5% may be provided from 55% to 50% of the n Masters level for SC/ST candidates.
- Four and two advance increments will be admissible to those who hol and M.Phil. degrees, respectively, at the time of recruitment as Lecturer
- Candidates with D.Litt/D.Sc. should be given benefit on par with Ph. candidates with M. Litt. on par with M.Phil.
- One increment will be admissible to those teachers with M.Phil. who a Ph.D. within two years of recruitment.
- A Lecturer with Ph.D. will be eligible for two advance increments she/he moves into Selection Grade.
- A teacher will be eligible for two advance increments as and when s acquires a Ph.D. degree in her/his service career.

- Minimum length of service for eligibility to move into the grade of Lecturer (Senior scales) would be four years for those with Ph.D., five years for those with M.Phil, and six years for others at the level of Lecturer, and for eligibility to move into the grade of Lecturer (Selection Grade)/Reader, the minimum length of service as Lecturer (Selection Scale) shall be uniformly five years.
- For movement into grades of Reader and above, the minimum eligibility criterion would be Ph.D. Those without Ph.D. can go up to the level of Lecturer (Selection Grade).
- A Reader with a minimum of eight years of service in that grade will be eligible to be considered for appointment as Professor.
- The requirement of participation in orientation/refresher courses/summer institutes, each of at least 3 to 4 weeks duration, and consistently satisfactory performance appraisal reports, shall be the mandatory requirements for Career Advancement from Lecturer to Lecturer (Senior Scale) and from Lecturer (Senior Scale) to Lecturer (Selection Grade). Wherever the requirement of orientation/refresher courses has remained incomplete, the promotions would not be held up but these must be completed by the year 2000.
- The minimum qualifications for appointment of part-time teachers should be the same as that of regular teachers and selected by regularly constituted Selection Committees. They can be appointed on a contract appointment if only for a short period or as permanent half-time/proportionate time employees against half/proportionate salary of the scale and should include proportionate increments, dearness allowance and any other permissible benefits.
- Teachers will retire at the age of 62. However, it is open to a university or a college to re-employ a superannuated teacher according to the existing guidelines framed by the UGC, up to the age of 65 years. The benefit in service, up to a maximum of 3 years, should be provided for the teachers who have acquired Ph.D. degree at the time of entry.

#### **1.6.2 SCHEME FOR TEACHERS IN ISOLATED BORDER AREA UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.**

The University Grants Commission has formulated a scheme to facilitate teachers from the North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim to interact with faculty members in the universities and colleges in other parts of the country. Since the teachers working in the border areas are geographically isolated, the scheme has been drafted to enable such teachers to spend specific periods in other universities to give them opportunities for interaction with the best in the country.

Under this scheme, a teacher is permitted to visit any university as a guest teacher for interacting with the teachers in that university in the specific areas to develop inputs in their teaching, research or experience in extension work.

### **1.6.3 SCHEME FOR DISABLED**

The Commission has formulated a scheme to assist university/college teachers to facilitate Teacher's Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE) and Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (Disabled persons) (HEPSN). The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- (i) To encourage Universities/Colleges of Education in India to promote teacher preparation programmes in the field of special education.
- (ii) To provide equal educational opportunities and experiences to disabled persons in higher education institutions.
- (iii) To create an awareness among the functionaries of higher education about the specific educational needs of persons with disabilities.
- (iv) To equip the higher education institutions with the facilities to provide access to disabled persons.
- (v) To provide appropriate financial assistance to disabled individuals to increase their sustainability in higher education.
- (vi) To explore suitable placement for the educated disabled graduates in public as well as private sector enterprises.
- (vii) To monitor the implementation of all existing and future legislation and policies pertaining to higher education of persons with disabilities.

### **1.6.4. FEE DETERMINATION FOR SELF-FINANCING UNIVERSITIES**

The University Grants Commission on 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1998 issued regulations for admission and fees for private non-aided professional institutions. These were applicable to colleges affiliated to universities which were operating on no grant-in-aid basis, institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act which were operating on self-financing basis, universities not receiving grant-in-aid from Central Government or State Governments and the universities established as a joint venture between a private trust or society and a State Government. These regulations were circulated to all the universities and as a follow up of these regulations, the University Grants Commission has proceeded to formulate fee structure for three self-financing deemed to be universities namely, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Ramachandra Medical College and Bharati Vidyapeeth. The State Level Committees will be formed to determine the fee for self-financing colleges under the control of State Governments.

#### **1.6.5 WORKSHOP ON TRAINING OF ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATORS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION**

The University Grants Commission has set up a task force to develop the programme for university administrators to strengthen the planning and management capabilities, keeping in view the recent developments and the future challenges of the higher education. With a view to explore the future strategies for training of university and college administrators, particularly in the context of future challenges of development of higher education, a three-day workshop on "Training of Academic Administrators for Higher Education" was held at the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, from March 17 -19, 1999. Three organizations, namely, the UGC, the International Institute of Educational Planning (IIEP), Paris and the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) jointly organized this workshop. The British Council, the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute and the United States Educational Foundation of India also sent their representatives to the workshop.

The objectives of the workshop were two-fold viz., to generate ideas and identify key issues in university administration keeping in view the future challenges and to discuss IIEP training modules on Staff and Financial Management in the Indian context.

#### **1.6.6. POST GRADUATE CENTRES**

Post-graduate Centres are Centres housed away from universities, with one or more departments offering PG teaching and research courses. The University Grants Commission had funded 13 such PG Centres of various universities during the Eighth Plan. Two of these Centres have since become universities, namely, the Guru Jambheshwar University and Periyar University respectively. The Commission has decided to finance the remaining 11 PG Centres during the Ninth Plan period also. In addition, the Commission has received proposals from the new PG Centres of various universities.

#### **1.6.7. NINTH PLAN ALLOCATION**

The University Grants Commission received an allocation of Rs.2,000 crores from the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the Ninth Plan against bare minimum requirement of Rs.4,600 crores. Based on the allocation received from the Ministry, the allocations were made to the different universities during the Ninth Plan. In the Ninth Plan, the UGC plans to give one-third grant to universities based on the performance scores of each university which would be evaluated through a performance appraisal proforma developed by the UGC. Nearly 140 universities have sent their performance appraisal proforma to the UGC and the same were being processed to evaluate their performance scores.

#### **1.6.8 REGULATIONS FOR MINIMUM STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRST DEGREE AND MASTER'S DEGREE.**

The University Grants Commission has issued regulations for minimum standards of instructions for award of first degree and for the Masters degree. As per these regulations, no student shall be eligible for admission to first degree course unless he/she has successfully completed 12 years of schooling and no student shall be eligible for award of Bachelors degree unless he/she has successfully completed a three year programme. Moreover, no student shall be eligible for admission to Master's degree unless he/she has successfully completed three years bachelor's degree. Also, no student shall be liable for award of the Master's degree unless he/she has successfully completed a two year programme. The regulations also mention that the actual number of teaching days in a university should be 180 and that no teacher shall be appointed who does not fulfil the minimum qualifications prescribed by the University Grants Commission.

#### **1.6.9 SPECIFICATION OF DEGREES**

As per Section 22 of the UGC Act, no degree is valid unless it is specified by the UGC. The last degree was specified by the UGC in 1975. The work of specification was again taken up during the year after 24 years and a committee was constituted to specify new degrees being offered by various universities.

#### **1.6.10 MEETING OF THE UGCs OF THE SAARC REGION**

The representatives of the University Grants Commission and those who are looking after higher education in the countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) region met in New Delhi from 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1998. Charting a new course of action in the cause of higher education they decided to adopt the following agenda for the meeting.

- Share experiences in planning, curriculum development, financing and management of the system in their respective countries;
- Discuss the future policy thrusts required for the 21<sup>st</sup> century;
- Develop programmes of cooperation in the areas of higher education;
- Plan the conference of vice-chancellors of the SAARC region.

Delegates from all the SAARC countries except Bangladesh participated. The meeting adopted the following declaration after two days of deliberations:

1. The UGCs are apex institutions for the development, coordination and maintenance of standards of higher education in their respective countries. It is, therefore, relevant and important to share experiences in this field on a regular basis. Therefore, regular meetings of the UGCs of the SAARC

region should become an important activity of cooperation in higher education.

2. The countries in this region should seek to formulate a vision for the development of higher education. A small group may be constituted by the SAARC Secretariat consisting of the UGCs and experts for developing a vision paper and a perspective plan for the development of higher education in the region for the next 20-25 years.
3. Staff development for academicians and administrators is an important requirement of this region. Some programmes under the auspices of the SAARC may be organized for staff development. Bilateral arrangements for staff development will be encouraged in this region. In order to have better interaction among the universities, a meeting of the vice-chancellors and other officers and academicians of the universities should be convened.
4. The higher education system in this region has also to address itself to the issue of operation of foreign universities in their respective countries. It may be appropriate to evolve certain mechanisms to ensure that students get the right type of education. For mutual benefit, a multi-lateral programme may be offered among universities of this region.
5. Resource constraint is a real problem for the development of higher education system. Higher education is going to be crucial for the development of countries in this region. Consequently, governments of the respective countries may consider providing adequate resources. The UGCs in this region should come together to evolve strategies for resource mobilization and efficient use of existing resources by the universities.
6. To facilitate curriculum reforms/development, the UGCs may promote exchange of information, and programme may be made flexible and relevant. The UGCs may also encourage joint research projects among universities in this region.
7. UGCs may network among themselves and help networking of the universities in this region. Exchange of scholars and students should be encouraged.

#### **1.6.11. ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF VICE-CHANCELLORS**

The Annual Conference of Vice-Chancellors was convened by the University Grants Commission on 17-18 December, 1998 at Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalyaya,

Indore. The theme of the conference was "Higher Education and Social Changes." Padma Vibushan Prof.(Ms.) Usha Ben Mehta was the Chief Guest.

The conference was attended by Vice-Chancellors from over 160 universities of the country and several academicians from foreign countries. A book titled "Indian Universities: Towards Nation Building" published by the UGC was released by Prof. Usha Ben Mehta on the occasion. The conference made the following main recommendations :

- The kind of education need to be developed to foster the growth of modern society as envisaged in our constitution which ensures quality, justice, fraternity and freedom to all citizens of the country.
- Higher education should mobilize the leadership to act as an equalizer and energizer to nationalism and development.
- Education policy and programmes should have its relevance according to the changing economic, political and the social system.
- Efforts may be made to focus on uneducated, first generation learners and scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.
- Courses be introduced which have social relevance, curricula be designed as per manpower needs and to meet changing environment due to globalization and modernization.
- Right type of education with flexibility, diversity and practical orientation as well as making education a life long process will bring desired change in the society.
- More stress be given to introduce practical oriented/ job oriented courses in higher education institutions.
- Provision be made for multiple entry to degree/diploma programmes opting elective courses with cafeteria approach.
- Practical training in industrial houses, business firms, production centres be explored.
- Comprehensive syllabus be worked out to develop value system among the students.
- Experience of other universities may be utilized to bring social change through various measures.
- Life-long education be achieved through tie up between conventional and open system of learning.
- Modular courses, teacher trainign by industries, student's project, development of information system, be explored.
- Whether internship as is being practice by medical colleges could be adopted to involve students in social sector before awarding degrees.
- University community should become agent of change.

- Distance education with new technologies such as satellite communication, fiber optics cable and computer could be used to train new groups of learners and supplement higher education.
- Life long education may be encouraged through formal and un-formal system of education for working people.
- A culture human rights may be developed through introducing human right education in various subjects. Human Rights education need not be confined to the classroom teaching but extended by giving community exposure.

#### **1.6.12 CONFERENCE ON 'AUTONOMY OF COLLEGES IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY' .**

A three-day Conference on "Autonomy of Colleges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century" was held in Pune, from November 9-11, 1998. A large number of experts in higher education and principals of colleges and State Govt. officials attended the conference.

A group of experts at the Conference considered favourably the expansion of autonomy in colleges and recommended the following :

- a) Promote autonomy by way of creating awareness and meaningful understanding of autonomy and its advantages. UGC may take up such promotional activity involving the existing autonomous colleges.
- b) Co-ordination between autonomous colleges in different regions may be encouraged through a system of consortia for autonomous colleges in that region. The consortium could consider sharing of resources both in terms of infrastructural facilities and academic expertise.

## 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 a twelve fold increase in the number of universities and twenty two fold increase in the number of colleges while students enrolment has gone up by nearly twenty eight times.

#### 2.1 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 2070 over the period 1994-95 to 1998-99. 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 384 colleges established during the five year period from 1994-95 to 1998-99. The pace of growth was also high in Karnataka (275), Tamil Nadu (216), Maharashtra (187), Uttar Pradesh (148), Madhya Pradesh (146) and Assam (100). Increase in the number of Colleges in some other states over this period was not significant while in five states like Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Goa there was single digit increase. Similarly, in the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Pondicherry, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh and Delhi there was also single digit increase in the number of colleges over this period. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep did not register any increase in the number of colleges over this period.

As many as 411 new colleges were established during 1998-99, bringing the total number of colleges to 11089 in 1998-99 as against 10678 colleges in 1997-98.

At the end of 1998-99, the total number of colleges recognized under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act was 5031 as against 4883 in the previous year.

There were 227 universities and deemed universities at the end of 1998-99. The new universities established in the reporting year were :

#### (A) State Universities

1. The Tamilnadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai
2. Maharshi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Viswavidyalaya, Jabalpur (MP)

3. Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar (Punjab)
4. Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences, Gangtok
5. Indraprastha Viswavidyalaya, Delhi

(B) Institutions established by State Legislature Act.

1. Chennai Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai

**Table 2.1**  
**TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1998-99**

	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>No.</b>
1.	Central Universities	16@
2.	State Universities	160*
3.	Open Universities	7
4.	institutions deemed to be Universities	40
5.	Institutions established through State legislation	5
6.	Colleges	11089**

@ 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, 8 Medical Universities and 4 Technical Universities

\*\* Provisional

## 2.2 STUDENTS 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. Whereas, the students enrolment trends with respect to the state, stage and faculty have been indicated for a five-year period from 1994-95 to 1998-99, in Annexure-III. The growth in student enrolment during this period occurred at a moderate but steady rate, with the average increase in enrolment from 1994-95 to 1998-99 works out to 5.0 per cent per annum, while the increase in 1998-99 over 1997-98 was 4.8 per cent.

State-wise position indicated that the average increase in enrolment in all states over the five year period (1994-95 to 1998-99) ranges between plus one and minus one per cent around the national average of 5.0 per cent.

In 1998-99, an estimated 74.18 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 the total 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 per cent 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 1998-99 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 per cent of the total enrolment was in the three faculties of Arts, Sciences and Commerce while the remaining 20 per cent was in the Professional faculties.

## **2.3 DOCTORAL DEGREES**

The number of doctoral degrees awarded showed an increase from 10408 in 1996-97 to 10712 in 1997-98. Out of the total number awarded in 1997-98, the Faculty

of Arts had the highest number with 3929 degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 3798 degrees. These two faculties together accounted for nearly 72 per cent of the total number of doctoral degrees awarded. This trend is similar to the trend observed earlier.

#### **2.4 PROFESSIONAL DEGREES**

The students enrolled in professional courses are a mere 18 per cent of the total enrolment. In a country which depends on agriculture and allied occupations, enrolment in agriculture is just 1.1 per cent and in Veterinary Science, it is miniscule 0.3 per cent.

#### **2.5 FACULTY STRENGTH**

In 1998-99, the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was 3.42 lakh as against 3.31 lakh teachers 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 1998-99.

### III GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES UNDER NON – PLAN (MAINTENANCE) AND PLAN (DEVELOPMENT) SCHEMES

#### 3.1 UNIVERSITIES ASSISTED BY THE UGC

The Commission provides financial assistance to Central, State and Deemed to be Universities. Assistance to Central and some of the Deemed Universities is provided both under Non-Plan and Plan schemes while assistance to State Universities is provided only under Plan schemes.

##### (A) CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES :

Out of 16 Central Universities, 15 Universities are allocated development grant while 10 out of which are allocated maintenance grants in addition to development grants. 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. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, as they were established during the VIIIth Plan period.

##### Non-Plan Grants

The UGC provides Non-Plan grant to Central Universities and their Colleges including Medical Colleges to meet the recurring expenditure on salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff and for maintenance of laboratories, libraries, buildings, as also for obligatory payments such as taxes, telephones, postage, electricity, etc. Non-Plan support is also provided for other specific purposes which include grants for media-centres, Inter University Centres (IUCs) and for scholarships/fellowships.

During 1998-99, an amount of Rs.637.43 crores was released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 13 Central Universities as shown in table 3.1

**Table 3.1**  
**Non-Plan Assistance to Central Universities – 1998-99**

		(Rs.in Crores)
S.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	156.69
2.	Banaras Hindu University	165.87
3.	Delhi University	94.74
4.	Hyderabad University	26.68
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	32.58
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	55.95

7.	North Eastern Hill University	30.69
8.	Pondicherry University	12.58
9.	Viswa Bharati	40.59
10.	Assam University	6.26
11.	Tezpur University	4.31
12.	Nagaland University	8.81
13.	Dr. Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1.68
	Total	637.43

### Plan Grants

Plan grants are given for the development of Central Universities, their medical Colleges and the hospitals attached to them, as also to 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-third 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 out reach 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 grant from the UGC, are also eligible for a share over and above 60 per cent under the special scheme for women's hostels.

The UGC is assisting the development schemes of Central Universities since their inception. During 1998-99, there were 16 Central Universities, including the Indira Gandhi National Open University. This number includes the newly

established Central Universities viz., (I) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriy Vishwavidyalaya, and (ii) The Maulana Azad National Urdu University. Plan grants amounting to Rs.71.68 crores were released to the 15 Central Universities during 1998-99 as given in Table 3.2

**Table 3.2**  
**Plan Assistance to Central Universities 1998-99**

S.No.	Name of the University	Plan
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	6.12
2.	Banaras Hindu University	9.58
3.	Delhi University	8.16
4.	Hyderabad University	4.08
5.	Jamia Milia Islamia	3.96
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	4.51
7.	North Eastern Hill University	4.87
	Pondicherry University	4.36
9.	Viswa Bharati	4.10
10.	Assam University	3.36
11.	Tezpur University	3.71
12.	Nagaland University	8.27
13.	Dr. Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	3.60
14.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1.00
15.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	2.00
	Total	71.68

- Does not include Indira Gandhi National Open University which is directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

## **(B) STATE UNIVERSITIES**

There are 167 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 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1972, shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Government, UGC, or any other organization receiving funds from the Central Government, unless the Commission satisfies itself, as per the prescribed norms and procedures, that such a University is fit to receive grants.

At present, 116 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:

- 1) Staff - Both teaching and Technical staff (This is only for appointments above the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000-unrevised).
- 2) Equipment for laboratories, special office equipment (excluding furniture, fixtures and typewriters) and modern teaching aids, and for the repair of major equipment.
- 3) Books and Journals.
- 4) Buildings-Construction of new buildings and major repairs/renovation of old buildings. The buildings may be academic building, administrative block, staff quarters, hostels, guest house, etc.
- 5) Campus development-for construction of roads, electricity, water and sewerage lines, plantation and development of land etc.
- 6) Health Centre-This should be in the nature of dispensary. It should have basic facilities but specialist facility should not be attempted in the centre.
- 7) Student amenities-such facility may include canteen, recreation room, counselling centres for students, etc.
- 8) Jubilee Grants (for completing 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 years).
- 9) Establishment of College Development Council.
- 10) Programme Development.

During the year 1998-99, 116 eligible universities were provided plan development grants amounting to Rs.110.17 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 universities - 1998-99**  
**(excluding medical/agricultural universities)**

State	No. of Universities	Grants Paid (Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	9	11.40
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.60
Assam	2	1.90
Bihar	7	4.02
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.03
Jammu & Kashmir	2	2.32
Goa	1	1.14
Gujarat	7	7.85
Haryana	4	2.38
Karnataka	8	9.14

Kerala	4	4.66
Madhya Pradesh	11	7.72
Maharashtra	10	13.28
Manipur	1	1.34
Orissa	5	3.28
Punjab	3	5.14
Rajasthan	5	4.18
Tamil Nadu	12	11.30
Tripura	1	0.60
Uttar Pradesh	15	8.26
West Bengal	7	8.63
Total	116	110.17

The Commission after finalising the Ninth Plan Development Programme for State Universities during the last year 1997-98 for the entire plan period i.e. 1997-2002, released during the year 1998-99, a total development grant of Rs.110.17 crores (excluding medical/agricultural universities) as part of the total commitment of Rs.249.87 crores for the entire Ninth Plan Period to 116 eligible State Universities.

### (C) 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 specialization, rather than becoming a multi-faculty university of the general type.

During the year 1998-99, deemed university status was conferred on Chennai Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai

During the year 1998-99, 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 1998-99**

S.No.	Name of the Institute / University	Non-Plan (Rs. in Crores)
1)	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	1.46
2)	Birla Instt. of Technology, Ranchi	0.65

3)	Birla Instt. of Tech. And Science, Pilani	0.20
4)	Central Instt. of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	8.16
5)	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	3.57
6)	Forest Research Instt. Dehradun	0.01
7)	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	6.23
8)	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	6.69
9)	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar	5.81
10)	Indian Agricultural Research Instt., New Delhi	0.06
11)	Indian School of Science, Bangalore	0.50
12)	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	0.35
13)	International Instt. for Population Studies, Bombay	0.02
14)	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	5.13
15)	L.N. Instt. of Physical Educ., Gwalior	0.01
16)	National Museum Instt. of the History Conservation and Museology, Delhi	0.01
17)	National Instt. of Mental Health and Neuro Science, Bangalore	0.04
18)	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	2.41
19)	Sh. C.S. Nayayashastra Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.08
20)	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Vidyapith, New Delhi	3.23
21)	Sri Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Sc.& Higher Education for Women	6.83
22)	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	7.38

23)	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	0.01
24)	Tapar Instt. of Engg. And Tech., Patiala	0.30
25)	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune	0.02
26)	Central Instt. of Indian Languages, Mysore	0.02
	Total	59.18

**Table 3.5**  
**Plan Assistance to Institutions deemed to be universities during 1998-99**

S.No.	Name of the Institute / University	Non-Plan (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	2.25
2.	Birla Instt. of Technology, Ranchi	1.12
3.	Birla Instt. of Tech. And Science, Pilani	0.52
4.	Central Instt. of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	1.19
5.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	0.89
6.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	0.31
7.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	0.65
8.	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune	0.58
9.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	1.16
10.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	0.68
11.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	2.09
12.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar	0.68
13.	Indian School of Science, Bangalore	2.16
14.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	0.58

15.	International Instt. for Population Studies, Bombay	0.08
16.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.79
17.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	1.81
18.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	0.31
19.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	0.69
20.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Vidyapith, New Delhi	1.09
21.	Sri Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Sc.& Higher Education for Women	1.07
22.	Sh. Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam	0.49
23.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	1.43
24.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	0.36
25.	Tapar Instt. of Engg. and Tech., Patiala	0.48
26.	Sh. C.S. Nayayashastra Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.30
27.	L.N. Instt. of Physical Education, Gwalior	0.15
28.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	0.07
29.	National Museum Instt. of History & Arts Conservation, New Delhi	0.01
30.	School of Planning and Arct. , New Delhi	0.01
	Total	24.00

### **3.2 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR**

#### **3.2.1 Avinashilingam Institute For Home Science And Higher Education For Women, Coimbatore**

##### **New Courses**

The Institute has introduced the following new courses during 1998-99:-

- Two year Degree course in Fashion Designing.
- One year Diploma Course in Computer applications.
- Desk Top Printing and Publishing.

##### **Participation of Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops:-**

Forty eight Faculty Members participated in Several National and State Level Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc. organized by the different departments.

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

The Institute published four papers/articles on different topics viz., 'Profile of child labourers working in Beedi Industry', Performance of Bio-gas plant, 'Involving Rural Women in selected income generating activities', and 'Adulteration and Consumer Protection Acts and their features Part-II'.

##### **Restructuring of Courses Introduced:-**

- Community and Social Service, National Service Scheme and NCC were included as an integral part of the curriculum for all the U.G. and P.G. students.
- Women studies, Functional Literacy, Transfer of technology and Futurology were included in the P.G. syllabus.
- General Knowledge was introduced as a foundation course for the U.G. Programmes.

### **Measures for Improving Standards:-**

- The Institute has introduced the semester system with continuous internal assessment.
- Conducted Seminars, Work shops and refresher courses for staff members in improved methodology of teaching.

### **Interaction with the Society and Neighbourhood:-**

The Institute has intimate contact with the society and neighbourhood through the Community Social Service activities like Adult literacy, National Service Scheme Programme and several project works such as improvement of Rural Family storage and processing of food, Long term outcomes of Nutritional Intervention with low cost locally available foods on children from birth to 12 years, collaborative study on Young Women's Health and Development, Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP, Evaluation of the pattern of Edible Oil consumption in Indian Dietaries, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Social Components of ICDS, and Motivating Rural Poor Family for better living.

### **Measures of Examination Reforms:-**

- Continuous Internal Assessment was introduced in the undergraduate and postgraduate courses.
- Continuous Internal Assessment has been introduced for the first year undergraduate students. Evaluation by the students and teachers revealed the positive gains of the reforms and the scope for further improvements.
- Question papers have been modified so as to include objective type and multiple choice questions, Short answer questions and essay type questions.

### **Community Services and Extension Programmes:-**

- A Community College was set up during the year.
- The National Service Scheme of the University has 25 units with 2646 volunteers. NSS is a curricular component for the undergraduate, B.Ed. and B.E. students.
- One hundred Anganwadis have been adopted where regular activities are carried out by 2nd and 3rd year undergraduate students. A wide range of activities is carried out like, motivation for small savings, Yoga Training for Volunteers, Blood donations camp, AIDS awareness through camps and symposia, Orientation programmes, Refresher Courses, health and

sanitation programmes, special activities like visits to home for the aged, cleanliness drive, cookery demonstration, nutrition awareness, etc., General medical and eye camps and Veterinary camp.

### **Symposium on HIV/AIDS/STDS**

- Sponsored by NSS Regional Centre, the NSS cell of the Institute organised a two day symposium on HIV/AIDS/STDS and healthy life styles in February, 1999. The symposium emphasized the need to protect children and youth.
- Many activities were taken up by the NCC like blood donation, tree plantation, All India Trekking Expedition, Combined Annual Training Camp, Military Hospital Attachment Camp, Basic Leadership Camp etc.

### **Collaborative Programmes:-**

- i) Exchange Programme with Illinois State University and Internetting.

The faculty Exchange Programme between the institute and the Illinois State University commenced in March, 1997. The internet facility was initiated during the year. The USIA (United States Information Agency) has sanctioned a grant of \$ 10,000 for this purpose. About 500 faculty members, research scholars and post graduate students will be provided accessibility to the internet facility.

### **Collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University.**

Indira Gandhi National Open University has commissioned the Department of Human Development to conduct a Diploma Course in Early Childhood Education in the institute collaboration with them.

### **Young student Scientists Summer Programme for Students of VIII Standard.**

The Programme was initiated in May, 1998 under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology (NNSCST). A screening test was conducted for the second batch from Erode District. The selected candidates were oriented in March, 1999.

### **Facilities Provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-**

The Scheduled Caste and Tribe students are given a reservation of 18 percent and 1 percent respectively for admission to all the UG and PG courses respectively. They are also given reservation in employment to all the posts as well as admission in hostels.

### **Refresher Courses sponsored by UGC.**

Two refresher courses in Home Science, one in Biochemistry and one in Economics were conducted during the academic year. One Hundred and Nine Faculty members benefited.

### **Conferences, Symposia, Workshops, Seminars conducted.**

Several national and State Level conferences, symposia, workshops and seminars were conducted by the different faculties for the benefit of students and faculty members.

### **Research Projects**

A number of research projects have been undertaken by the various departments of the University. These Projects have been sponsored by the UGC as well as other organisations in India and abroad as given below:

#### **Research Projects.**

UGC Sponsored	-	4
Ministry of NCES	-	1
Van Leer Foundation, Netherlands	-	1
Bartimeus-Netherlands	-	1
Christoffel Blinden Mission	-	1
Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission	-	4
Tamil Nadu Forest Deptt.	-	1
Protein Technologies	-	1
Tamil Nadu State Aids Control Society	-	1

Three minor research projects were also undertaken by three faculty members during the year under report.

### **3.2.2 Banasthali Vidyapith**

#### **New Courses Introduced:**

During the year under review, Certificate course in English for conversation was introduced.

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

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

#### **Papers/Articles/Published by Teachers in learned journals and Monographs/Books Published:**

Twenty seven articles/ Papers by 14 teachers of the Vidyapith were published in various reputed Journals.

#### **Restructuring of Courses:**

The Courses were restructured keeping in view three broad objectives i.e.:-

- To train students for a modern liberal education having roots in Indian heritage to as to make them good individuals.
- To train them to become useful productive members of the society and
- To provide strong grounding for advanced academic work.

#### **Special Features of the Vidyapith's Educational Programme:**

- Curriculum revision has been done at all levels.
- A component of vocational nature has been introduced at the Undergraduate level.
- Diversification of areas of study has been done to include more area at the post-graduate level such as computer applications, clothing and textiles, Bio-science, Electronics and Applied Mathematics.
- Inter-disciplinary perspective in the study of different branches of knowledge especially in Social Sciences has been given due consideration.
- Examination reforms have been implemented in order to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of examination at each level.

- Attempts to generate study and reference material in Hindi have also been made. Some of the text-books of school level and under-graduate level have been developed.

#### **Measures for Improving standards:**

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

#### **Measures of Examination Reforms:**

- The syllabi for different examinations have been divided into units and the weightage has been also given.
- Examiners are free to repeat questions set in the previous examinations.
- Provision of 20% has been made for continuous assessment in theory as well as in practicals.

#### **Community Service and Extension programmes:**

Students of National Service Scheme have been taking part in planting trees and in conducting field visits to nearby villages; for literacy and health campaigns.

#### **Finances:**

During the year, the Government of Rajasthan passed a cabinet resolution to provide financial support to Banasthali Vidyapith. As a consequence, the Rajasthan Government would provide grants up to 60 per cent on the approved expenditure heads of higher education programmes of the Vidyapith.

#### **Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes:**

17% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 11% seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes for admission in various courses.

### **3.2.3 Deccan College**

#### **Research Activities:-**

##### **Department of Archaeology:**

During the year, the Department of Archaeology carried out major excavations at the following two sites.

a) **Further Excavations at Isampur, Karnataka**

In continuation of previous year's field research at the lower Palaeolithic site of Isampur, Gulbarga district, Karnataka, fresh field studies were carried out at the site. These studies were carried out included both contour survey and regular excavation. In post-Acheulian times the tract was filled up with 3m thick black/brown silts. The main Acheulian site lay on the edge of the palaeodrainage tract.

Three trenches covering a total area of 81 sq.m. were excavated. These exposed 20cm thick Acheulian level below black/brown silt. The Isampur site is one of the very few examples of a Palaeolithic workshop where locally available limestone was used for tool-making. Most of these tools were being taken to nearby places for actual use. Over 1400 limestone rocks were found in three trenches. These include finished products. Isampur is the first known quarry site in the Indian Stone Age record.

b) **Excavations at Balathal**

The Excavations at the site of Balathal (Udaipur District, Rajasthan) was continued for the 6<sup>th</sup> consecutive year jointly by the Deccan College, Pune and the institute of Rajasthan Studies, Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur with a view to understanding aspects like different cultural and structural phases in the Chalcolithic period, the plan and function of the structure in the centre designated as fortified enclosures and the nature of Early Historic activity. Four structural phases in phase A and eight in phase B were identified. The sudden development in the structural activities is seen from structural phase VB. The settlement was well planned and new features like structure complexes on the southern side, fortified enclosures in the centre and outer fortification were introduced. The remains of outer fortification were traced on the eastern side of the settlement. It is made of stone set in mud mortar and the average thickness of the wall is 3m. A number of structures were also excavated on the northern side of the mound. The noteworthy objects excavated from the Chalcolithic levels this season include a couple of well made bone tools, copper razor fragments and beads of semi-precious stones.

The Early Historic phase on the top of the Chalcolithic deposit yielded rectangular or squarish buildings of mud and wattle and daub. A number of iron smelting furnaces and large quantity of iron objects were unearthed. These include sickles, hoes, swords, arrowheads, small axes and scrapers. The site was deserted around 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.

c) **Other Research Projects:-**

The teaching and research staff undertook research in Prehistory, protohistory, ancient history and culture and various branches of scientific archaeology. These projects covered various part of the country.

d) **All India Refresher Course:-**

Under the sponsorship of the University Grants Commission the Department conducted an All-India Refresher Course in Archaeology for college and university teachers from June 15 to July 6 ,1998. Twenty-One teachers took part in the course.

e) **Extension Activities:-**

The Museum of the Department continued its extension activities and organized a one-day workshop in July 1998, for school teachers and also held popular exhibitions at several places in and outside Pune.

• **Department of Linguistics:-**

The department carried out the following studies during the year:

1. Study of Tibeto-Burman Languages in North-western India.
2. Study of Synonyms in Marathi.
3. Study of Marathi dialects outside Maharashtra.
4. Study of khasi dialects in Meghalaya.
5. Preparation of Linguistics Dictionary in Kannada.

• **Publications:-**

Research articles were published by the teaching faculty and research staff in various national and international journals.

	Indian Journals	Foreign Journals
Archaeology	25	05
Linguistics	05	--

- **Conferences and Seminars Attended:-**

The teaching and research staff attended many seminars and conferences held in India and abroad.

	In India	Abroad
Archaeology	10	05
Linguistics	05	--

In addition, the Department of Linguistics in association with the Linguistic Society of India and Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, organized an International Symposium titled "**4<sup>th</sup> Himalayan Language Symposium**" which was held from 7-9 December, 98. Likewise a workshop on "**Plaeoclimatic Records of Arid and Semi-arid Regions during the Late Quaternary**" was organized in the Department of Archaeology from 8-10 December, 98.

- **Library:-**

The Internet facility was installed in the library. During the year the library acquired 1499 new books and 514 bound volumes of journals.

### 3.2.4 Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad

The Gujarat Vidyapith was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, to impart higher education with the main objective of preparing workers of character, ability, culture and dedication for the conduct of movements connected with the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Adherence to truth and non-violence, participation in productive work with a sense of dignity of labour, acceptance of equality of religions, recognition of needs of village dwellers in all curricula and recognition of mother-tongue as the medium of instruction, are the guiding principles on which an integrated system of education from nursery to higher education up to doctorate level is evolved. It is being assiduously followed for over several decades now.

#### **New Courses Introduced**

- \* M.Phil in Computer Science.
- \* Introductory Course on Jainism for foreign students.

### **Inter-Disciplinary Programmes of Teaching & Research**

- (a) Six seminars were organised in Education College in Joint collaboration with GCERT.
- (b) A national workshop for preparing guidelines for DIET,CTE, and IASE was organised in collaboration with NCTE.
- (c) A state level workshop for curriculum development of Primary teachers Training colleges in the context of Minimum Level of Learning (MLL) was organised.

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

Academic Conferences	-	04
Seminars	-	42
Workshops	-	99

### **Papers/Articles published by teachers in learned journals and Monographs/ books published**

Twenty five Papers/Articles were published by teachers during the year.  
University Publications:

#### **(a) Periodicals:**

- \* Vidyapith Journal-Bimonthly.
- \* 'Lok Jivan' Newsletter for Neo-literates-Fortnightly.
- \* 'Narichetna' bimonthly.
- \* 'Mahila Madhuri' Quarterly.

#### **(b) Books:**

- \* Eleven Books were published by Teachers.

### **Restructuring of Courses**

- \* Re-classification of new curriculum for Hindi has been introduced at Master's degree. This will be implemented from 2000-20001.
- \* Restructuring of M.Phil in Journalism and Mass Communication (Distance mode) is continuing.
- \* Curriculum of MCA & DCA is restructured.
- \* Curriculum of B.Ed.-2 years is designed as per NCTE's guidelines and implemented from 1999-2000.

- \* Curriculum of M.Sc. in Microbiology designed and implemented from 1999-2000.

### **Measures for improving standards**

- \* Study tour organized for students.
- \* Organization of Students seminars.
- \* Organization of Video-cassette shows and Slides Show.
- \* For Computer students, training for representation in their subjects.
- \* Organization of three days youth festival in which quiz, quickies, cultural competitions, Art competitions, Athletics and Sports meet were organized.

### **Measures of Examination Reforms**

Examination system is under constant review and norms of internal and external evaluation are under review. Question banks in Gujarati/Hindi Language for each subject are also under preparation. The UGC report on subjective curricula has been given to teachers in order to enable them to improve their teaching ability.

### **Community Services and Extension Programmes**

The Department of Adult and Continuing Education has developed extension programmes of Continuing Education. Sixty nine programmes were organized and 9097 beneficiaries participated in these programmes.

Two Krishi Vigyan Kendras established for informal training to farmers for transfer of technologies were working effectively. Every year about 1000 farmers are receiving training, advice, guidance on new cropping methods in each Kendra.

### **Innovative Programme**

- \* A Bio-gas Research Centre has started functioning in the rural campus village Sadra, apart from research in improving the quality of methane generated through bio-gas.
- \* Five vocational courses are going on at two rural colleges.
- \* Five Refresher courses for teachers were organized during the year.

### **Facilities provided for SC and ST**

- \* Remedial courses in various subjects for SC/ST students are conducted throughout the year.
- \* Students Counselling Service has helped at least 100 SC/ST students in securing jobs in rural areas.
- \* More than 50% of the SC/ST students admitted were provided hostel facilities.

### **Programmes for Women**

- \* A course on M.Sc. in Home Science was started at rural campus, Randheja.
- \* Two training programmes for Anganwadi workers were organized by Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith in which 107 participants took part.
- \* Department of Social Work of Gujarat Vidyapith has been assigned a responsibility to act as a Nodal agency of FCC for Gujarat State.
- \* Several training programmes were conducted for rural women farmers by two Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

#### **3.2.5 Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Ladnun** **Courses conducted**

In addition to M.A. in Social Work, the institute conducts M.A in the following non-conventional subjects :

- (i) Jainology and Comparative Religion and Philosophy.
- (ii) Prakrit and Jain Agam.
- (iii) Non-violence, Anuvrat and Peace Studies,
- (iv) Jeevan Vigyan, Praksha Meditation and Yoga(both MA and M.Sc.)

A three-year Degree course is also being conducted in Acharya Kalu Girl's College.

The Institute also conducts correspondence courses in addition to the above regular courses, in M.A. in Jainology and Comparative Religion and Philosophy and also for the three -year Degree course.

#### **Inter Disciplinary Programmes of Teaching and Research**

For Inter-disciplinary programmes, allied papers in all the P.G. courses have been introduced. Departments of Science of Living, Preksha Meditation and Yoga; Non-violence, Anuvrat and Peace Studies; and the department of Social Work are of inter-disciplinary nature. They draw upon subjects like Human Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Ecology, Environmental Health, Ethics and Religion etc.

#### **Participation by faculty members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Work Shops etc.**

Conference	27
Seminars	20
Work Shops	06

**Papers/Articles published by teachers in learned journals and  
Monographs/books published**

Papers/Articles	55
Books	05
Edited Books	05

**Restructuring of Courses introduced**

Bridge course has been introduced for the students who have qualified 10+2 and who want to do a P.G. course.

**Inter-action with the Society and the Neighbourhood**

Some slum areas and backward villages near Ladnun were surveyed by the students of the Department of Social Work. In continuation of the different programmes conducted in collaboration with Jeewan Vigyan Academy, the following programmes were undertaken during 1998-99.

- \* 27 women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were imparted training in sewing with the co-operation of D.R.D.A.
- \* Efforts for creating social awareness were made in the Harijan Colony and in the Muslim Colony.
- \* Many patients in the local hospitals were looked after and attended regularly.
- \* Training Camps under Jeewan Vigyan were organized so as to enable the trainees to lead a better and purposeful life.
- \* Neighbouring Villages viz. Vishwanathpur, Duzar and Magalpura were adopted and many programmes related to the spread of literacy, health, drug addiction, purification of environment and self-dependence were organized.
- \* At the time of election for the 12<sup>th</sup> parliament, the people of the Villages mentioned above were provided information about democracy and their rights and duties.

### **Innovative Programmes**

In addition to the Three-month Certificates Course already being conducted under the Department of Science of Living, Short duration courses in Preksha Meditation and Yoga have been introduced

### **Facilities Provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

All possible facilities are provided to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For admission in different courses offered by the Institute, 15% seats are reserved for the candidates of scheduled castes and 7.5% of those of ST/OBC. Relaxation in eligibility is also granted to them.

### **Programmes for Women Etc.**

Twenty five percent of the seats are reserved for women for admission in P.G. courses. Acharya Kalu Girls' College has been started keeping exclusively the aim of education of women in view.

#### **3.2.6 Jamia Hamdard**

Jamia Hamdard came into existence as Deemed University in 1989. Alternate system of medicine, paramedical studies, Pharmaceutical sciences, environmental health education, Islamic and Federal Studies are the main areas of academic pursuit.

The research programmes, for which adequate infrastructure has been created, are based on interdisciplinary approach and interfacing Unani system of Medicine with modern scientific methodology. This objective has been achieved through active research collaboration among the Faculty of Unani Medicine, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Pharmacy and the Clinical Centres of the University

### **New Courses Introduced**

The following courses were introduced during 1998-99:

1. M.B.A.(Master of Business Administration)
2. B.C.A (Bachelor of Computer Application)
3. M.Sc. in Bio-technology.
4. M.P. Th (Master of Physiotherapy) in
  - i) Osteo-Myelogy &
  - ii) Cardio-Health.
5. Ph.D. in Federal Studies.

### **Research Projects**

A number of research projects are being funded by various agencies of the Government of India, such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Department of Bio-technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, U.G.C. etc. 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 etc.:**

#### **International Seminars/Conferences**

Eight Faculty members participated in International Seminars and Conferences.

#### **National Seminars/Conferences**

Thirty teachers attended National Seminars, Symposium and Conferences.

Also, faculty members in Faculty of Nursing attended national conferences/workshops/symposia on "Use of Educational Technology in Nursing", "B.Sc. Nursing Script Writing", "Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation", "Quality Nursing Care", "Child Survival & Safe Motherhood", "Nursing Management in Critical Care", "Challenge in Nursing education in 21<sup>st</sup> Century", "Prevention, Control and Management of hospital Associated Infections and Nursing Practice", "Substance Use Disorders", "Modern Trends in Medicine", "Strategies for Effective Teaching", "Leadership in Nursing", "Reproductive Health", "Management of Patients with Neurological Disorder", "Advances in Paediatrics 17 SNA Biennial Conferences", "MCH Experts for training of Healthy professional in MCH care through distance", "17<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference on quality clinical practice: Nurses concern" and "18<sup>th</sup> SNA Biennial Conference".

#### **Papers/Articles Books/Monographs Published by teachers**

The faculty of the institute published eight text books and 45 articles during the year.

### **Restructuring of Courses**

M.Sc. course in Bio-chemistry has been restructured.

### **Measures for Improving Standards**

Seminars, symposia, group discussions and tutorials are organized regularly to improve standards.

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

Students of various faculties participated in National Services Scheme Programme like vaccination, blood donation etc. in neighbouring colonies, especially amongs weaker sections of the society.

### **Community Services and Extension Programmes**

The students of the faculty of Nursing took part in Polio campaign and Health Education Programme.

### **Innovative Programme**

The Institute has Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Medicine which is first of its kind in the country. Centre for Federal Studies is the only central of its kind in India.

### **3.2.7 Rajasthan Vidyapith**

#### **New Courses Introduced:**

B.H.M.S. (Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicines and Surgery)- 5 years. Inter-disciplinary Programmes of Teaching & Research:

- \* The Department of Archaeology and Museology is continuously conducting an Archaeology excavation at Balathal village of Udaipur district with the co-operation of various Natural Science Departments.
- \* Udaipur School of Social Work is working on an Action-cum-Research project under the DRS scheme for University Grants Commission

#### **Participation of Faculty Members:**

24 faculty members participated in various Seminars and Conferences during the year 1998-99.

**Publications etc.:**

Four Books and 21 Articles were published during the year 1998-99.

**Restructuring of Courses:**

All departments of Social Sciences, Humanities and Commerce have restructured their U.G. courses according to the guidelines of UGC.

**Measures for improving standards:**

Use of Audio-Visual aids has been made compulsory in all faculties.

**Community Services and Extension Programmes:**

Constituent Colleges of the Vidyapith arranged NSS Campus at the new villages. Institute of Adult and Social Education is continuously engaged in villages where and it runs its various activities. Various government schemes Mahila Shiksha Karmi Yojna, Bal Shramik Schools, Non-formal Education Programmes are being conducted by the Institute. The Department of Sociology is also engaged in Action Sociology programme in the neighbouring slum area of Udaipur city.

**Programmes for Women:**

Special non-formal education programmes are being conducted by the Institute of Adult Education for Scheduled Tribe women.

**3.2.8 Gandhigram Rural Institute**

The Gandhigram Rural Institute obtained the status of Deemed University in 1976.

A University Health Centre has been started to provide medical care for students and staff.

The Employment Bureau offers career guidance to the students. Information Library Network (INFLIBNET) programme of the UGC, aiming at establishing a nation wide network for Computer Communication linking academic libraries and information centres, has been established in this Institute.

### **Academic and Research Programmes:-**

There are seven faculties offering Diploma programmes, Undergraduate, Postgraduate, M.Phil, courses and Ph.D. programme. Following new courses were introduced during the year:

- i. M.Phil in Development Sociology.
- ii. P.G. Diploma in Dairying and
- iii. Diploma in Banking Technology.

MCA programme is being conducted with the approval of AICTE. The University Grants Commission sanctioned financial support to conduct the following refresher courses in the departments of Rural Industries and Management.

1. Rural Industries and Management.
2. Recent Trends in Biological Techniques for Rural Development.
3. Reproductive and Child Health.
4. New Panchayati Raj System.
5. Applied Research in Humanities and Behavioral Sciences.

The Gurukula system of the Institute provides Counselling services to the students for improving their scholastic abilities.

### **Participation in Seminars, Symposium, Conferences, Workshops and Training Programmes**

The Institute conducted a number of seminars and workshops on issues related to rural development and other relevant issues such as:

- \* National Workshop on Corruption at the Grassroots.
- \* Workshops on Perspectives on Food Security Issues in Tamil Nadu & Kerala.
- \* Conference of Headmasters of High/Higher Secondary Schools on Students Co-operative stores.
- \* Regional Seminar cum Workshop on Issues in Water Conservation for Agricultural Development.
- \* Seminar on Baharati and Contemporary Poets.
- \* Regional Seminar on Rural entrepreneurship Development.
- \* Workshop for Effective Panchayati Raj.
- \* Seminar on Empowerment of Women
- \* Seminar on Marketing of Coconut and coconut products.
- \* Workshop on Translating Bharatiyar's stories.

- \* Regional Workshop on street Children: Role of Govt. Organisation Non-Govt. Organisation in Rehabilitation and prevention.
- \* Courses in Methodology of Rural Social Research.

The Institute also organized three training programmes. Tamil Nadu operative Union Fellowship with a grant of Rs. 5 Lakhs was sanctioned by Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union, Chennai for the Department of Co-operation carry out research programmes in the discipline of Co-operation.

#### **Shanthi Sena**

The Shanti Sena of the Institute stresses the importance of tolerance communal harmony among the youths by establishing Shanti Sena Units in different villages. It conducts inter-religious prayers as and when necessary in rural areas.

#### **Krishi Vigyan Kendra**

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra organized several training programmes demonstration for farmers, rural women and landless labourers.

#### **Extension Activities**

Apart from teaching and research, the institute was engaged in extension activities. In view of its wide extension work experience, the Institute is in great demand from Non-Governmental Organizations for such assistance. The Institute has a strong team, which has specialized in Participatory Rural Appraisal technique, and this team is much sought after by several agencies for educational training and consultancy.

The Department of Gandhian Thought and Peace Science conducted a 'Gandhi Summer School' for school children to orient the young minds in Gandhian values.

### **3.2.9 Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning**

#### **Inter-disciplinary Programmes of teaching and research**

- \***Medicinal Plants:** Under the Thrust Area Project by AICTE, the Faculty of Chemistry is actively engaged in the project entitled "Theoretical and experimental approach to the effect of Anti-Cancer Drugs". The Department of Biosciences collaborates with the Department of Chemistry in exploring ways and means of promoting the growth of such medicinal plants.

plants, in the search for new anti-cancer compounds in *Scoparia Dulcis*, *Aleuritis mullucana* and other plants.

**\* Fungi :**

Under the Thrust Area Project by AICTE, the Department of Biosciences has taken up a project on ecophysiology and biotechnology of fungi in semi-arid soil of Anantpur District.

**\* Design and Development on an Imaging system for post-processing Medical and Industrial Radiographs**

Under the DROP Defence Grant-in-aid Scheme, this project is actively monitored by the Department of Mathematics.

**\* Computerization of the Control System of University Planetarium:**

Under the DST project, the Department of Physics is upgrading the presentation features and the control system of the University Planetarium.

**\* Bioelectrical Stimulations:**

Under the DST Project, the Department of Botany, Anantpur Campus, has started the project "Bioelectrical Stimulations for enhancement on hairy root biomass and in vitro regeneration of Neem (*Azadirachta indica* A Juss)".

**\* Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars, Workshop etc.**

Three Faculty Members participated in Academic Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc.

**Papers/Articles published by teachers**

Forty four Papers/articles were published by teachers in learned journals.

**Restructuring of Courses**

The Departments of Mathematics and Computer Science, Physics, Chemistry, Bio-sciences and School of Business Management, Accounting and Finance were asked to propose a revised syllabus for implementation from the academic year 1999-2000 year onwards. The Preparatory work was in progress.

### **Measures for improving Standards**

Workshops were held for teacher's to orient them to update their knowledge in the subjects.

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

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

The Students and teachers of the Prasanthinilayam Campus have undertaken Gramaseva Work at Thanda Village. They undertook planting of Coconut trees, Jackfruit trees, Popeye Trees, Drumstick trees, Curry leaf plants in each house of the village and Neem trees in common places to improve ecological balance of the area to provide additional earnings and nutrition for the members of the village. The teachers assisted the Doctors from Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, in organizing and conducting Medical Campus in Brahmanapali Village School and Thanda Village. During the Medical Camp, the students also organized video films on Health and Hygiene for the villagers.

### **Measures for Examination Reforms**

- \* Institute has adopted the following as part of their examination reform since its inception:
- \* Semester System.
- \* Continuous Internal Evaluation.
- \* Structured patterns of Question Paper
- \* Development of Questions Banks, and
- \* Grading System

### **Innovative Programmes**

- \* In view of the strong emphasis laid on moral, ethical and spiritual values, courses are also given on Spiritual Awareness at the Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Professional programmes. Students are enlightened with high perception on Indian Culture and spirituality, Spirituality and Education, moral and ethical values depicted in Indian Puranas, Upanishads, Scriptures, etc. Bhagawan's life, message and teachings to mankind are well learnt by the student.
- \* The Integral items of education are applicable to all students, irrespective of the course they are admitted to. The Institute attaches great importance

to this component of education. Included in the category of Integral items are:

- Yogasanas, Games and Sports.
- Prayer and meditation(in the Hostel)
- College Prayer
- Social Work and Self-reliance Programmes
- Regular attendance at class
- Disciplined behaviour in the classroom as well as elsewhere.

Students are continuously assessed on these items. The final assesment of the students takes into account the Grades awarded under the category 'integral items' also.

### **Facilities provided to Scheduled Castes/Tribes**

The rules and guidelines of Government of India are applied. Special attention in coaching is given to all those who are weak in studies.

## **3.3 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 lakhs in a financial year.

The names of universities supported and grants paid during 1998-99 under the scheme, are given below:

**Table 3.6**

**Universities supported under the scheme of Resource Mobilization during 1998-99 (upto 31.3.99)**

S.No.	Name of University/ College	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Roorkee University	7.55
2.	Utkal University	1.48
3.	Jadavpur University	12.45

4.	M.S. University, Baroda	5.75
5.	North Gujarat University	3.32
6.	Barkatullah University	1.10
7.	Poona University	23.99
8.	Mumbai University	25.00
9.	Shivaji University	0.03
	Total	80.67

## IV

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

#### 4.1 THRUST OF NINTH PLAN COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE:

As per the guidelines circulated to universities last year, 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 will provide 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 Schedule 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 11,089 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 31-3-1999 was 5,031. 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.

- Development of Colleges ( UG/PG)
- 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 for College Teachers (Humanities/Social Science and Sciences)
- Autonomous Colleges
- Conference, seminars, symposia
- Construction of Women's Hostels
- Revival of old reputed colleges ( 50/75 years )
- Centenary Grant
- Population Education Club/SEC
- Day Care Centre
- Visually Handicapped Teachers

#### 4.3 NINTH PLAN GRANTS ALLOCATED TO COLLEGES (STATE-WISE) UNDER COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The statewise details of Ninth Plan grants allocated to colleges under College Development Scheme are given in Table 4.1

Table 4.1

S. NO.	State	Number of Colleges approved for Ninth Plan College Development Grant	Total grant approved (UGC Share) for Colleges under Ninth Plan College Development Scheme (1997-2002) (Rs. in lakhs )
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297	2611.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	31.00
3.	Assam	137	1360.00
4.	Bihar	312	3649.00
5.	Delhi	54	556.75
6.	Maharashtra	462	4683.70
7.	Gujarat (including Daman)	224	1885.30
8.	Goa	13	99.80

9.	Haryana	132	1138.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33	327.20
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	288.57
12.	Karnataka	280	2263.00
13.	Kerala	154	1761.40
14.	Manipur	37	361.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	408	3912.95
16.	Meghalaya	12	141.40
17.	Mizoram	9	80.40
18.	Nagaland	5	52.00
19.	Orissa	227	2043.00
20.	Punjab (including Chandigarh)	200	1809.65
21.	Pondicherry (including Andaman & Nicobar)	8	80.00
22.	Rajasthan	142	1567.77
23.	Tamil Nadu	210	2622.40
24.	Tripura	9	115.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	351	4070.80
26.	West Bengal	318	2985.00
27.	Sikkim	2	18.00
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
29.	Lakhsadweep	Nil	Nil
	Total	4066	40514.39

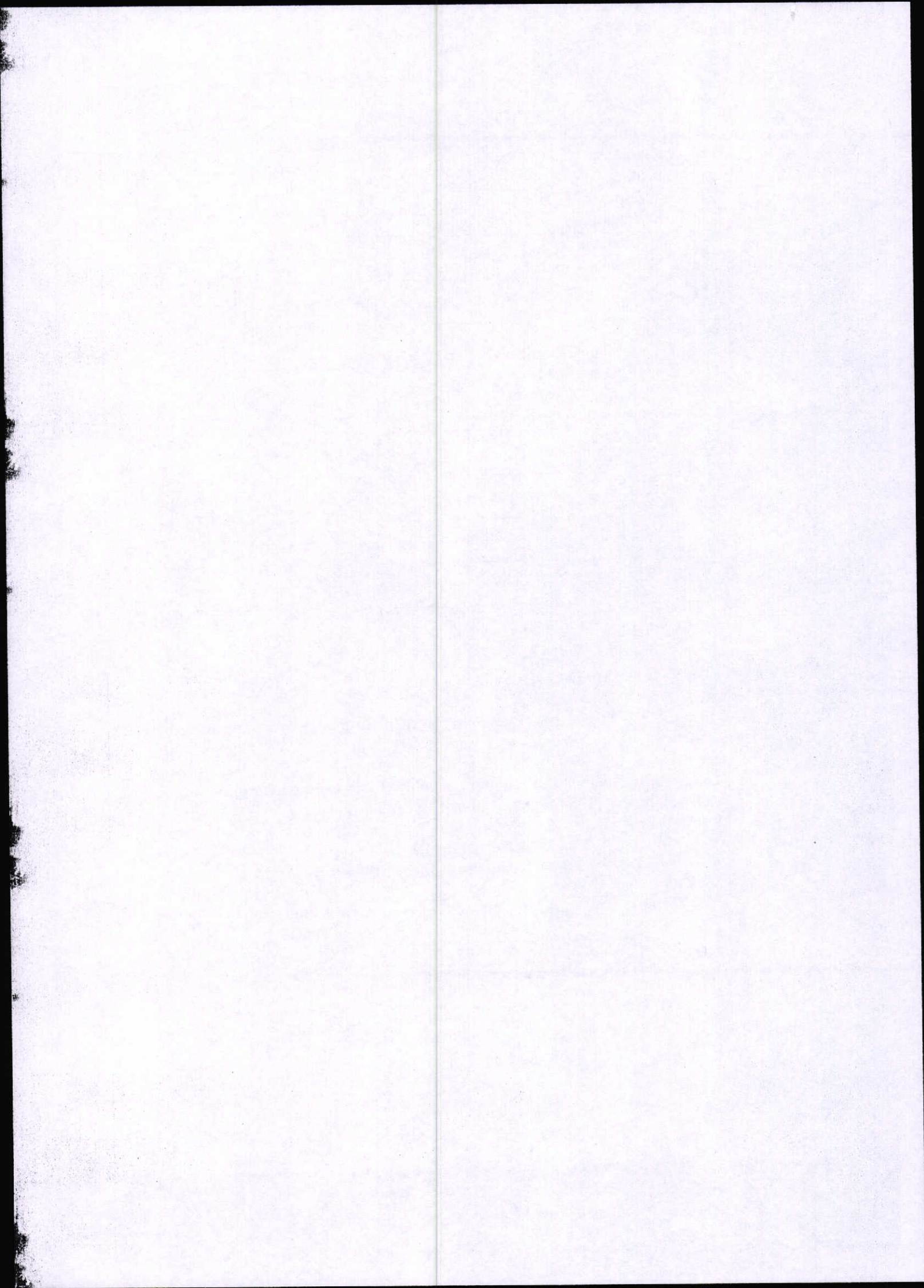
#### 4.4 PLAN GRANT TO COLLEGES

During 1998-99 eligible colleges received plan grants amounting to Rs. 127.12 crores.

The Statewise details of Plan grants, inclusive of development grant, provided to colleges during 1998-99 are given in Table 4.2

**Table 4.2**  
**Plan Grants to Colleges 1998-99**

S.No	State	Grant Paid ( Rs. in crores )
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04
3.	Assam	4.26



9.	Haryana	132	1138.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33	327.20
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	288.57
12.	Karnataka	280	2263.00
13.	Kerala	154	1761.40
14.	Manipur	37	361.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	408	3912.95
16.	Meghalaya	12	141.40
17.	Mizoram	9	80.40
18.	Nagaland	5	52.00
19.	Orissa	227	2043.00
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22.	Rajasthan	142	1567.77
23.	Tamil Nadu	210	2622.40
24.	Tripura	9	115.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	351	4070.80
26.	West Bengal	318	2985.00
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2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04
3.	Assam	4.26

4.	Bihar	9.41
5.	Gujarat	4.37
6.	Goa	0.50
7.	Haryana	3.12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.76
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.76
10.	Karnataka	8.64
11.	Kerala	5.90
12.	Manipur	1.74
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11.52
14.	Maharastra	18.16
15.	Orissa	7.08
16.	Punjab	7.11
17.	Rajasthan	5.07
18.	Tamil Nadu	9.75
19.	Tripura	0.19
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10.54
21.	West Bengal	8.53
	Total	127.12

#### 4.5 REGION-WISE/SCHEME-WISE POSITION OF RELEASE OF GRANTS

##### 4.5(a) COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

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

Rs. in lakhs .....

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Colleges Assisted	Total grant approved during Ninth Plan	Amount released to Colleges/ Teachers from 1.4.98 to 31.3.99
SRO, Hyderabad	949	9338.10	1177.63
ERO, Calcutta	864	8684.00	1514.81
WRO, Pune	671	6282.70	1312.55
NRO, Ghaziabad	743	7634.22	1216.05
CRO, Bhopal	549	5116.35	1142.01
NERO, Guwahati	212	2141.80	405.83
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3988</b>	<b>39197.17</b>	<b>6768.88</b>

#### 4.5(b) TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

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

Name of the Regional Office	No. of Colleges allocated T.Fs. during Ninth Plan	No. of T.Fs. allocated	No. of T.Fs. Assisted	Rs. in lakhs ...
				Amount Paid (Teachers Fellow - ships & substitutes salary)
SRO,Hyderabad	*	*	*	*
ERO, Calcutta	12	171	35	0.44
WRO, Pune	194	514	2	0.20
NRO, Ghaziabad	39	39	39	4.68
CRO, Bhopal	31	43	NIL	NIL
NERO, Guwahati	22	20	NIL	NIL
<b>Total:</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5.32</b>

\* Processing of applications for teacher fellowships was started only in April, 1999.

#### 4.5(c) CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS

The Position of the construction of Women's Hostel (grant allocated, paid) by the Regional offices is as under:

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Colleges Assisted	Amount approved during Ninth Plan	Rs. in lakhs
			Total amount paid from 1.4.98 to 31.3.99
SRO,Hyderabad	101	1055.94	342.27
ERO, Calcutta	64	662.40	140.26
WRO, Pune	73	848.00	207.75
NRO, Ghaziabad	90	968.48	262.00
CRO, Bhopal	36	424.43	77.59
NERO,Guwahati	36	457.09	57.53
<b>Total:</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>3360.40</b>	<b>1087.40</b>

#### 4.5(d) MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

The position of Minor Research Projects approved and grants paid by the Regional Offices during 1998-99 is as under:

Name of the Regional Office	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	Rs. in lakhs Total amount paid from 1.4.98 to 31.3.99
SRO, Hyderabad	238	192	44.17
ERO, Calcutta	373	298	91.97
WRO, Pune	492	354	90.35
NRO, Ghaziabad	485	229	61.27
CRO, Bhopal	489	322	69.33
NERO, Guwahati	362	342	53.70
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2439</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>410.79</b>

#### 4.5(e) SEMINAR /SYMPOSIA/ CONFERENCE

The position of Seminar/Symposia/Conferences approved and grants paid by various Regional Offices is as under:

Name of the Regional Office	No. of application received	No. of applications approved	Rs. in lakhs Total amount paid from 1.4.98 to 31.3.99
SRO, Hyderabad	456	229	68.81
ERO, Calcutta	89	65	26.66
WRO, Pune	140	93	31.35
NRO, Ghaziabad	45	42	24.05
CRO, Bhopal	201	142	25.05
NERO, Guwahati	62	45	13.65
<b>Total:</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>189.57</b>

#### 4.6 AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

The objective of granting autonomy to certain colleges is to provide academic freedom for potential colleges, especially in designing their curricula, evolve new methods of teaching, research and learning and framing own rules of admission, prescribing own courses of study, setting its own examination pattern and for the conduct of examinations.

Under the scheme of Autonomous Colleges, autonomous status is conferred on a college by the university to which it is permanently affiliated with

concurrence of the State Government and the approval of the UGC. Such colleges are fully accountable for designing suitable courses in the major and related subjects, introducing new courses of study, re-framing obsolete courses by changing their content, updating existing courses to match the current state of art in each discipline and preparing course materials and human resources.

During the year, the Commission organized a three day All India Conference at Pune from 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> November, 1998 to provide a forum for exchange of views and enlarge the scope of operation for successful implementation of the scheme. The conference was attended by the Principals of existing Autonomous Colleges, functionaries of State Governments and Principals of selected colleges throughout the country.

The Commission provides assistance to autonomous colleges to meet their additional and special needs as under:

Undergraduate Level Only:

- |     |   |                    |
|-----|---|--------------------|
| i.  | Arts/Science/Commerce:<br>One Faculty only:     | Rs.4.00 lakhs p.a. |
| ii. | Arts/Science/Commerce<br>More than One Faculty: | Rs.6.00 lakhs p.a. |

Both Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels:

- |     |                 |                    |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|
| i.  | Single Faculty: | Rs.5.00 Lakhs p.a. |
| ii. | Multi Faculty:  | Rs.8.00 Lakhs p.a. |

The normal assistance as detailed above will be available to autonomous colleges offering not fewer than six programmes of which two may be at post-graduate degree level.

Colleges, which provide professional education in Education, Law, etc., will also be eligible to receive grants from the Commission. The sanction of such grants will depend on the size and stage of development of these colleges after attaining autonomous status.

However, in case of autonomous colleges, which have completed 10 years of existence, pattern of financial assistance will be slightly different. The financial support to such colleges will be divided into two parts, viz. (a) 50% of the grant will be allowed to be used for items as already indicated in the guidelines and (b) for remaining 50% grant, the college will submit a proposal to the Commission for approval, indicating its priorities and innovations proposed and specific

requirements based on the same. The college should also get itself accredited by NAAC once in five years.

During the year 1998-99, the Commission approved four new colleges for granting of autonomy, thus raising the total number of autonomous colleges to 123 as on 31.03.1999.

These 123 Colleges are affiliated to 28 universities spread over 8 States. The State-wise break-up of these colleges is as under:-

State	University	No. of Colleges
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	07
	Nagarjuna University	02
	Osmania University	10
Gujarat	Gujarat University	01
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh University	05
Madhya Pradesh	A.P.Singh University	05
	Barkatullah University	03
	Devi Ahilya University	06
	Dr. Hari Singh Gour University	03
	Guru Ghasidas University	04
	Jiwaji University	06
	Rani Durgawati University	05
	Pt. Ravi Shankar University	07
	Vikram University	01
	S.N.D.T. Women's University	01
	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedekar Marathwada University	01
	Shivaji University	01
	Bherhampur University	01
Orissa	Sambalpur University	03
	Utkal University	01
	Bharthiar University	11
Tamil Nadu	Bharathidasan University	09
	Madras University	14
	Madurai Kamraj University	11
	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	02
	Allahabad University	01
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur University	01
	Purvanchal University	01
Total		123

#### 4.6(a) GRANTS TO AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

The position of grants paid by the UGC Regional Offices to Autonomous Colleges during 1998-99 is as under:

Name of the Regional Office	No. of Autonomous Colleges approved	No. of Autonomous Colleges assisted from 1.4.98 to 31.3.99	Rs. in lakhs
			Total amount paid from 1.4.98 to 31.3.99
SRO, Hyderabad	65	31	275.82
ERO, Calcutta	3	3	40.12
WRO, Pune	4	4	18.50
NRO, Ghaziabad	NIL	NIL	NIL
CRO, Bhopal	38	10	101.50
NERO, Guwahati	NIL	NIL	NIL

#### 4.7 MAINTENANCE GRANT TO DELHI COLLEGES AND CONTITUTENT 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.246.95 crores was provided to 54 colleges of Delhi University as maintenance grant for the year 1998-99 under the Non-Plan scheme. In addition, grants totaling Rs.1.20 crores were provided to 12 colleges of Delhi University as maintenance grants for hostel mess. Non-Plan grants amounting to Rs.1.11 crore were paid to four constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University as maintenance grant for the year 1998-99.

#### 4.8 PLAN ASSISTANCE TO DELHI COLLEGES

Plan assistance approved for Delhi Colleges for various items during the Ninth Plan period was as follows:

- |       |   |                 |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| (i)   | Development of Undergraduate/<br>Postgraduate education | Rs.512.55 lakhs |
| (ii)  | Repairs and renovations of college<br>Building          | Rs.328.30 lakhs |
| (iii) | Introduction of New Courses,<br>Books/Equipment         | Rs.120.38 lakhs |

Also, 26 posts of lecturers were approved for starting the new courses in Delhi Colleges during the Ninth Plan period.

Against the above Ninth Plan allocation, an amount Rs. 327.29 lakhs was released for various items during 1998-99 as given below:

S. No	Name of the Scheme	Amount released during 1998-99 (Rs. in lakhs )
1.	Books and Journals/Equipment	136.67
2.	Introduction of New Courses	0.30
3.	Construction of Buildings	170.79
4.	Purchase of Mini Bus	4.50
5.	Repairs and renovation of College Buildings	15.03
	Total	327.29

#### 4.9 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.

## MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

### 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, Commission set up 48 ASCs during the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which 45 are continuing during the Ninth Five Year Plan. At the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Commission had reviewed the performance of these Academic Staff Colleges and had identified three categories among them. The six parameters decided to categorise the ASCs are as follows:

- (1) Scores given to Academic Staff College by each expert member who visited the ASCs;
- (2) Number of refresher courses organised by the ASCs;
- (3) Number of participants in the refresher courses;
- (4) Number of orientation programmes organised by the ASCs;
- (5) Number of participants in the orientation courses;
- (6) Year of establishment 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 given extension 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. The review work was in progress.

These Academic Staff 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, the Commission has selected 93 universities and specialized institutions to conduct refresher courses in different disciplines 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 preceptions 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 1998-99, 163 orientation programmes and 591 refresher courses were conducted by ASCs. In addition to these, nearly five hundred courses were conducted by other institutions/universities (Refresher Course Centres). A grant of Rs.1485.53 lakhs was released under the programme during 1998-99.

The Commission has a Standing Committee to advise and monitor the working of ASCs and to suggest measure for improvement and decide on various policy matters pertaining to ASCs for the Ninth Five year Plan.

### **SPECIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (SAP)**

University Grants Commission introduced the Scheme of Special Assistance Programme (SAP) in the year 1963 on the recommendation of the Education Commission and in consultation with the universities. The objective of the scheme was to develop selected university departments, which had already shown potential in teaching and research for advance academic work, to the level of Centres of Excellence in the identified thrust areas. The scheme was intended to encourage team work and to accelerate the realisation of international standards in specific fields. All the departments inducted for support under Special Assistance Programme at the outset were given the status of Centre of Advanced Studies (CAS).

With the purpose of creating feeder departments for CAS, second and third level of support were also extended later on to selected departments which had potential for future growth in terms of good quality research. Thus, the scheme of 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 was aimed at nurturing specific and identified areas.

Thus, the three Schemes i.e. CAS, DSA and DRS are collectively known as the Special Assistance Programme (SAP).

Under Special Assistance Programme, assistance is provided to the university departments in Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences. Assistance includes essential manpower, books and journals, equipment, seminar, conferences, visiting fellows, publication and renovation/alteration/ up- gradation of existing building. All grant under SAP is on 100 per

basis. The level of assistance under SAP at various levels as revised during Ninth Plan is given below :

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SAP AT VARIOUS LEVELS

(Rs.in lakhs)

Programme Status	Financial Assistance			
	Science Engg.& Technology Deptts.	Maths.& Statistics Deptts	Humanities & Soc.Sc. Deptts with equipment	Humanities & Soc. Sc. Deptts without equipment
SAP/CAS	85	60	60	42
SAP/DSA	70	50	50	35
SAP/DRS	50	38	38	25

UGC also gives additional grant to the SAP supported departments for the following purposes subject to availability of funds under the programme :

- 1) To conduct Summer Institute of 3-4 weeks duration for teachers of neighbouring universities and colleges with the pattern of expenditure as applicable to the Refresher Courses in the Academic Staff College Programme of the UGC.
- 2) A six week attachment programme for four meritorious students from neighbouring universities to provide them research experience.
- 3) To collaborate with an identified university department or research institute in a foreign country.
- 4) Matching grant up to a maximum of Rs.7.00 lakhs, as a one-time additional grant on merit if the SAP supported department is able to obtain funds from non-UGC sources including industries, foreign/state collaborative or sponsored projects, for generating resources of more than Rs.50.00 lakhs in the five year period. This money shall be used only for equipment and other facilities not available in the department.

The UGC provided financial assistance to the Sciences, Engineering/Technology and Humanities/Social Sciences departments to the tune of Rs.1650 lakhs and Rs.483 lakhs respectively during the year 1998-99.

Twenty one new departments were inducted under SAP during the year 1998-99 at the level of DRS. The total number of departments supported at different levels during the year 1998-99 and in the preceding year is given the following table :

### NO. OF DEPARTMENTS SUPPORTED UNDER SAP

Humanities and Social Sciences Departments			Science Engg. And Technology Departments	
	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99
CAS	14	13	39	40
DSA	98	89	115	110
DRS	40	52	71	83

In 1997-98, there were 377 departments in all the subjects taken together and the total number of departments increased upto 387 in 1998-99. The reason for decrease/ increase in the number of departments at various level of assistance lies in induction of new departments, upgradaion to the next higher level and their downgradation on the basis of the recommendations of the expert committee after the review/assessment of the performance of the concerned departments. As many as 78 departments were reviewed during the year under report. Twenty one departments were inducted afresh under SAP in the year 1998-99 while 12 departments were discontinued after review of the performance of these departments by the expert committees. One DRS department of Mathematics which was discontinued in 1996-97 was revived in 1998-99.

The first induction of a new department under SAP is at the level of DRS. Whenever new proposals are invited/received, these are scrutinized with the help of expert committees. Thereafter, expert committees visit these short-listed departments for on the spot indepth discussions with the faculty members, research scholars, students and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The committees try to find out whether the department has got the potential to come up as a Centre Excellence in due course of time. Recommendations of these committees are considered by the Commission after being examined by the Standing Committee.

It was decided by the Commission last year that financial assistance to any department under SAP will be provided up to a maximum period of 15 years only. This provision would enable the Commission to induct new departments after phasing out those which have availed this facility for 15 years or more. The cut off date for implementing this provision is 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2002. This gap period has been provided to the departments to enable them to find out alternative sources of funding or to generate resources on their own. During the year 1998-99, the UGC took a decision to induct 25 departments in SAP at the level of DRS every year.

### 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 equipments 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 Standing Committee. Those departments which have completed at least one term (5 years) at the minimum level of DRS under SAP programme, and have been reviewed with good report for further continuation, are eligible to submit proposal for COSIST support as and when it is invited by the UGC. 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 on 100% basis.

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, two/three outside experts nominated by the UGC. For better Coordination and optimum use of funds to implement both the programmes, where approved, the Advisory Committee of SAP may also work for COSIST programme as Joint Advisory Committee.

Since a major portion of the support is for the acquisition of sophisticated equipments, these departments are also provided funds to the extent of 5% 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 1998-99, 14 new departments were identified for support under the COSIST programme, thus raising the total number of such departments to

179 as on 31.3.1999. The Commission has sanctioned a total grant of Rs.584 lakhs for new and on-going activities under the scheme during the year under report(1998-99).

The UGC has constituted Standing Committees for SAP, COSIST and Innovative Programmes. The Standing Committees will help the UGC also to deal with the COSIST programme in the areas of Sciences (Physical and Bio-sciences), Engineering and Technology regarding formulation of policies and plan, 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 Committee will be for three years.

The financial limit for a selected department (only in Sciences, Engineering & Technology) for support under the COSIST programme during the 9th Plan is Rs.85.00 lakhs for a duration of 5 years (one term only) .

#### **5.4 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 the modernizing courses and introducing new dimensions in teaching and research. The Panels are generally reconstituted after every three years.

There are at present 28 Subject Panels in various disciplines of Science, Humanities and Social Sciences. The existing Subject Panels have been requested to give priority to revision of the NET syllabus, preparation of database of experts and updating of the UG and PG syllabi by convening regional workshops with members of the Boards of Studies in various universities. About 17 Subjects Panels have revised the NET syllabus. Most of the Subject Panels have also prepared the database of experts in different disciplines. Services of these experts will be utilized in various academic activities of the UGC.

The task of conducting the regional workshops by the Panels with the members of the Board of Studies was in progress and nearly all the subject Panels had initiated action with regard to the revision of the UG and PG level courses in Indian Universities. The syllabus would be revised by the Panels only after getting the feedback and analysis of the output of the regional workshops.

A grant of Rs.33.16 lakh was released during the year 1998-99 for the work of the subject Panels.

## **5.5 UNIVERSITY SCIENCE INSTRUMENTATION CENTRES (USICS)**

For optimum utilisation of sophisticated instruments in teaching and research, the UGC has introduced the concept of common pool by establishing USICs. These centres are meant to take care of all aspects of instrumentation for a university including the maintenance and repair of instruments and the training of human resource at different levels. As on 31.3.1999, there were 69 such centres.

UGC provides financial assistance for staff salary, equipment, workshop, contingency and building on hundred per cent basis for a period of five years. During 1998-99 out of a budget allocation of Rs.100 lakhs, Rs.60 lakhs were actually spent during the year.

## **5.6 CAREER ORIENTATION TO EDUCATION AT THE FIRST DEGREE LEVEL**

The Commission introduced the scheme of vocational education at the undergraduate level in 1994-95. The scheme has been designed to ensure that the graduates who pass out after completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and attitudes for gainful employment in wage sector in general, and self employment in particular so that the undue pressure on institutions of higher learning for Master Degree is reduced.

The U.G.C. has constituted a Standing Committee to advise on matters concerning identification of institutions to be supported for introducing vocational subject/s, training of teachers, preparation of reading material, revision of syllabi, exploration of new areas for preparing additional need based vocational subjects, monitoring of implementation of the scheme etc.

There are as many as 35 vocational subjects identified by a Core Committee. These subjects are introduced through colleges and university departments which have facilities for conducting undergraduate classes on selective basis. In consultation with the Standing Committee on Vocational Education (SCOVE), a set of guidelines has been prepared to enable universities and colleges to prepare proposals for seeking U.G.C. support. These guidelines also help the selected institutions in implementing the scheme.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1994-95, 1317 colleges and 26 universities have been selected for support for the introduction of different vocational subjects. Year wise break-up of the number of institutions assisted and grants released is given in the following table :

### ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS

Year	Number of Institutions Assisted		Grant released (Rs.in lakh)
	College	Universities	
1944-95	190	14	2600
1995-96	191	5	1741*
1996-97	324	7	2089*
1997-98	292	--	2359*
1998-99	320	--	1917*
Grand Total	1317	26	10701*

\* This is exclusive of expenditure incurred on other activities like training of teachers, preparation of reading material, revision of syllabi developing of new vocational subjects etc. during the year under report.

With the level of funding available since 1994-95, only a negligible size of enrolment at the undergraduate level in the country could be covered under the programme of Career Orientation. It was felt that to achieve the target of bringing 25% of undergraduate enrolment under the fold of Career Orientation Programme, the funding level needed to be augmented substantially. The Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) not being able to substantially enhance the funding level for this purpose, the U.G.C. has made a Project Proposal seeking World Bank Assistance for the programme during the Ninth Plan Period.

The scheme provides for regular and continuous monitoring. Members of the SCOVE, individually or in groups, visit institutions to review the implementation of the scheme. SCOVE members visited 167 colleges and 3 university departments during the year to monitor and evaluate the actual implementation of the scheme. The monitoring and evaluation reports prepared by the members were being analyzed. A Monitoring Cell has also been set up in the U.G.C. Office. The Cell is headed by a Consultant and is entrusted with the following assignments :

1. To collect data from the institutions and generate information.
2. To co-ordinate the organisation of workshops for training of teachers, revision of syllabi etc.
3. To analyze the monitoring reports which are submitted by members of the SCOVE after their visits to institutions and give suggestions.
4. Such items concerning monitoring of the scheme as are considered appropriate.

Out of 35 identified subjects, the syllabi of 11 vocational subjects have been revised by organizing workshops through nodal institutions. These subjects are Computer Application, Tax Procedure & Practices, Functional Hindi, Advertising, Sales Promotion and Sales Management, Tourism & Travel Management and Industrial Chemistry. Also, eleven training workshops were also organised through nodal institutions for orientation of teachers for teaching these vocational subjects during the year.

#### **5.7 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 examination with a view to improving the reliability, validity and objectivity of evaluation and bring about a closer integration of teaching, learning and evaluation.

## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### 6.1 RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

The UGC awards 50 research fellowships every year in Engineering and Technology, including Agricultural Engineering to undertake advanced study and for research leading to Ph.D. The minimum qualification is a Master's Degree in Engineering/ Technology/ Pharmacy with 55 per cent of the marks. Neither a BE/B.Tech Degree nor passing the Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE) is a mandatory condition for getting the fellowship. The age limit for the award is 40 years relaxable by 5 years for women and SC/ST candidates. An amount of Rs.11.53 lakhs was released during 1998-99 under this scheme for 24 awards (21 M and 3F).

### 6.2 VISITING ASSOCIATESHIP

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

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

As on 31.03.1999, 49 awardees were working under the scheme and a sum of Rs.2.09 lakhs was released during 1998-99. The guidelines for the scheme have been revised for the Ninth Plan and applications have already been invited which were under process.

### 6.3 CAREER AWARDS/RESEARCH AWARDS

In place of the schemes of Career Awards and National Fellowship which had been in operation upto the end of the Eighth Plan, a new Scheme entitled 'Research Awards' for Ninth Plan was started in 1997-98. During 1998-99, however, the Commission released grants amounting to Rs.5.71 lakhs and Rs.6.24 lakhs towards the schemes of Career Awards and National Fellowship

respectively as ongoing expenditure on earlier batches. The objective of the Research Awards Scheme is to provide teachers, who are working on permanent basis, an opportunity to pursue research for a period of time without having to undertake full teaching responsibilities. The Research Award is given at three levels viz, Lecturers, Readers and professors, for a period of three years. The Scheme permits permanent teachers of a University/College 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 per cent for Readers/Selection Grade Lecturers and 20 per cent for Professors.

Selections under this Scheme have since been made for the year 1999-2002. As many as 102 candidates (91 males & 11 females) have been selected for the award. The awardees are supposed to join their research centres within a period of three months from the date of issue of the award letter. Admissible research grant is Rs.3.00 lakhs in the case of Science/Engineering & Technology and Rs.1.50 lakhs in the case of Humanities and Social Sciences.

#### 6.4 RESEARCH SCIENTISTS

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 and 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 contract basis, extendable by another term of five years subject to rigorous evaluation by an expert committee of three members and upto the age of superannuation only, as per details given below and in accordance with the recommendation of the Vth Pay Commission.

##### REVISED SCALES OF PAY OF RESEARCH SCIENTISTS

SL. NO.	CATEGORY	EXISTING SCALES	REVISED SCALES w.e.f. 1.1.96
1.	RESEARCH SCIENTIST 'A' (Lecturer)	2200-75-2800-100-4000	8000-275-13500
2.	RESEARCH SCIENTIST 'B' (Reader)	3700-125-4950-150-5700	12000-420-18300
3.	RESEARCH SCIENTIST 'C' (Professor)	4500-150-5700-200-7300	16400-450-20900-500-22400

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1999, 95 Research Scientists (M-56+F-39) were working under this scheme. However, under this scheme, only earlier cases were being considered for extension or promotion to next Category on the basis of periodic review. This scheme has since been discontinued and replaced with a revised scheme which has been in operation since 1993. In the revised Scheme, the awardees are placed in two slabs viz. Rs.2300-3500 and Rs.4000-6500. The award is on a contract basis for a period of five years, which is not extendable. As on 31.03.1999, 15 Research Scientists (M-8 & F-7) were working under the revised scheme. Grants amounting to Rs.283.26 lakhs were paid under the pre-revised and revised schemes during 1998-99.

#### **6.5 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 of the UGC in the preceding years, to enable them to pursue active research in their respective fields of specialization. Under the revised guidelines for Ninth Plan, the fellowship is for two years or till the awardee attains the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. Besides the usual superannuated benefits, the awardee is provided fellowship amount of Rs.10,000/- p.m. and a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs.20,000/- p.a. One hundred seven fellowships were awarded during 1997-98, out of which 95 have since joined. An amount of Rs.101.74 lakhs was paid towards these awards during the year 1998-99.

#### **6.6 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. 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 candidates appeared and qualified in UGC-NET Examination for the last three tests for JRF and lectureship eligibility respectively are given in the tables 6.1 & 6.2. Table 6.3 shows the number of candidates qualified in JRF through Joint UGC-CSIR NET Examination.

### **STATE LEVEL ELIGIBILITY TEST (SLET)**

The University Grants Commission agreed to provide accreditation to various state agencies to conduct State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) for eligibility to lectureship. Candidates who qualify SLET are also eligible for lectureship all over India. It is introduced basically to facilitate candidates to appear in the subject concerned in their regional languages. States of West Bengal, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are accredited upto 1999, whereas states of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka are accredited upto the year 2001. Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are accredited provisionally for one examination at present.

TABLE 6.1  
Junior Research Fellowship results

NET EXAM.	GENERAL CANDIDATES*				SC/ST CANDIDATES				TOTAL NO. OF CANDIDATES		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified		Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified		Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
Dec., 97	T 21,308	238	1.32		3,430	103	3.00		24,738	386	1.56
	W 10,009 (46.97%)	126 (44.52%)	1.26		934 (27.23%)	34 (33.01%)	3.64		10,943 (44.24%)	160 (41.45%)	1.46
	M 11,258 (52.83%)	157 (55.48%)	1.39		2,496 (72.77%)	69 (66.99%)	2.76		13,754 (55.60%)	226 (58.55%)	1.64
	X 41	--	--		--	--	--		41	--	--
June, 98	T 20,655	272	1.32		2,977	82	2.75		23,642	354	1.50
	W 10,227 (49.49%)	134 (49.26%)	1.31		795 (26.70%)	31 (37.80%)	3.90		11,022 (46.62%)	165 (46.61)	1.50
	M 10,317 (49.92%)	138 (50.74%)	1.34		2,182 (73.30%)	51 (62.20%)	2.34		12,499 (52.87%)	189 (53.39%)	1.51
	X 121	--	--		--	--	--		121	--	--
Dec., 98	T 22,746	270	1.19		4,082	86	2.11		26,828	356	1.33
	W 11,225 (49.35%)	121 (44.81%)	1.08		1,120 (27.44%)	21 (24.42%)	1.88		12,345 (46.02%)	142 (39.89%)	1.15
	M 11,323 (49.78%)	149 (55.19%)	1.32		2,962 (72.56%)	65 (75.58%)	2.19		14,285 (53.25%)	214 (60.11%)	1.50
	X 198	--	--		--	--	--		198	--	--

X - Gender not available

M - Men

W - Women

T - Total

\* includes OBC

TABLE 6.2  
Results for Lectureship eligibility

NET EXAM.	GENERAL CANDIDATES*			SC/ST CANDIDATES			TOTAL NO. OF CANDIDATES		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
Dec., 97	T 32,515	1,561	4.80	4,977	458	9.20	37,492	2,019	5.38
	W 15,315 (47.10%)	725 (46.44%)	4.73	1,417 (28.46%)	126 (27.51%)	8.89	16,732 (44.63%)	851 (42.15%)	5.09
	M 17,159 (52.77%)	836 (53.56%)	4.87	3,560 (71.53%)	332 (72.49%)	9.33	20,719 (55.26%)	1,168 (57.85%)	5.64
	X 41	--	--	--	--	--	41	--	--
June, 98	T 32,393	3,289	10.15	4,416	769	17.41	36,809	4,058	11.02
	W 15,977 (49.32%)	1,675 (50.93%)	10.48	1,262 (28.58%)	203 (26.40%)	16.09	17,239 (46.83%)	1,878 (46.28%)	10.89
	M 16,295 (50.30%)	1,614 (49.07%)	9.90	3,154 (71.42%)	566 (73.60%)	17.95	19,449 (52.84%)	2,180 (53.72%)	11.21
	X 121	--	--	--	--	--	121	--	--
Dec., 98	T 34,955	3,144	8.99	5,916	907	15.33	40,871	4,051	9.91
	W 17,354 (49.65%)	1,585 (50.41%)	9.13	1,701 (28.75%)	239 (26.35%)	14.05	19,055 (46.62%)	1,824 (45.03%)	9.57
	M 17,403 (49.79%)	1,559 (49.59%)	8.96	4,215 (71.25%)	668 (73.65%)	15.85	21,618 (52.89%)	2,227 (54.97%)	10.30
	X 198	--	--	--	--	--	198	--	--
T - Total									
		W - Women		M - Men					
									X - Gender not available

\* includes OBC

**TABLE 6.3****JOINT CSIR-UGC NET EXAMINATION  
(For Science subjects only)**

Exams.				
	UGC JRF	CSIR JRF	Total JRF	Lectureship (including JRF)
Dec., 97	78	236	314	455
June, 98	70	202	272	474
Dec., 98	135	400	535	1005

**6.7 HARI OM ASHRAM TRUST AND SWAMI PRANAVANANDA  
SARASWATI AWARDS**

With the help of an endowment made by the Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad, the University Grants Commission has instituted Hari Om Ashram Award since 1974, and the following awards of the value of Rs.10,000 each to be awarded every year to outstanding scientists. For the year 1996 the selections were made during 1998-99.

- i. The Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences
- ii. The Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences.
- iii. The Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences.
- iv. The Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences.
- v. Award to outstanding Scientists/Social Scientists in the field of interaction between Science and Society.

Also, with the help of an endowment of Rs.5 lakhs made by Swami Pranavananda Saraswati, Director, Yoga Societies in America, the UGC has instituted since 1985 the following awards of the value of Rs.10,000 each, to be given every year for outstanding scholarly/scientific work which has made important contributions to human knowledge and which has thrown light on the problems in a new dimension. For the year 1996 and 1997, the selections were made during 1998-99.

- i. Swami Pranavananda Award in Education.
- ii. Swami Pranavananda Award in Sociology.
- iii. Swami Pranavananda Award in Economics
- iv. Swami Pranavananda Award in Political Science
- v. Swami Prabavananda Award in Environmental Science and Ecology.

A list of the recipients of the above awards is given below :

Name of the Award	Name of the candidate
The Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences	Prof. C.K. Khetrpal Head, Sophisticated Instruments Facility, Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore – 560 012
The Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in applied Sciences.	Prof. G.K. Mehta Director, N.S.C. New Delhi Now Director, IISc., Bangalore – 560 012
The Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences.	Prof. K.N. Pathak Punjab University, Head, Deptt. of Physics, Chandigarh – 160 014
The Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences.	Prof. T. Subramaniam Deptt. of Zoology, University of Madras Madras
Award to outstanding Scientists/ Social Scientists in the field of interaction between Science and Society.	Dr. Amulya K.N. Reddy Former Professor I.I. Sc., Bangalore – 560 012

Swami Pranavananda Award in Education 1996

Prof. Suma Chitnis,  
Director  
J.N. Tata Endowment for The Higher Education of Indians  
Bombay House,  
24, Hom Mody Street,  
Mumbai – 400 001

Swami Pranavananda Award in Sociology, 1996

Prof. J.P.S. Uberoi,  
Department of Sociology,  
Delhi School of Economics,  
University of Delhi,  
Delhi – 110 007

Swami Pranavananda Award in Sociology, 1997

Prof. T.K. Oommen,  
Professor of Sociology,  
Centre for the Study of Social System  
School of Social Sciences,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi – 110 067

Swami Pranavananda Award in Political Science, 1996

Prof. C.P. Bhambhri,  
Centre of Political Studies,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi – 110 067

Swami Pranavananda Award in Political Science, 1997

Prof. Ghanshyam Shah  
Centre of Social Medicine And Community Health,  
School of Social Sciences,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi – 110 067

Swami Pranavananda Award in Economics, 1996

Prof. C.T. Kurien  
Chairman,  
Madras Institute of Development Studies,  
79, 2<sup>nd</sup> Main Road, P.O. Box No.948,  
Gandhi Nagar, Adyar,  
Chennai – 600 020.

Swami Pranavananda Award in Economics ,1996

Prof. M.K. Rakshit,  
Director  
Project on Money and Finance,  
ICRA Ltd.,  
FMC Fortuna, A 13, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
234/3A, A.J.C. Bose Road,  
Calcutta – 700 020

Swami Pranavananda Award in Environmental Science & Ecology ,1996

Prof. V.M. Meher Homji,  
20 D, Sagar Sangeet,  
58, Colaba Road,  
Mumbai – 400 005

Swami Pranavananda Award in Environmental Science & Ecology, 1997

Prof. Ananda Deb Mukhopadhyay,  
Professor & Director,  
Department of Oceanography Studies,  
Department of Geological Science,  
Jadavpur University,  
Calcutta – 700 032.

6.8 **MAJOR AND MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS FOR TEACHERS IN  
SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL  
SCIENCES AND LANGUAGES**

In its endeavor to promote research, the UGC provides financial assistance to permanent/regular teachers in the Universities and Colleges to undertake Major and Minor research projects and to take up in-depth studies in specific subject areas. Priority is given to inter-disciplinary research and inter-institutional collaborative research.

The quantum of assistance is Rs.7.00 lakhs and Rs.50,000/- for Major and Minor projects, respectively. During the year, the quantum of assistance for Major projects in Humanities and Social Sciences was raised from Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs.7.00 lakhs, thus bringing it at par with those in Science, Engineering and Technology. The assistance provided for a Major project includes funding for Equipment, Books & Journals, Contingencies, Travel & Field Work, Chemicals,

Appointment of Research Associate, Project Associate, Project Fellow, Hiring Technical Services, Computation and other items needed for the project. In the case of Minor projects, funding for appointment of project staff is not provided. Major research project can also be undertaken by a retired teacher upto the age of 70.

The duration of a Major Project is normally three years, with provision for extension for another two years on year to year basis. Minor projects are normally for two years, extendable by six months. There is a Mid-term monitoring to check the progress of work.

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 to ensure transparency and direct interaction between the teachers and the Experts.

The Commission raised the Honorarium to retired Principal Investigators from Rs.3,000/- p.m. to Rs.6,000/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.4.1998. The emoluments of the research staff were also enhanced as under :

- Research Associate from Rs.2,800/- p.m. to Rs.8,000/- (fixed)
- Project Associate from Rs.2,000/- p.m. to Rs.5,000/- p.m.
- Project Fellow from Rs.1,800/- p.m. to Rs.3,600/- p.m.

During the year 1998-99, 20 Mid-term Monitoring Workshops were organized, out of which, ten were in Humanities, Social Sciences, and Languages and ten in Science.

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

**MAJOR AND MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS : 1998-99**

Scheme		No. of projects Approved	Grants Released (In lakhs)	No. of Female Principal Investigators
Major Research Projects				
1.	Humanities, Social Sciences & Languages	181	341.31 *	24
2.	Sciences	210	670.43 *	28
3.	Engg. & Technology	56	186.32 *	3
	Total	447	1178.06	55

### Minor Research Projects\*\*

1.	Humanities, Social Sciences & Languages	1737	410.79	
2.	Sciences			
	Total	1737***	410.79***	

\* These include grants for new, ongoing & old projects.

\*\* Including regional centres.

\*\*\* Break up not available

## 6.9 TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

The Commission provides assistance for the award of teacher fellowships for doing M.Phil or completing Ph.D to the teachers of those colleges which are eligible for assistance under normal development schemes during the Ninth Plan period. The scheme is decentralized and implemented by the Regional Office of the UGC. If the college does not utilize 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 are reserved for SC and ST candidates, respectively. If there are not sufficient candidates in the college, the fellowships will be allocated where candidates are available. Eligibility conditions for the fellowships are spelt out below :

- 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 50 per cent of the marks (45% for SC/ST Teachers) and, in the case of teachers 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.

#### 6.10 TRAVEL GRANTS FOR ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance to College teachers, UGC awarded Research Associates, Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members for presenting research papers in International Conferences abroad. For College teachers & Research Associates, assistance is limited to 50% of the admissible expenditure while it is on 100% basis for Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members. During the year 1998-99, the proposals of 144 College teachers, one Research Associate and 36 Vice-Chancellors were approved under the scheme. Out of Rs.75 lakhs allocated an amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs was sanctioned during the year under report.

#### 6.11 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. 8,000/- 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 university for its general development as indicated in the table below:

#### ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES FOR APPOINTMENT OF VISITING PROFESSORS / FELLOWS DURING NINTH PLAN

Ninth Plan allocation for general development to the University		Quantum of UGC support that will be available for Visiting Professor/Visiting Fellow Scheme during Ninth Plan
1.	Up to Rs. 100 lakhs	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
2.	Rs. 101 lakhs and Rs. 200 lakhs	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
3.	Above Rs. 200 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs

During the year 1998-99, an amount of Rs.38.00 lakhs was provided under the scheme to various state universities.

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

The UGC has 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 awards carry a consolidated honorarium of Rs. 2,500/- p.m., Rs. 3,000/- p.m. and Rs. 4,500/- 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 1998-99, grants amounting to Rs.10.07 lakhs, were released to six Universities and three colleges as shown in the Table below:

#### Grants paid to Universities/Colleges under the Special Scheme of UGC for displaced Kashmir Migrant Teachers during 1998-99 (up to 31.3.99)

<u>Name of the University/College</u>	<u>Grant paid (Rs.in lakhs)</u>
1. Kumaon University	0.36
2. Andhra University	0.36
3. Jammu University	5.76
4. Guru Nanak Dev University	0.36
5. M.D. University, Rohtak	1.21
6. National Museum Instt. Of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi	0.36
7. Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	0.90
8. Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Shahbad, Markanda, Haryana	0.40
9. R.B.S. College, Agra	0.36
	-----
Total	10.07
	=====

#### 6.13 SEMINAR, SYMPOSIA, CONFERENCE

As per the guidelines for seminars/conferences, the University Grants Commission provides assistance to postgraduate Colleges for organizing programmes such as seminars, symposia and conferences at both national and international levels. The Commission provides assistance to Indian Science

Congress, Indian Social Science Congress and Indian Economics Association for conducting their annual conferences. The quantum of assistance provided under the scheme is as follows :

*	Seminars	Rs.50,000/-
*	State level Conferences	Rs.65,000/-
*	National level Conferences	Rs.75,000/-
*	International Conferences	Rs.1,50,000/-

The scheme has been decentralized and grants are released by the concerned regional offices. Grants to the tune of Rs.189.75 lakhs were paid for 616 programmes organized during 1998-99.

Similar programmes are organized 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 organized by non-university institutions like NIEPA.

#### 6.14 UNASSIGNED GRANTS

The Commission provides assistance under the scheme of Unassigned Grant for participating in conferences, holding seminars and symposia, publication of research work and minor research projects in the Universities. The Commission has rationalised and revised the guidelines of the scheme and updated provisions relating to the size of Unassigned Grant, ceilings on expenses, rates and procedure for the Ninth Plan period as indicated below.

The various components of the revised scheme are as under:

A. TRAVEL GRANT	Up to 30% of allocation
B. SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA ETC.	Up to 20% of allocation
C. PUBLICATION GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES	Up to 30% of allocation
D. SUPPORT FOR MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS	Up to 20% of allocation

The percentage of allocation of grant on items A to D may be relaxed up to 20% 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 14 <sup>th</sup> August of the previous year	UGC support per year (Rs.in lakh)
Upto 50	3.00
51 to 100	5.00
101 to 300	8.00
above 300	12.00

During the year 1998-99, an amount of Rs.215.21 lakhs was provided under the scheme to various Universities.

#### 6.15 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 reforms material for university and college students. The books may be written in English, Hindi or in any regional language.

During the year 1998-99, the UGC did not grant approval to any fresh proposals as the guidelines were under review. Grants amounting to Rs.1.70 lakhs were sanctioned during 1998-99 for 32 proposals approved earlier.

## VII

### STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

#### 7.1 INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES

Since the beginning of the Eighth Plan, the University Grants Commission has been implementing two programmes separately viz. the Scheme of Courses in Emerging Areas and Innovative Programmes. However, while preparing the guidelines for the Ninth Plan, the Commission decided to merge these two programmes into an integrated programme named as "Innovative Programmes". This programme includes in itself various other programmes like Super conductivity, Atmospheric Sciences, Environment Education, Futurology, Remote Sensing etc.

The objectives of the programme are to :

1. Identify areas in various disciplines with respect to educational, national and global priorities.
2. Support new ideas and innovations and to implement them.
3. Identify institutions/scholars and support them to develop specialized courses at Under- Graduate and Post – Graduate levels in emerging areas and accommodate new ideas and innovative proposals to influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal development etc.
4. Consider steps to encourage, promote and make use of the excellent ideas for promoting scientific and technological applications for the benefit of the society.
5. Identify user departments/organizations/agencies/industries who may actively participate and take benefit of the course or programme and trained manpower and also sponsor students for the course.
6. Nurture and strengthen such courses in emerging areas in the university and college at the Master's/Bachelor's level or Special paper at master's Level.
7. Provide financial support for the above purpose in bringing innovation in various disciplines and excellence in emerging areas.

The Commission has constituted Standing Committees for Innovative Programmes in the disciplines of :

- i. Humanities and Social Sciences
- ii. Science, Engineering and Technology and
- iii. Bio-Sciences & Life Sciences

A separate Standing Committee has also been constituted by the Commission to deal with the Environmental Studies Programme. Each of the Committees will deal with the programmes in the specific areas. Also, the Commission, in consultation with the Department of Biotechnology, has constituted UGC – DBT Joint Standing Committee to consider proposals in Biotechnology received from universities.

The UGC is providing financial assistance to identified and selected universities / institutions for the introduction of PG courses and special papers at PG level under the Innovative Programmes, including courses in Emerging Areas. Out of the allocated amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs for implementing these programmes/ courses, an amount of Rs.218.77 lakhs was sanctioned to 185 approved departments of universities during the year 1998-99.

The Commission has also invited fresh proposals from the Universities on the basis of the revised guidelines for the Ninth Plan Period.

## 7.2 AREA STUDIES PROGRAMME

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 language and culture are also operating.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1999, the Commission was providing assistance to 19 centres in 17 universities as follows:

- |                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1) Banaras Hindu University | - | Centre for Studies on Nepal  |
| 2) Delhi University         | - | i. Chinese & Japanese Studies<br>ii. Developing countries' Research Centre |
| 3) Calcutta University      | - | Centre for South East Asian Studies  |
| 4) Mumbai University        | - | Centre for African 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 Government and 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 Milia Islamia	-	Academy of Third World Studies
15) Jamia Milia Islamia	-	Federal Studies Centre
16) Pune University	-	Defence and Strategic Studies
17) Hyderabad University	-	India Diaspora Studies

Grants to the tune of Rs.96.53 lakhs were released during 1998-99 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 8.1**  
**Inter University Centres during 1998-99**

Centres*	Objectives
1. Nuclear Science Centre New Delhi – 110 067 (1984)	Accelerator oriented research
2. Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics Pune – 411007 (1988)	State – of – the – art instrumen- tation for research in astronomy
3. Inter-University Consortium DAE facilities Indore – 452001 (1989)	Use of facilities of Department for 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 -110067 (1993)	To disseminate Countrywide Classroom programmes through television
6. National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore – 560 010	To assess and accredit public and private institute of (1994) 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 55 universities, 35 colleges and 33 other institutions including IITs.

The 15 UD Pelletron is the core facility of the Centre. The operational hours of this Pelletron during the year 1998-99 had an uptime of 92 per cent, as it underwent some major maintenance due to certain system failures.

The significant achievements during the year have been (i) successful completion of the project extracting  $^7\text{Be}$  Radioactive Ion Beam (RIB) by modifying the spectrometer HIRA; (ii) completion of UHV-STM on materials science beam line; (iii) transfer of technology of Rf generator and development of several NIM/CAMAC modules.

Cryogenic facilities have become fully functional, Buncher cryostat is undergoing tests and the linac cryostat is expected to be completed by November, 1999.

In order to sustain research activities in front ranking areas, projects for establishing two major facilities : Large Gamma Array and next generation Recoil Mass Spectrometer are being processed by the DST.

The research work in gamma-spectroscopy has been carried out in the region of  $\gamma$ -soft nuclei. With the installation of Charged Particle Array, it is now possible to extend the measurements to the light of  $f$ - $p$  shell nuclei.

A new area of intense research is now emerging which is called "Swift Heavy Ions" (SHI) in Materials Engineering and Characterization (SHIMEC). Some of the typical area of research activities being pursued by a large community of users

at NSC from various universities are: Engineering of Electronic Materials and Devices, High Tc Superconducting materials, Colossal Magneto Resistance materials, Ferro-electric materials, Modification of surfaces and interfaces and Electronic Sputtering by on-line ERD measurements.

In-situ UHV STM ion channeling facility has been commissioned in the newly installed goniometer chamber.

The Radiation Biology beamline facility has been equipped with a V 250 Varian Turbo molecular pumps. The UV-VIS spectrophotometer (Hitach U-3300) has been installed.

During the year under report, the centre contributed 60 research papers to refereed journals of international standing. The Centre organized two International conferences during this year :

- a) International Conference on "Swift Heavy Ions in Materials Engineering & Characterization" (SHIMEC-98) held during the month of October, 1998. About 120 researchers participated in this conference. There were 19 foreign scientists from Germany, France, Netherlands, Italy, Israel, South Africa, Yemen, Japan and Australia. Fifty manuscripts were received, out of which 32 papers accepted will be published in Nuclear Instruments and Methods B (NIMB) as a special issue.
- b) International Workshop on "Rare Nuclear Processes in Low Energy Heavy Ion Physics" (IWRNP - 98) held during November, 1998. About 120 researchers participated in this workshop. There were 20 foreign scientists from Germany, France, Romania, Russia, Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Israel, USA, UK and Australia. Accepted papers will be published in Pramana.

The major civil works namely, construction of Phase-II housing complex, air compressor room, and the diesel generator room for cryogenic facilities were completed.

During the year 1998-99, grants amounting to Rs.1398 lakhs (excluding 33 lakhs for UFUP) were paid to the Centre by the UGC.

#### 8.1.2 Inter-University Centre For Astronomy And Astrophysics (IUCAA)

IUCAA completed ten years of its existence in 1998 and this occasion was marked by a Decennial Conference which was well attended nationally and internationally. The conference brought together several academicians who

have visited IUCAA in the past, and covered a gamut of topics in astronomy and astrophysics.

IUCAA's impact on astronomy and astrophysics programmes in the university sector has continued to grow. The number of universities/colleges teaching astronomy and astrophysics has increased to 30 and over the year, there has also been an increase in the number of publications in international refereed journals by the university faculty and university students. The university community involved in astronomy and astrophysics research is also participating more vigorously in the observations and instrumentation programmes conducted by IUCAA as well as other institutions. The number of IUCAA associates at present is 76, of which 7 are women. IUCAA continues to have a thriving visitor's programme which allows members of the astronomical community to make use of the excellent facilities which are available on its Campus. During 1998-99, about 785 visitors came to IUCAA of which 75 were women.

IUCAA continues to hold several workshops and schools in different areas of astronomy and astrophysics in order to educate the university community regarding the research involved in these subjects. During the financial year 1998-99, 17 workshops were held, of which nine were held in different university campuses outside IUCAA.

One of the major thrusts in the coming years will be the IUCAA's telescope which is a two-meter telescope intended for observations in optical and near infrared band. This will be located at a site about 80 kms. from IUCAA and is expected to be functional by the year 2000. The process for acquisition of land is well under way and the construction of the buildings on the site will begin soon.

Another major component of IUCAA's activities has been popularization of science, since such activity is essential to ensure a continual supply of motivated students, taking up science as their career. As a part of this programme, IUCAA has been continuing science popularization activities aimed at secondary school students. During the year, this programme was enlarged to include lectures for the students of class 11th and 12th as well. During the year, a Science Park was inaugurated by the Chairperson, UGC which contains several exhibits, illustrating the different facets of science. This Science Park is located across IUCAA's main building which has been a major attraction for the public and students. The IUCAA hopes to add more exhibits in the coming years.

IUCAA also acted as host to the brain-storming session convened by the Chairman, UGC to discuss different aspects of the IUC mode. This session

examined the successes and difficulties of this mode as well as how it could be extended to other areas, especially to Humanities and Social Sciences.

During the year under report, the UGC released grants to the tune of Rs.654.86 lakhs to the Centre.

### 8.1.3 Inter-University Consortium For DAE Facilities

Inter-University Consortium for Department of Atomic Energy Facilities (IUC-DAEF) continued to make progress towards its mandated goal of facilitating university scientists in utilising major facilities of Department of Atomic Energy situated at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai, Variable Energy Cyclotron, Calcutta and Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore. At present IUC-DAEF is supporting 32 projects taken up by university scientists at Dhruva Reactor, 29 projects at Variable Energy Cyclotron, 3 projects at IUC-Calcutta Centre, 12 at 3MV Pelletron, IOP Bhubaneswar. On the low energy irradiation facility of IGCAR, Kalpakkam nine projects are being carried out by university scientists. IUC-DAEF has undertaken to set up a new beamline at Dhruva reactor which is expected to incorporate a high resolution powder diffractometer, a flexible triple axis spectrometer and a surface machine. Design and fabrication of various parts of the beamline as well as spectrometers is in progress in collaboration with various university scientists. In the detector laboratory at Calcutta Centre, 15 more Si surface barrier detectors were made. 4 Mossbauer sources of strength ranging from 5 to 10 mCi were prepared and supplied to various universities. In the Mumbai Centre, facility for light scattering measurements is being set up which will usefully complement the existing SAXS and SANS spectrometers. At the Indore Centre, an ion beam sputtering system for thin film deposition has been designed and fabricated using a 3 cm diameter Kaufmann type ion source with focusing as well as defocusing optics. In ESCA laboratory, a new twin anode X-ray source and 5KeV Sputter Ion Gun has been installed and tested. A set-up has been fabricated for specific heat measurements down to 1.5K and in the presence of magnetic fields upto 10 Tesla.

About 125 scientists from universities as well as research institutions utilised various inhouse facilities of IUC-DAEF, as a result of inhouse activities as well as the support provided to the users. About 80 research papers were published in the International Journals and about 50 papers were presented at various national and international conferences. A number of workshops were organised throughout the year on various topics including Nuclear Structure Physics, Neutron Scattering Data Analysis, Physics at Low Temperatures etc.

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

In pursuance of the objectives set for the INFLIBNET Centre, a number of new initiatives were taken during the period of report.

During the period, 36 more universities representing different states were provided with non-recurring grant of Rs.6.5 lakhs each in two phases (April & October 1999) to develop the required infrastructure i.e. to computerise and network the libraries, thus raising the total number of universities covered under the programme to 105. More than 40 universities funded prior to 1996-97 were also provided with annual recurring grants to support the database creation, maintenance of computer system and the salary of Information Scientists.

A significant progress has been made with respect to software development. A new library management software viz., Software for University Libraries (SOUL) has been developed to facilitate automation of inhouse functions of libraries. This software works in Windows environment and is ready for release to all the universities covered under INFLIBNET Programme. This will give a boost to the library automation. A number of interfaces have also been developed to transfer the data from one platform to any other.

Two workshops of one week each for the Library Executives and four weeks training programmes for the middle level staff working in the libraries, were held to up-skill the existing library staff in the areas of automation and networking, which has taken the total number of staff trained at INFLIBNET to 400. INFLIBNET staff also conducted on-site training for 12 universities on their campuses and visited more than 15 universities to collect the data.

Substantial progress has been made in terms of development of union data bases adding one more new database viz. Secondary Serials and CD-ROM. With this, the number of union databases increased to seven viz. Books, Serials holdings, Current serials, Theses, Experts, Research projects, Secondary serials and CD-ROM, with sizable number of records. A noteworthy development in this area has been that all these databases are now accessible over Internet. With respect to home page development, there are 25 home pages of different universities mounted on the INFLIBNET Server providing complete academic information.

In the case of networking, the work of setting up VSAT based captive network covering 170 institutions in the first phase was in progress. Complete technical details were worked out, and the tenders have been evaluated. Ordering process was in the final stage. However, most of the libraries covered under the programme at present have access to Internet through ERNET, VSNL, INET etc.

Another major initiative taken during the year was launching the INFLIBNET website, URL <http://www/inflibnet.ernet.in>, providing up-to-date information about various activities of INFLIBNET. Another milestone of the year was the development of Smart Search Engines. This is considered a major development, as these Search Engines facilitate access to databases over the Internet Web browsers. Any one having access to web could now login to INFLIBNET databases and look for the required information from anywhere.

The Annual Convention of INFLIBNET, CALIBER-99, held in collaboration with the Nagpur University, on the contemporary theme 'Academic Libraries in the Internet Era' was a great success and attracted more than two hundred participants from different parts of the country. Review meeting was also held in February 1999 at Nagpur to assess the progress made by the participating universities in the automation work.

In terms of information services, the Centre introduced a new service called Bibliographic Information Service for the Academic and Research Community. The existing COPSAT Service attracted more subscriptions. INFLIBNET subscribed to OCLC's First-Search Service to supplement its existing Information Service. During the year, two major projects proposed by the Centre viz., 'Retrospective Conversion Of Major Library Catalogues' and 'Document Delivery Service' were approved for implementation.

CALIBER '99 proceedings and four issues of INFLIBNET News letters were also brought out during the year. INFLIBNET library acquired a number of technical books and journals to strengthen its services. A Number of invited lectures in different fora were delivered by the technical staff and also a few technical papers were published highlighting the work done at INFLIBNET.

A major achievement during the year was Software development, On-line Access to Databases and the initiatives taken to set up VSAT based network.

#### 8.1.5 Consortium for Educational Communication

The CEC was set up under Section 12ccc for the University Grants Commission Act, as an autonomous body and registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1993 and has also been given the status of an Inter-University Centre. CEC is the nodal agency for utilizing the Electronic Media in Education, coordinate and monitor the development of studies, research and production of ETV Programmes through 17 Media Centres situated in various Universities/Educational Institutions all over the Country.

As per the UGC's endeavour to take new information, discoveries, and exciting ideas to the door steps of the students in far flung areas, the Country Wide Class

Room (CWRC) was first telecast on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1984. The CWRC Programmes not only emphasize the need for dissemination of education beyond the class rooms but also to develop overall personality of the students. CWRC facilitates these students to become active participants in nation building.

### **Production of Programmes**

Educational programmes are produced by the 7 Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs) and 10 Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs), which are located in the institutions of higher learning, which has enabled the CEC to capture the socio-cultural and geographical diversity of India in ETV programmes.

On an average, the Consortium receives about 50 programmes from the Media Centres every month. They are packaged at CEC for telecast as CWRC and through Doordarshan.

### **Media Tape Library**

The Media Tape Library at CEC is the depository Library for various educational programmes produced on different subjects by the EMRCs /AVRCs. At present, it houses about 10,000 programmes which includes about 6500 CWRC programmes produced by the Media Centres and 2600 University Video Lectures produced with the help of best of the Professors of the Universities. The Library has also some programmes produced by International Agencies to supplement transmissions. The information relating to the programmes is computerized and updated so that the information can be accessed easily.

### **11<sup>th</sup> UGC-CEC Educational Video Competition, 1998**

One of the methodologies for quality improvement is to arouse competitive spirit among the Media Centres. UGC-CEC Educational Video Competition is meant to nurture, encourage and recognize excellence in Educational Video Production in India. For the last two years, the competition has been thrown open to all citizens and organizations in India who produce educational programmes.

The 11<sup>th</sup> UGC-CEC Educational Video Competition was organized in March 1999 at Ahmedabad at which 140 entries were received of which 22 won awards in various categories such as Best Educational Programmes for any audience, for Under-graduates, for children, for teachers etc. Vikram Sarabhai Lifetime Award for achievement in Educational Communication was given to Prof. Vijaya Mulay, eminent Educationist and Media Person for her contribution in the field.

### **Training Programmes/Workshop**

Various training programmes/workshops were conducted for CEC and Media Centres Staff in the fields of programme production and research, wherein eminent personalities were invited to enlighten and educate the participants.

### **Publication of Monthly CWCR News**

For the last three years, CWCR news is being published on monthly basis. This consists of CWCR Telecast schedule, important articles on Media/Educational TV and regular features like letters from viewers, synopsis of the programmes and comments from the Director, CEC.

## **PROJECTS**

### **Education International**

Education International is a one-window marketing project, set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission under the overall supervision of the CEC. It has a mandate to promote and disseminate educational materials available with the CEC, IGNOU, NCERT, NOS to the International market. It also markets all the UGC-CEC video programmes nationwide.

### **Environment Project**

Following the Supreme Court ruling on Environment education and the UGC's decision to follow it up, the CEC has been coordinating the environment project for the last two years. The primary objectives of the Project are the promotion of environmental and developmental education through innovative application of the Electronic Media. The Environment Cell has been active in producing ECOQUEST ( Graphic spots on ecology), Vasundara (a Television series ) on environment and developmental issues. The Project organized PRAKRITI at Pune in January, 1999 ( a Film Festival cum workshop in Environment, Development and Human Rights).

### **8.1.6 NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC)**

During the year 1998-99, NAAC took the following initiatives to set the quality agenda in motion:

**(i) Reaching out**

- The range of promotional materials printed by NAAC were distributed widely to further the dialogue with university and college teachers.
- Workshops on Assessment and Accreditation were held for Vice-Chancellors, Principals, faculty and educational administrators all over India, to familiarize them with the concept and methods of assessment and accreditation. Nearly 30 such awareness activities were held during the year under review in the states of Goa, Maharashtra, North Eastern Hill Region, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat and Karnataka.
- The first issue of NAAC News, the quarterly Newsletter of NAAC was published in January '99 and this will disseminate the information about NAAC and its activities throughout the country and abroad. A website has been opened and it can be accessed by the following webcode [www.naac.bir.com](http://www.naac.bir.com).

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

- The methodology for the process of assessment and accreditation was reviewed and strengthened through Standing Academic Advisory Committee (SAAC) meeting, series of interactions and workshops. The grading system was finalised.
- Detailed manuals, guidelines and formats were published to cater to the different segments of the education system. The Handbook for Assessors was finalised which will guide the peer team visit.

**(iii) Assessment and Accreditation exercises completed**

- During the period under report, the result of the assessment and accreditation was announced for 13 institutions.
- Around 40 Colleges submitted the self-study report and the peer team visits were held for 19 colleges. The other colleges will be visited during the beginning of the academic year 1999-2000.
- 37 universities and around 200 colleges sent the letters of intention for assessment and accreditation.

**(iv) Interaction with Professional Bodies and other international accreditation agencies**

- NAAC took initiatives to do collaborative assessment with the professional bodies such as DEC, NCTE, BCI and MCI. A few institutions that offer professional courses volunteered for institutional assessment and NAAC will accredit these institutions in collaboration with the concerned professional bodies.

**(v) Research**

- A research project on "Perception of Quality in Higher Education by the stakeholder" was initiated and the first phase completed.
- Preliminary studies on impact analysis on the institutions that have undergone assessment and accreditation reviews and a case study on assessment and accreditation were commissioned.

**(vi) Training**

- Assessing the quality of education offered in an institution of higher learning is a stupendous task. NAAC has developed a National Cadre of Assessors, who are trained to do this task with utmost care and objectivity. The first National Training Programme for the Assessors was organised from 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> December, 1998 in Bangalore. Twenty six senior academics of higher education from different parts of the country participated in the Training programme.

Mr. David Bradbury, Associate Director of the Quality Assurance Agency, UK was with NAAC to review the training programme. He has been involved with this training programme starting from its conceptualization in July, 1998, when a workshop was held at NAAC to plan the training strategy.

**(vii) Other efforts**

- NAAC's efforts to solicit the help of the various State Governments to support the colleges on the financial implications has been successful.
- The Government of Goa has taken a decision to hold admissible amount spent by colleges towards assessment fees paid to NAAC. This will, we are sure, motivate many more colleges to apply to

NAAC for assessment. Around 10 colleges of Goa have already submitted the self-study report.

- With the active involvement of the Director of Collegiate Education (DCE), the Regional Directors have been promoting the concept of assessment and accreditation among the Government Colleges of Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to submit a list of the Government Colleges for assessment and accreditation in a phased manner. As the initial step, 11 Government Colleges identified by DCE have submitted their self study reports. For three colleges, the peer team visit is already over and they have been accredited at four star level.
- The Secretary of Higher Education, Government of Bihar, took the lead in bringing the institutions of Higher Education of Bihar together for a two day workshop on assessment and accreditation with the support of the Education Minister. The Patna University took up the organisational responsibilities around 100 participants participated in the workshop. The Government of Bihar is now thinking of linking the accreditation status to the student fee as well as the Government grant for infrastructure.

**(viii) Support for accreditation from the State Councils**

- The West Bengal State Council of Higher Education (WBSCHB) and NAAC jointly organised a workshop on February 13<sup>th</sup> for the Universities and Colleges of West Bengal which was well attended. Nearly 60 academia, vice-chancellors, principals, and other senior faculty attended the meet.
- The Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Council for Higher Education, Dr. B.S. Rajput, who is also the Vice-Chancellor of Kumaon University, Nanital, was responsible for the workshop on assessment and accreditation held at the kumaon University on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April, 1999 for the benefit of the institutions of the Northern region.
- The Tamil Nadu State Council of Higher Education (TANSCH) requested NAAC to recommend the fitness of affiliated colleges to be granted autonomous status, thus making it mandatory for such institutions to undergo the accreditation process. Further, TANSCH has recommended to the State Government that it should be made mandatory for any institution in the state to be assessed and accredited by NAAC for applying for deemed university status.

- The Andhra Pradesh State Council for Higher Education is promoting the concept of Assessment and Accreditation in its various interaction with the heads in institutions of Higher Education.

### 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 (IIAS), Shimla, came into being in January, 1991, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the University Grants Commission and the Institute. In its over thirty-three 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 nearly 30 Fellows, each engaged in research and 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 they have found their short stay very stimulating.

The academic programme of the Centre has three basic components (i) the scheme of Associateship, (ii) the organisation of Research Seminars in different parts of the country; and (iii) the holding of Study Weeks on problems of national and international interest at the Institute.

#### (i) Associateship

During the year 1998-99, 88 university and college teachers availed the Associateships from all over the country to spend up to three months at the Institute. All the Associates who have visited the Institute so far have been highly appreciative of the opportunity given to them to visit the Institute as evidenced by their reports. Most of them felt that there could not have been better library facilities elsewhere in the country, and that the opportunity to participate in the Academic activities of the Institute was of great value to them, which would stand them in good stead when they returned to their normal teaching work in colleges and universities. The Associates use this period to (a) try and complete some research they might have been engaged in for some time; (b) revise their doctoral dissertation; (c) catch up with their reading in the Institute's library; and (d) interact with 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.

(ii) **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 brought in touch with distinguished members of the faculty drawn from various universities. During the year, no research seminar was organised by the Centre.

(iii) **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.

**IUC Journals**

The IUC journal namely 'Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences' was originally intended to appear once a year, each issue being devoted to a particular theme. However, due to very favourable response of the academic community, both in the country and abroad, there are two issues brought out in a year - one issue being thematic and the other of general nature.

**Publications**

The Centre also has a modest publications programme. In 1998, the Centre published the Hindi translation by Harish Narang, an Associate of the Centre, of M.G. Vassanji's famous collection of short stories, *Uhuru Street*. Vasanji is among the most distinguished story-tellers of the world today. Oxford University is publishing the proceedings of a Study Week on the "Concept of Minorities". Another important forthcoming publication is 'Directions in Indian Socio-Linguistics'.

## 8.2 NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES

In addition to inter-university centres, the UGC has also been instrumental in setting up National Information Centres in selected universities. A list of these centres, and their activities during the year 1998-99, are given in Table 8.2

**Table 8.2**  
**NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES AND THEIR OBJECTIVES**

Centre	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, Baroda, Vadodara Sciences (Gujarat ) Science,	Information Centre in Humanities and Social (Economics, Political Education, Psychology)
8.2.3 National Information Centre, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai	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(NCSI), INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

During 1998-99, the Centre 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 CD-ROM, Online and the Internet. NCSI offers different information services to meet the research information needs of the academics. These comprise database search services, network information services and document delivery services. Database search services include Current Awareness Service (CAS), Periodicals Content Page Service (COPSAT), CD-ROM Search Service (CDRS), and Online Search Service (OSS). Network information services

include Internet Search Service (ISS), profile based e-mail alerting services, e-mail discussion forum, LIS-Forum and Web-based services. In addition to using the Indian Institute of Science library as its document resource, the Centre has arrangements with world's leading document delivery agencies like BLDSC (U.K.), Dialog Source One (U.S.A.), National Library of Australia and National Library of Canada, in helping the academics in obtaining papers from journals not easily available in India. The Centre conducts a one-year postmaster's training programme in Information Technology Applications to Library and Information Services, and also handles consultancy and sponsored R&D projects.

## 2. Achievements during 1998-99:

### \* Information services : Volume of usage :

- Current Awareness Service (CAS): During the year, 550 user profiles were processed and about 43,181 abstracts mailed.
- COPSAT for universities - Content pages of periodicals in Science and Technology: About 40 university profiles were processed every month, with about 300 pages of content page information mailed per profile per month.
- Special Abstracts Service (SAS) to M.Phil and Ph.D students : About 73 search requests were processed and about 4,755 abstracts mailed to these students.
- CDRS-CD-ROM Database Search Service : About 3,000 search requests were processed and about 76,400 abstracts delivered.
- OSS - Online Search Service : About 16 searches were carried out and about 225 abstracts were mailed.
- DDS - Document Delivery Service : About 925 full text documents were supplied (from IISc, BLDSC, NLA & KR Source One).
- LIS-FORUM -E - Mailbased discussion forum for library and information services: One-two messages were delivered per day to about 200E-Mail subscribers.
- Info Watch : Monthly electronic newsletter reporting new network information sources. 20 to 25 items were reported per issue.

- NCSI Web Server: In addition to the details about NCSI activities and services, the server provides Web access to a few databases and pointers to a large number of Web sites related to Science and Engineering. Number of links to S&T Web sites is 350 links and there are links to over 600 electronic journals. Number of accesses made over the Internet per month is over 10000.
- E-Mail Alerting Services: The Centre introduced three profile-based alerting services in January 1998 - table of contents, citation alert and hot papers in science. Currently the services are being tested within IISc campus network. There are about 350 subscribers.

**\* New Services introduced:**

- The Centre began providing web access to latest four weeks of Current Contents database from August, 98.
- Web access to IISc library catalogue (with over 1,20,000 catalogue records) was provided from October, 98.
- During 1998, the Centre also developed and provided web access to the following databases: i) IISc faculty publications database which gives access to over 9700 IISc faculty publications from 1985-1996, (ii) IISc thesis database which is a sample collection of about 850 thesis submitted to IISc, some with abstract in PDF format.
- With a view to promote inter-library resource sharing in Bangalore, NCSI has developed Web access to a union catalogue of periodicals acquired by major libraries in Bangalore during 1998-99.
- Web access to union catalogue of books held in IISc, RRI and NAL libraries was developed using freely available search engines on the Net. This was initiated during February, 99. Catalogue records of over 2 lakh records are available in the union catalogue.
- Electronic Journals Information Service: This is a resource gateway of electronic journals available in full text form made available on NCSI server during February, 99.

\* **Organisation of seminars, workshops and meetings:**

The Centre organised several training programmes, invited lectures and departmental seminars in the area of Information Science and Technology. A national level workshop on "Indexing and Search Engines for the Web (WISE)" was organised during January, 1999. There were 40 registered participants in the workshop.

\* **Publications, invited talks and participation in seminars, workshops and committees:**

The Centre's staff regularly publish research papers in journals and conferences. During 1998-99, a dozen papers were published and six invited talks were given in national level seminars and workshops. Two faculty members were invited to be members of several national and state level committees in the area of information science and technology.

\* **Training course on Information Technology:**

The Centre successfully completed the 10th one-year training course on "Information Technology Applications to Library and Information Services" in October 1998, imparting intensive training to six library and information professionals. Eleventh batch programme for 1998-99 was started on 2.11.1998 with intake of five trainees.

3. **Development strategies for the Ninth Plan:**

The Centre will aim to implement the Ninth Plan proposals, as approved by the Commission, based on the recommendations made by the Review Committee (set up by the UGC) which met in IISc in November, 1997 to review the progress made by NCSI and consider its future plans. The focus of the Centre's development strategy for the Ninth Plan will include the following :

- Provide network access to key bibliographic and full text databases.
- Improve document delivery through network-based solutions.
- Identify and provide gateway access to key international and domestic Internet and Web-based S&T source, with orientation to specific needs of Indian researchers.

- Local mirroring of very useful S&T information sites.
- Improve access to Indian S&T information via network and CD-ROM based publishing.
- Train users (teachers and researchers) in effective use of network-based information sources and to publish/disseminate their research work on the Internet, and
- Train information intermediaries like librarians in universities and colleges to act as information agents, trainers and collaborators in net-based information activities.

Specifically, the Centre will be setting up three information facilities to meet these objectives: Internet Information System (IIS), S&T Digital library (Dlib) and Information Discovery Centre (IDC). IIS will provide access to a S&T Internet resource catalogue server, S&T discussion forum server and mirror server for electronic journals, pre-prints, technical reports and web guides. Dlib facility will provide network access to key bibliographic, full text and numeric databases and also to large library catalogues reflecting holdings of major libraries like IISc. IDC will have a few net stations connected to the IIS and Dlib servers and will be used by researchers for information access and by NCSI to conduct training programmes to researchers and librarians.

The UGC provided an amount of Rs.39.00 lakhs to the Centre during the year under report.

#### 8.2.2 NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION CENTRE, M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

##### Activities :

Major steps taken during the year, to reorganise the Centre as per Action Plan 1997-2000, were as follows:

- Two outdated PC-AT 286 and one PC 386 were upgraded to Pentium-II.
- A survey on the information needs of the academic community was initiated to get feedback on the information requirements of the reader community.
- The Centre subscribed to 19 new journals (9 foreign and 10 Indian) in Economics, Political Science, Education and Psychology during 1998-99.

- Also, the Centre initiated CD Service in the form of three CDs viz. CABSAC, Indian Business Insight Database and Vans Electronic Library.

During the year, the Centre's literature research facilities were used by 120 persons (49M/71F).

Four issues of "NASSIC Alert Service" in subject areas of Economics, Political Science, Education and Psychology were published and copies sent to 140 universities. This list is being updated. It is proposed to continue this as a quarterly publication and expand its activities.

### 8.2.3 **NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE, SNTD WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, MUMBAI**

Since its inception in 1986, the National Information Centre has shown a steady progress and kept pace with changing technologies and information scenario. During the year 1998-99, the Centre served the academic community all over India by providing various information services in the fields of Sociology, Women's Studies, Home Science, Special Education and Library and Information Science. Thus, it helped to improve the flow of information to the academic community.

#### **Information Services**

The Centre catered to about 4200 students, faculty and scholars from all over India. Through various services, about 89,600 references were supplied and nearly 97,700 pages were photocopied and supplied. The demand for Internet search increased during the year. More users made use of electronic mail to access references and photocopies of articles.

#### **Resource Base**

An important resource base of the Centre is in-house bibliographic and directory databases. The SUCHAK database contains nearly 1,17,000 references. As many as 47% are in the field of Sociology, 35% in Home Science, 20% in Women's Studies, 11% in Library Science and 4% in Special Education. About 17% of the records are common to more than one subject. Indian citations constitute 57% of the total records of which 8% have abstracts. The PUCAT database contains information about periodicals subscribed by various libraries.

The SANSTHA database contains information about organisations in the fields, their addresses and activities. The process of building and maintaining in-house databases incorporated new features of the MINISIS software to meet the changing needs of users, like linking the reference to full text of article,

content page of the book and web site. To supplement the in-house databases the centre has acquired several bibliographic databases on CD-ROM in the area of social sciences, Food and Nutrition, Education, Exceptional Children, Population Studies, etc.

### Collaborations

During the year, the Centre entered into collaboration with the Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University, USA. The school runs a health network on the internet and requires South Asian articles and papers on reproductive health and women's rights for placing on the Internet. Under the collaboration, the Centre selects and digitises material for hosting on the Net. Articles and papers sent by the Information Centre have been put up on the web since January 1999. On an average, 2400 surfers visit the site.

The Centre continuously makes efforts to publicise the services offered 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 UGC Review Committee visited the National Information Centre from March 15-17, 1999.

A grant of Rs.28.00 lakhs was released during 1998-99.

### 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 OF NATIONAL FACILITIES AND THEIR OBJECTIVES**

Centres	Objectives
8.3.1 Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Mumbai	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
8.3.2 Regional Instrumentation Centre Indigenous I.I. Sc., Bangalore	Design and Development of equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
8.3.3 Crystal Growth Centre	Research and Dissemination

Anna University, Madras	of knowledge and organisation of training Programmes in crystal growth
8.3.4 M.S.T. Radar Centre 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.	Popularization of Science

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A brief review of the activities during 1998-99 is given below:

### 8.3.1 WESTERN REGIONAL INSTRUMENTATION CENTRE

The Centre continues to serve as a resource centre for University Science Instrumentation Centres (USICs) in various universities, and for academic institutions of higher education in diverse areas of instrumentation.

#### **Review Committee :**

A three-member Review Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission, visited the Centre on 28th & 29th September, 1998 and reviewed the activities and progress of the Centre for the period 1987-88 to 1992-93 and 1993-94 to 1997-98. It visited various laboratories and sections of the Centre to acquaint itself with the activities, projects and services. It also held discussions with the staff and made several useful suggestions. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Commission.

#### **Training programmes :**

During 1998, the Centre organised eight training programmes, some of them jointly with the respective USICs.

### UGC Programmes:

During the year, the Centre conducted the following courses in pursuance of the UGC programmes for faculty development:

- i) An Orientation Course for the college teachers teaching Instrumentation as a vocational subject in the Third Year B.Sc. degree.
- ii) A Refresher Course in Instrumentation for USIC Officers (T.O.I/S.O.) under the auspices of the Academic Staff College, University of Mumbai.

### Services :

The Centre offers (i) repair and maintenance services, (ii) test and calibration services, (iii) mechanical workshop and optical shop services, (iv) glass blowing facilities, (v) projects and consultancy services, (vi) computer maintenance services, (vii) sophisticated analytical instrumentation services, and (viii) library & information services. These services are availed by academic institutions, R&D laboratories, and industries.

### Project Activities:

The following projects are currently in progress at the Centre:

- Modernisation of float-type tide gauges of Survey of India (PhaseII): Use of alternative, cheaper optical encoders, expansion of memory, etc. (sponsored by the Department. of Ocean Development, Government. of India).
- Design of a 2000 watt switch mode power supply, output: 48 V dc, 50A, switching mode: 100 KHz with PWM technique (a Major Research Project sponsored by UGC).
- Codification of figurative elements of trade marks as per Vienna Classification System (sponsored by Trade Marks Registry, Govt. of India).
- Microprocessor-based particle size analyser.
- Development of a PC-based auto-titrator.
- Development of an ELISA reader.

- Development of a uroflowmeter.
- Development of capacitance-based and conductivity-based level monitors.

#### **Development projects for industry:**

- Power supply for 150 watt xenon arc lamp for spectrofluorimeter (M/s ELICO P. Ltd. Hyderabad).
- Pulse oximeter (M/s Larsen & Toubro, Mysore).

#### **Library & Information Service:**

The Centre's library added 94 titles during 1998-99, bringing the total number of books to 3997. The library has been computerised. Documentation, literature supply and translation services are also provided by the library. There are 61 video cassettes of ISA on instrumentation training programmes (ITTP-II). The library subscribes to 20 journals on instrumentation and allied subjects. Internet facility has been installed recently at the Centre and its services are provided to internal and external users. The Centre has its website on the Internet (<http://www.wricmumbai.org>).

The Centre received a total grant of Rs.120 lakhs from the University Grants Commission during the year 1998-99.

#### **Future Plans:**

- Strengthening of calibration activity: The calibration service of the Centre is further strengthened by addition of a low temperature water bath of Julabo - make which covers the temperature range from 50 degree C to 200 degree C. It is proposed to enhance this capacity to 1200 degree C in order to meet the requirements of the industries.
- In electro-technical measurements the existing facilities to calibrate DMMs are upto 5 1/2 digits. With the proposed addition of one more calibrator from M/s Fluke Corporation, accurate calibration of 6 1/2 DMMs and power calibration will be possible.
- In order to calibrate multiproduct calibrators, addition of 8<sup>1/2</sup> digit multimeter is proposed.
- The Technical Services Division proposes to apply for accreditation with the National Accreditation Board of Laboratories, New Delhi.

### 8.3.2 CRYSTAL GROWTH CENTRE: UGC-ANNA UNIVERSITY

The Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University has done pioneering work on various experimental and theoretical aspects of Crystal growth during the year under report. The Centre has provided training for five researchers from various academic institutions and research laboratories under the "Crystal Growth Centre: UGC-Anna University Facility" scheme. The Centre has also provided training for a researcher from Bangladesh under the ICTP special assistance programme.

The infrastructure development has been made to meet the requirements of the current technological interest. Several III-V and II-VI compound semiconductor crystals have been grown. Device structures have been fabricated using Gas and InP crystalline wafers. Irradiation and Implantation studies have also been carried out. Electrodeposition of  $\text{CuInSe}_2$ ,  $\text{CdS}$ ,  $\text{CdTe}$  and other II-VI binary and ternary compounds has been done for the terrestrial solar cell applications. Epitaxial layers of  $\text{AlGaAs}$  and  $\text{InGaAs}$  have been deposited on the  $\text{GaAs}$  and  $\text{InP}$  substrates for semiconductor laser applications.

Single crystals of high temperature superconductors like YBCO and BSCCO have been grown and their electrical magnetic characterisation studies have been made. Single crystals of C-60, C-70 and other derivatives have been grown. Ferroelectric crystals of perovskite family have been grown from high temperature solutions. Crystals like Barium Titanate, Lead Titanate, KTN and BTO having interesting physical properties have been grown. The activity on oxide crystal growth has been established to grow single crystals of BSO, BGO,  $\text{Ti:A12O}_3$ , etc. Single crystals of biological interest have been grown.

The research scholars of the Centre attended several national conferences during the year under report. Important contributions were made by the faculty particularly in the Materials Sciences Section of the 86<sup>th</sup> Session of the Indian Science Congress Association. Prominent institutions were in the form of lectures and award of best poster presentation.

The UGC released Rs.45 lakhs to the Centre during 1998-99. The Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX) attachment will be procured for the existing Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM).

During the Ninth Plan period, the Centre is aiming at the development of in-house facilities for the growth of commercially and technologically important crystals.

### 8.3.3 MST RADAR CENTRE, TIRUPATI

To create scientific awareness about the potential of the radar facility for advanced research in atmospheric sciences and to attract bright and young researchers to make use of the MST Radar facility, UGC-SVU Centre for MST Radar Applications was established in the Department of Physics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, with Prof. D. Narayana Rao as the Co-ordinator. UGC-SVU Centre serves as a common platform for the University system in India for the exchange of scientific knowledge and the centre is accessible to scientists and researchers for Indian Universities working in the area of Atmospheric Sciences especially with reference to MST Radar related area.

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

The centre has been extending assistance to the user scientists in formulating the experiments and also off-line data processing facilities. Journals and reprints were made available to teachers and research scholars of several universities to carry out experiments at the National MST Radar Facility. During the year 1998-99, 50 faculty members and research scholars from Osmania University, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kakatiya University, Bangalore University, University of Kerala, Mysore University, University of Delhi, University of Bhopal, Saurashtra University, Andhra University, Nagoya University, Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Burdwan University visited UGC-SVU Centre and conducted experiments at National MST Radar Facility. Necessary logistic facilities such as travel support, accommodation, floppies, data cartridges etc., were provided to the visiting scientists and students.

The following experiments were conducted at NMRF by the S.V. University group and the data were analyzed : convection/precipitation campaign, Humidity experiment, pre-sunrise mesospheric experiment and Gravity wave campaign.

At the S.V. University, six students are working for their Ph.D. degrees using the Indian MST Radar.

The UGC-SVU Centre has built up a small library by acquiring a fair collection of books and reports on space and atmospheric sciences, radars and communications, computer science, electronics and related subjects and also the Centre has been subscribing to some of the important journals in the field of interest. The library facility was being extensively used by the user scientists and research students from several Universities, Institutions and Laboratories.

**Papers published during 1998 - 1999 by the SVU Group :**

1. "Gravity wave activity observed in the troposphere and lower stratosphere using Indian MST Radar, " P. 115-118, STEP Hand book, July 1998, published by SCOSTEP Secretariat, Illinois, U.S.A.
2. "Vertical velocity measurements using Indian MST Radar", P. 184-187, STEP Hand Book, July 1998, published by SCOSTEP Secretariat, Illinois, USA.
3. "Seasonal Variation of Momentum flux in troposphere at a tropical latitude". P. 188-191, STEP Hand Book, July 1998, published by SCOSTEP Secretariat, Illinois, USA.
4. "Patchy layered structures of tropical troposphere as seen by Indian MST Radar", P. 192-195, STEP Hand Book, July 1998, published by SCOSTEP Secretariat, Illinois, USA.
5. "VHF Radar observations of melting layer", P. 247-250, STEP Hand Book, July 1998, published by SCOSTEP Secretariat, Illinois, USA.
6. "Investigation of gravity waves in the atmospheric boundary layer using sodar and microbarograph", Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics, Vol. 27, 1998, 247-259.
7. "Application of quality control algorithms to the Indian MST radar wind data and comparison with rawinsonde wind data", Indian Journal of Radio and space physics, Vol. 27, 1998, 264-273.

**8.3.4 EASTERN CENTRE FOR RADIO ASTROPHYSICS (ECRA), CALCUTTA**

- (i) ECRA Dynamic Spectrograph: Project-A at Calcutta university entitled "Meterwave studies of solar radio bursts by a Dynamic spectrograph" is fully complete in terms of its instrumentation and data acquisition. The said spectrograph, operating in the frequency band 40-1000 MHz, consists of three main subsystems :
  - (a) An antenna system with 4 Log Periodic Dipole Array (LPDA), (b) A spectrum analyser with a 30 dB preamplifier, and (c) A PC based data acquisition system. The overall sensitivity of the whole system goes upto 125 dBm because of the addition of an Avantek LNA.

Full scale observations with much more science would begin with the development of a steering system which is under development. However, one such system has already been fabricated for rotating an 8 ft dish antenna operating in the microwave band. A more ambitious imaging system based on a scanned grating interferometer will be fabricated from the funding for Ninth Plan programme of project – A under ECRA.

- (ii) Solar Radiotelescopes : Project-B at Calcutta University entitled "Multiwavelength Microwave studies of the Sun" is collaborative in nature with other ECRA partners like Kalyani University, Jadavpur University, Burdwan University, Tripura University, Cotton College Centre for Radio Astronomy, Guwahati and Bose Institute. This sort of studies in the microwaves and millimeter waves, in parallel with the observations in meter waves by Dynamic spectrograph, is highly important for tracing the electron beams from the upper corona all the way to the lower corona and the upper chromosphere.

The Radiotelescopes developed at multiwavelength in the VHF/UHF bands under Project – A and at Microwave/Millimeterwave bands under project – B will be very useful in studying Solar bursts and associated UV, X-ray and Y-ray bursts. Such a wide band multiwavelength facility in the Eastern Region is unique in India.

- (iii) Ionospheric corrections : Project-C entitled "The Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope and Ionospheric effects" has made the progress as noted below:
- (a) Based on observations of satellite signals at 244 MHz and 1.5 GHz over a solar cycle, model to predict the probability of occurrence of scintillation at a given Local time of any month under specified sunspot number has been developed.
  - (b) The Total Electron Content (TEC) at different look angles from the Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope (GMRT) has been computed, which has helped in finding out the look angles over which the 38 MHz signal reception would be possible with GMRT.
  - (c) The Faraday rotation of a 150 MHz plane polarised signal received by GMRT has been estimated.
  - (d) It is predicted that GMRT observations over an area south of Pune would encounter severe scintillation in equinoctial months of sunspot maximum years, during which the observations should be made with radio sources near overhead or north of the station.

- (iv) Neutrino and Nuclear Astrophysics : Project-D at Calcutta University entitled "Some Problems in Neutrino and Nuclear Astrophysics" has made the following progress:
- (a) A valuable information about neutrino mass difference and mixing has been illustrated in terms of two and three flavor oscillation models ( Astroph / 9807100, submitted for publication).
  - (b) Using realistic neutrino luminosities for a type 11 20 M. star, study has been made about the interesting question how the detected number of neutrinos is affected if neutrino oscillations are operative. The changes in the total count, the time variation of the spectrum of the neutrinos as seen in the two detectors using the various charged current and neutral current reactions, etc have been calculated ( Manuscript under preparation ).
  - (c) A calculation of the gamma ray Giant Dipole Resonance absorption cross-section as a function of the excitation energy has been done in the framework of spectral averaging theory and this has been compared with the experimental observations( To appear in J. Physics G. ).
- (v) Antenna Feed design :Project-E at Jadavpur University entitled "Development of Broad band sinus Antenna Feed" has made a commendable progress. The work on novel compact microwave feed systems is going well, with detailed test results on a prototype. The production engineering group of this University is willing to give support for the mechanical fabrication of steerable reflector antennas of broad bandwidth.
- (vi) Solar radiotelescope at S – Band : Project-F at Radio Astronomy Centre, Cotton College, Guwahati entitled " Studies of solar radio emission in the S – Band" is running in full swing. The Sun is being tracked for the whole of the day with the help of a conventional steering system alongwith the receiver and the chart recorder.
- (vii) Solar radiotelescope at L – Band : Project-G at Kalyani University entitled "Development of a Low cost solar radiotelescope in the L – Band and investigations of possible solar terrestrial relationship" is operating in a regular manner and the initial results of observations have been published ( Indian Journal of Radio & Space Physics ).

- (viii) Solar radiotelescope at Ku – Band : Project-H is a joint venture of Calcutta University and Bose Institute, Calcutta, constituting the operation of solar radiotelescope at Ku-Band planned to be installed at the High Altitude Laboratory at Darjeeling Hill site.
- (ix) UHF band Radio Telescope : Project-I at Burdwan University entitled “Studies of spot frequency solar burst at VHF – Band” is to be run at the spot frequency of 450 MHz, allowing the correlation studies of solar microwave bursts with UHF-bursts.
- (x) Radio Telescope at Ku – Band : Project-J at Tripura University ‘Studies of Microwave solar bursts’ is ready for operation and the initial instrumentation has been developed out of the University funding.
- (xi) Theoretical studies : S. N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences (SNBNCBS) and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP) located at Calcutta are engaged in theoretical studies in Astrophysics. The Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) is engaged in developing software for imaging. These institutes are doing collaborative work with ECRA.

#### 8.3.5 CENTRE FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION, DELHI

The objective of the Centre is to generate ideas and materials for the improvement of science education at the university and school levels and for the promotion of a wider interest in science and scientific issues through all means of communication.

##### Science Quest

The annual competition ‘Quest’ was held as usual, with the preliminary rounds at the studios of MCRC, Jamia Millia Islamia. Teams from 17 colleges participated. The final round consisting of problem-solving and conceptual rounds was held at the Department of Physics and Astrophysics in February, 1999.

##### School Mathematics Project

The project went into Class IV during this year. Curricular material for class II, consolidated on the basis of classroom feedback, was distributed to the Project schools. In 1999-2000, the project will extend to Class V.

A seminar on "Aspects of Teaching and Learning Mathematics in the Primary School" was held in January 1999. There were over 50 participants, who included teachers and other resource persons from within Delhi, as well as about a dozen people from all over the country, who are actively engaged in teaching and curriculum development in the field of primary school mathematics. The seminar generated great enthusiasm, and it was decided that it would be the first in a series of seminars, hosted by different institutions. It is proposed to publish a collection of papers from the seminar.

### **Chemistry Group**

Together with "Jan Swasthya Sahyog", the group has started developing inexpensive diagnostic kits. Last year a nitrite-based test for the diagnosis of Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) was standardised. To improve the sensitivity and stability of the diagnosis of UTI, a test was developed to estimate the activity of esterase in urine. A combination of the nitrite and esterase tests is being evaluated currently. A simple and inexpensive test for the estimation of hemoglobin and glucose in blood has been developed. Evaluation of these tests is under way.

The group is continuously monitoring air pollution levels at seven stations in Delhi and one in Gurgaon. A pilot study to test the fecal contamination in water in Bilaspur town (M.P.) was completed. It is planned to take up this project to test the entire Bilaspur district for all water sources.

### **Energy and Environment Group**

The group has been active in promoting awareness on various energy and environment related issues amongst students, teachers and the general public for the last six years. During the year 1998-99, the Group conducted a Certificate Course on Energy & Environment Awareness for students at seven colleges in different parts of Delhi. In each of these centres, about 50-60 students completed the course. The course was sponsored by the Department of Environment, Forests & Wildlife of the Government of Delhi. Besides, the Group also organised a painting competition for college students under the National Environment Awareness Campaign jointly with Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Integrated Rural Energy Development & Planning, Bakoli.

### **Turning Point Answering Service**

The mailing of answers to individuals continued during the year. The production of video programmes in collaboration with MCRC, Jamia Millia Islamia, got under way with the completion of the first film "Ants". The next project on "Television" was at the script stage.

### **Email facility**

The email facility provided by the Centre to teachers and students (including undergraduates) became very popular during the year, with the number of users increasing to 200. The aged computers of the Centre were fully stretched to cater to the demand.

### **Project**

Around 15 students of M.Sc. Physics used the facilities of the Centre for their project work. Considerable work was done with the 2051 microcontroller chip.

### **M.Sc. Environmental Biology**

As in past years, the Centre continued to provide computer laboratory facilities as well as lecture space for the M.Sc. Programme in Environmental Biology.

### **Restructuring of curricula**

The proposal for major restructuring of undergraduate science curricula, which was mooted in the Centre's report entitled "Science Education and Career Opportunities", was taken up by the University. The proposed scheme was presented to the Faculty of Science in December 1998. In the year 1999-2000, this will engage the efforts of the Centre in a major way, through a series of working group meetings and orientation workshops.

## IX

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

#### 9.1 GANDHIAN STUDIES

Under the scheme, assistance is provided by the UGC on 100% 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 31.03.1999, 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 100% basis, out side the plan allocation, for the promotion of Buddhist Studies. As on 31.03.1999, assistance had been provided to six universities having Buddhist Studies Centres. During the year, the Commission invited proposals from different universities for setting up new centres of Buddhist Studies on the basis of the revised guidelines framed for the Ninth Plan Period. Proposals received in this regard were placed for consideration before the Standing Committee. After examining the proposals, the Committee shortlisted five universities for visit on Buddhist Studies by the U.G.C. visiting team. One visit had already been completed by 31.3.1999.

#### 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 100% basis by the UGC. As on 31.03.1999, the UGC provided assistance to three universities having Nehru Studies Centres. On the lines of Buddhist Studies, the Standing Committee on Nehru Studies also shortlisted four universities for setting up centres after the proposals received from universities in this regard. One visit had already been completed during the year 1998-99.

#### **9.4 AMBEDKAR STUDIES**

During the year 1998-99, the Commission also introduced the scheme of Ambedkar Studies as part of its Ninth Plan Schemes. Proposals were invited from universities for setting up Centres for Ambedkar Studies. As on 31.03.1999, 15 proposals received from various universities were placed before the Standing Committee for its consideration. The Committee examined all the proposals and decided that four universities which were short-listed be visited by the UGC visiting teams. One visit had already been completed up to 31.3.1999.

#### **9.5 VALUE ORIENTED EDUCATION**

The objective of the scheme is to promote value education in universities and PG colleges. 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.

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 organizes youth festivals annually in universities as part of National Integration Programmes. The Association is also organizing 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 1998-99, the Commission provided assistance to the Association of Indian Universities amounting to Rs.5.00 lakh for the above programme.

#### **9.6 HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION**

The Commission is providing financial assistance for the universities/colleges for introduction of Human Rights Courses on the basis of the Approach Papers and Guidelines on Human Rights Education prepared last year. The assistance is provided for the following courses.

- i. Two year LLM/MA Course
- ii. One year diploma/certificate course

The Commission also provides assistance for organization of seminar, symposia workshop in Human Rights Education. Proposals have been invited from universities for the above programmes. All the universities have been requested to carry out special activities to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

During the year under report, the University Grants Commission in collaboration with the British council, organized two Workshops at Bangalore and Delhi respectively for the promotion of Human Rights Education in Universities and Colleges. Eminent experts in the field of Human Rights Education from India and the United Kingdom attended these workshops. Resource Persons and participants were drawn from different disciplines, academicians, social activities, human rightists and NGOs. Both Workshops generated very wide discourse on various aspects and nuances of Human Rights and Human Rights Education. The UGC has also appointed a part-time National Consultant on Human Rights to advise on various aspects of Human Rights Education. A Core group has also been constituted for the preparation of teaching kit in collaboration with the British Council.

During the year 1998-99, an amount of Rs.24.59 lakhs was paid to universities and colleges for holding symposia, workshops and seminars on Human Rights Education on the basis of the recommendation of the UGC Standing Committee on Human Rights Education as shown in the following table:

**Grants paid to the universities and colleges for organizing seminar, symposia and workshop under the scheme of Human Rights Education during 1998-99 (up to 31.03.1999)**

Name of the Programme	No. of Universities/ Colleges received grant	Grant Paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Symposia	9 Colleges	0.54
Seminars	41 Colleges	6.15
	19 Universities	10.90
Workshops	7 Universities	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 Universities &amp; 50 colleges</b>	<b>24.59</b>

## X

### TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

#### 10.1 DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to technical universities and Universities/Institutions having Engineering Departments to enable them to carry out various programmes of Higher Education and Research. At present, the Commission provides development assistance to 11 technological universities and 25 State/Central/Deemed to be universities having Engineering Departments under the following heads viz. (i) Staff; (ii) Books and Journals (iii) Equipment (iv) Building (v) Others.

The Commission has allocated an amount of Rs.6443.69 lakhs for the Ninth Plan period to these universities/institutions to be utilized for five years (1997-2002). During the year 1998-99, the Commission released grants amounting to Rs.1191.07 lakhs to these Universities/Institutions as development assistance.

The Commission also provides maintenance grants for specific purposes to four State/Deemed to be Universities for conducting the approved P.G. Courses in Engineering and Technology. These universities are (i) Anna University (ii) Thaper Institute of Engineering and Technology (iii) Birla Institute Of technology and Science, Mesra, Ranchi (iv) Roorkee University (Department of Earthquake Engineering and W.R.D.T.C.). During the year 1998-99, the Commission released an amount of Rs.308.81 lakhs under the scheme.

#### 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 1998-99, the Commission approved the setting up of computer centres in the following three universities.

- Vidyasagar University,
- Banasthali Vidyapith
- G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology

Thus, upto 31.03.1999, the Commission had provided grants for setting up computer centres in 127 universities and institutions deemed to be universities.

In addition to this, grants ranging between Rs.10.00 lakhs and Rs.25.00 lakhs were approved for upgradation of computer facilities in the Computer Centres of the following 11 universities during 1998-99.

- Vishwa Bharti University
- Mumbai University
- Gulbarga University
- Annamalai University
- Avinashilingam Institute of Home Science & Higher Education
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra
- Nagpur University
- Karnatak University
- Mangalore University
- Pt. Ravi Shanker University
- Nagarjuna University

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 the introduction of the MCA Course in the following four universities.

- North Gujarat Univeristy
- Pt. Ravi Shanker Univeristy
- Burdwan Univeristy
- Vishwa Bharti University

Thus, upto 31.03.1999, the number of universities assisted by the UGC for conducting various Computer Courses is as shown in Table 10.1.

**Table 10.1**  
**No. of Universities Conducting Computer Courses**

<u>Course</u>	<u>No. of Universities</u>
M.C.A. /M.Sc. (Computer Science)	67
B.Tech./B.E.	10
M.Tech./M.E.	07

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-wise position)

<u>Year</u>	<u>M.C.A./M.Sc.(Comp. Sc.)</u>	<u>B.Tech/B.E.</u>	<u>M.Tech/M.E.</u>
upto 1994-95	53	10	07
upto 1995-96	56	10	07
upto 1996-97	59	10	07
upto 1997-98	63	10	07
upto 1998-99	67	10	07

### 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 279 colleges. Thus, upto 31.03.1999, assistance for the procurement of computers had been approved to 3234 colleges as per the state-wise distribution given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3

Computer Facilities in Colleges

<u>State/U.T.</u>	<u>No. of Colleges assisted upto 31.03.1999</u>
Andhra Pradesh	276
Arunachal Pradesh	02
Assam	83
Bihar	148
Delhi	52
Goa	08
Gujarat	191
Haryana	115
Himachal Pradesh	35
Jammu and Kashmir	27
Karnataka	241
Kerala	150
Madhya Pradesh	212
Maharashtra	431
Manipur	37
Mehalaya/Nagaland/Mizoram	14
Orissa	160
Pondicherry	08

Punjab	189
Rajashtan	121
Tamil Nadu	179
Tripura	05
Uttar Pradesh	277
West Bengal	273
All India Total	3234

The Commission has also provided the second time grant to 188 colleges which were earlier assisted under the scheme during 1993, or prior to that.

During the year 1998-99, the Commission provided a total grant of Rs.443.65 lakhs to the Colleges under this scheme.

#### **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.

Upto the end of 1998-99, 135 training programmes had 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 APPLICATIONS AT THE 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, since 1996-97, Universities have been permitted 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 lakhs each is provided to a university. In addition, universities are also being provided with a recurring grant of Rs.1.00 lakh during the first year and Rs.1.50 lakh per annum for next four years for contingent expenditure in the shape of stationery, consumables, honorarium to teachers, assistants etc.

During 1998-99, 11 universities were assisted for the programme, thus bring the total number of universities assisted upto 31.03.99 to 24.

The Commission has also provided a grant of Rs.3.00 lakhs to the Statistics department of the University of Delhi under the scheme for strengthening the Computer laboratory for running P.G. and research programmes.

#### **10.6 GRANT FOR STRENGTHENING COMPUTER LABORATORY FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS:**

During the year under report, the Commission decided to assist the Computer Science departments of the Universities for Computer Laboratory facilities for running MCA/M.Sc. (Computer Science) Course. To begin with, 25 Universities have been assisted during the year 1998-99. Grants ranging from Rs.5 to 10 lakhs have been provided to each of these Universities under the scheme.

#### **10.7 ASSISTANCE TO THE OFFICES OF THE COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

During 1998-99, the Commission decided to assist College Development Council of the Universities to provide Computer facilities @ Rs.1.00 lakh to each CDC. The Commission has assisted 45 Universities for purchase of Personal Computer, Printer and relevant Software for officer of the CDC under the above scheme.

During 1998-99, the Commission provided a grant of Rs.634.41 lakhs to Universities for the three schemes listed above (10.5, 10.6 & 10.7).

#### **10.8 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 by the UGC Expert Committee on Management Studies as well as by the AICTE. It also provide development assistance to departments which have completed five years and have availed themselves of UGC assistance for the MBA Programme for a period of 5 years from the date of implementation of the MBA Programme. During 1998-99, the Commission approved four new MBA departments in the Universities. Thus, upto 31.03.99, the Commission had provided financial assistance to 94 MBA departments in the Universities including 26 Universities which have already availed themselves of UGC assistance for the introduction of MBA Programme for a period of 5 years.

During the year 1998-99, grants amount to Rs.302.49 lakhs were released to the above Universities for running MBA Programme.

Pattern of assistance being provided by the UGC under MBA Programme is as under :-

- I. For introduction of MBA Programme
- |  | (Rs. In Lakhs)   |
|--|--|
| i) Equipment   | 8.00   |
| ii) Library  | 5.00   |
| iii) Teaching staff<br>(Professor, Reader<br>and Lecturer)   | 40.00  |
|  | Maximum for a plan period.<br>(For 5 years from the date of<br>implementation of the course) |
| iv) Working expenses<br>(Secretarial assistance,<br>Technical assistance,<br>Visiting faculty and<br>Contingencies @ Rs.1.00<br>Lakh p.a.) | 5.00   |
- Additional cost on teaching  
Staff and other requirements may  
be raised through enhanced fees.

- II. Development assistance for those MBA Departments which have completed 5 years and have availed themselves of UGC assistance for the introduction of MBA Programme.

- |   | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|----------------|
| i) Equipment and<br>Maintenance   | 3.00           |
| ii) Books and journals  | 2.50           |
| iii) Miscellaneous<br>(Visiting faculty, field<br>work, Contingencies etc.) | 1.50           |

#### 10.9 INTRODUCTION OF PG COURSES IN ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

The Commission also provides financial assistance for the introduction of PG Courses after they have been approved by the UGC Standing Committee on Engineering and Technology. Financial assistance is provided for recurring and non-recurring items to the tune of Rs.50.00 lakhs for each PG Course for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the course. During the year

1998-99, the Commission has approved 11 new PG Courses in various universities on the recommendations of the UGC Standing Committee on Engineering and Technology as given below.

**NEW P.G. COURSES APPROVED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

S.No.	Name of the University	Title of the Course
1.	Tezpur University	i. M.Tech. in Information Tech.
		ii. M.Tech. in Electronics Design and Technology
		iii. M.Tech. in Energy Tech.
2.	Jadavpur University	iv. Master Degree in Multimedia Development Technology.
3.	Bengal Engg. College	v. Master Device in Information Technology
4.	University College of Engineering, Osmania University	vi. M.E. in Automation and Robotics
5.	B.I.T.S, Mesra, Ranchi	vii. M. Tech. In Remote Sensing
6.	Cochin University of Science and Technology	viii. M.Tech in Energy Statistics
		ix. M.Tech. in Ocean Technology
7.	University of Mysore	x. Master Degree Course in Computer Cognition Technology.
		xi. M.S. Master of Science in Computer Cognition Technology (Equivalent to M.Tech./ M.E./ M.Sc. Engineering and Technology.

During the year 1998-99, the Commission released Rs.231.00 lakhs as first<sup>1</sup> installment for the 11 new PG Courses @ Rs.21.00 lakhs for each Course towards recurring and non-recurring items.

#### 10.10 AWARD OF PG SCHOLARSHIPS TO M.E./M.TECH. STUDENTS

The Commission provides post-graduate scholarship to ME/M.Tech. students to enable them to pursue higher technical education. 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.. During the year 1998-99, grants to the tune of Rs.469.91 lakh were released towards these P.G. scholarships. The Commission provides PG Scholarship to 900 students (approx.) every year.

## XI

### SOCIAL CHANGE-ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

#### 11.1 ADULT, CONTINUING AND EXTENSION EDUCATION AND FIELD OUTREACH

This programme is being implemented on the basis of the revised guidelines framed for the Ninth Plan, which were spelt out in last year's report. Departments/Centres of Adult, Continuing Education, Extension and Field Outreach set up in various 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.

At the beginning of 1998-99, 85 universities were involved in this programme. Proposals were received for continuation in the Ninth Plan from 74 Universities during 1998-99 where such Departments/Centres were already existing in the Eight Plan. Most of the Universities were asked to revise their proposals as these were not in accordance with the Ninth Plan guidelines of the UGC. During 1998-99, only 16 revised proposals have been approved and an amount of Rs.130 lakhs was released to these departments. The amount released to each department depends on the phase in which the department is placed.

Six of the existing departments were recommended for closure by an Expert Committee during 1998-99. However, a final decision was yet to be taken in this regard.

Proposals were also received from 13 Universities for setting up new departments of Adult Education during 1998-99. Eight of these Universities were visited by the Expert Committee and the reports were submitted to the UGC for consideration.

The Commission has also been deputing teachers since 1990 and 1997 from Universities/Colleges to work with the Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samithi (BGVS) and Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha (BJVJ) respectively. Also, during the year 1998-99, the Commission awarded one teacher fellowship to BGVS and eight teacher fellowship under BJVJ on a whole time basis. The UGC has been paying the salary in respect of substitute teachers, if appointed by the Universities/Colleges.

During 1998-99, National Open School made an offer that some of its programmes could be conducted by some of the departments/centres of Adult, Continuing Education & Extension and Field Outreach. A joint meeting between National Open School, National Literature Mission and the UGC was held in

December, 1998 and it was decided that some department of Adult, Continuing Education & Extension and Field Outreach could start study centres for classes XI and XII in their respective departments. The matter was under consideration of the UGC.

#### 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 the issues relating to family size, quality of life, gender equity, 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 United Nations Fund for Population Activities (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.

In June, 1998, an inter-country study tour was organized for PERC Directors and officers of the UGC Population Education Unit to the Philippines and Thailand to learn about the implementation of the Population Education Programme in these countries. An expenditure of Rs. 13 lakhs was incurred on this study tour.

The second phase of the project ended on June 30, 1998. An amount of Rs. 4.47 lakhs was released to PERCs during 1998-99. The Project document for the third phase was prepared by the UGC and submitted for acceptance to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the UNFPA for implementation by the UGC. The third phase commenced in January, 1999. In this phase, there is a shift of thrust from population control and other demographic concerns to reproductive health, gender equity, adolescent education and quality of life.

The telephone counselling facility available at SNDT Women's, Delhi, Utkal and Kerala Universities up to the end of the Second Phase, is proposed to be started in all the remaining PERCs in the third phase. Through this service, qualified doctors/counsellors provide information to university and college students on Aids, drug abuse and other related matters.

#### 11.3 **POPULATION EDUCATION CLUBS**

The Commission has set up 1400 Population Education Clubs in Colleges to integrate population education into the higher education system. The

Commission has been providing Rs.5,000/- p.a to each college for its Population Education Club for organising student debates, essay writing, group discussions, drawing and painting competitions, quizzes, lectures by experts, development of audio-visual material etc. Also, the Commission provides Rs.10,000/- to the affiliating university for proper monitoring of the programme, including preparation of reports and finalisation of accounts of the Population Education Clubs in the Colleges affiliated to it.

Guidelines for the scheme of Population Education Clubs has been revised in the Ninth Plan and the scheme is being implemented by the UGC regional offices from the Ninth Plan onwards. An amount of Rs. 2.30 lakhs was released under the scheme as reimbursement for the earlier period.

## XII

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

#### 12.1 SPECIAL CELLS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES IN UNIVERSITIES

To ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Commission provides financial assistance to Universities/deemed Universities for the establishment of SC/ST Cells. Under the scheme, the Commission provides some staff positions for the work of the SC/ST Cells. During the year 1998-99, the Commission approved the setting up of SC/ST cells in the following seven universities :

- (i) Deendayal Upadhyay University
- (ii) Assam University
- (iii) North Maharashtra University
- (iv) Kuvempu University
- (v) Nagaland University
- (vi) Guru Jambheshwar University
- (vii) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya.

Thus, as on 31-3-99, the total number of SC/ST Cells in universities and deemed universities was 103. A grant of Rs. 51 lakhs was released during the year to various Universities under this scheme. A Standing Committee for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been constituted by the Commission to over-see the implementation of the reservation policy in the universities. During the year, the Standing Committee took up visits of universities for review work to have inter-face/review meetings of the Cells established upto the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Committee reviewed the SC/ST Cells in the four Central Universities as also universities in the South and West Zone.

On the basis of these visits the Standing Committee recommended continuation of these cells during the Ninth plan period. Assistance to these Cells will be provided as per the revised guidelines of the Ninth 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 meetings 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 May 1998 in which representatives of 16 universities participated.

### **12.3 CENTRAL POOL DATA BASE FOR SC/ST CANDIDATES FOR TEACHING POSITIONS IN UNIVERSITIES/COLLEGES**

Due to non-fulfillment of the prescribed quota of SCs/STs, for various reasons, under the reservation policy, in teaching-posts, the Commission created a Central Pool Data Base last year of eligible SC/ST candidates in order to consider their candidature for teaching-posts in Universities/Colleges. This data is made available by the UGC to all the Universities/Colleges as and when Institutions ask for eligible candidates for the posts. During 1998-99, such data were provided to four universities and six colleges. The Commission is trying to make available this data on internet for which arrangement were being worked out.

As may as 1900 candidates in various disciplines had been enlisted upto 31-3-99 under the Central Pool data base. Another 500 applications received in this regard during the year were being processed for inclusion in the list.

### **12.4 REMEDIAL COACHING SCHEME**

The Scheme, in force since 1994, is aimed at improving the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of SC/ST students in various subjects. As per the revised guidelines, assistance is available to colleges and universities - Rs.3 lakhs(non-recurring + recurring ) for first year and Rs.1 lakh (recurring) for subsequent years to colleges; Rs. 5 lakhs (non-recurring + recurring) for the first year and Rs. 1.50 lakhs (recurring) for subsequent years to universities. The Commission's assistance is available for a period of three years in the first instance which can be extended for another two years if the performance is found satisfactory.

As per revised guidelines for the Ninth Plan, three universities and 90 colleges have been selected during 1998-99 for providing remedial coaching. Thus, as on 31-3-99, there were 26 universities and 372 colleges running the scheme. Grants amounting to Rs. 354 lakhs were released to these institutions during the year 1998-99.

The Standing Committee for SCs/STs monitors and reviews the work undertaken by universities/colleges under the scheme. Inter-face/review

meetings have been organised for this purpose. As per the existing guidelines, total period of the scheme is for five years, but in the first instance, assistance will be provided for three years and thereafter performance of the college will be reviewed. On satisfactory performance, the assistance will be extended for a further period of two years. The colleges selected in the year 1994 under the scheme are being reviewed in the first instance.

#### **12.5 SCHEME OF COACHING CLASSES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS AMONGST EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD MINORITY COMMUNITIES**

The Commission introduced the scheme of Coaching classes for Minorities in 1984. Under the scheme, universities and colleges selected by the UGC organise coaching classes to prepare students belonging to educationally backward minority communities so as to enable them to compete in various competitive examinations such as (a) recruitment to services under the Central Government, State Governments, Public and Private undertakings, Banks, etc; (b) admissions to Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Management courses and (c) acquiring proficiency in typing, shorthand and secretarial courses, etc.

At the end of March 1999, 22 universities and 57 colleges (including 10 women Coaching centres) were functioning under the scheme.

The Standing Committee on minorities which monitors the implementation of the programme, has constituted Sub-Committees to review the work of these institutions and to assess if they should be continued in the Ninth Plan period. As on 31-3-99, Six universities and five colleges had been reviewed. The recommendations of the Committees were being finalised.

The Commission is circulating instructions/guidelines received from the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Welfare and the Commission for Minorities, to various institutions from time to time. The Commission also collects quarterly reports of the work undertaken by these institutions and sends them to the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. During the year 1998-99, the Commission released 75.20 lakhs to the above institutions for conducting various programmes under the scheme. The existing guidelines were prepared in 1988, therefore the Commission revised the guidelines for the scheme in 1998 to be applicable for the Ninth Plan period. The revised guidelines were being circulated to the universities.

## **12.6 TEACHER FELLOWSHIP 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 doing M.Phil/Ph. D course .

The following two types of fellowships are awarded:

- i) Short term Fellowship for M.Phil course for one year
- ii) Long term Fellowship of three years duration for Ph.D.

The teacher Fellowships are only for permanent teachers belonging to SC/ST categories who are not more than 50 years of age as on 1<sup>st</sup> July of the year of the award in the case of men and 55 years in the case of women and with atleast a second class in M.A./M. Sc/M. Com. They are deputed by the affiliated colleges approved under the UGC Act, offering instructions in Humanities including Social Sciences and Science subjects. Professional Colleges offering courses of Medicine, Agriculture, Law & Engineering are not covered under the Scheme. Teacher Fellowships may, however, be awarded to teachers in subjects of Basic Sciences and Humanities, who are working in professional colleges, provided they fulfil other conditions laid down by the Commission for the award for fellowship under the Scheme.

Under the scheme, during 1997-98, 60 teachers (42M+18F) were awarded fellowship for doing Ph.D/M. Phil. Out of these, 57 awardees are doing Ph.D and three are doing M. Phil during 1998-99. Against a budget allocation of Rs. 15.31 lakhs, an amount RS. 16.31 lakhs was released under the scheme during 1998-99 ( including for candidates of earlier batches).

## **12.7 SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR TRIANING OF TEACHERS UNDER INTEGRATED EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN (IEDC)**

The UGC 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 the 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.E.d., 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 was undertaken and it has been decided to continue the scheme during the Ninth Plan in view of its importance. Accordingly, the UGC has approached the Ministry of Human Resource Development for continuation of the financial assistance. An amount of Rs. 17.95 lakhs was released under the scheme during 1998-99.

### 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 1998-99.

#### 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 fourfold increase during the period 1950-51 to 1998-99.

Table 13.1

#### WOMEN STUDENTS PER HUNDRED MEN STUDENTS

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1998-99	2574	53

#### 13.2 DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ENROLMENT BY STATE, STAGE AND FACULTY

Distribution of women's enrolment by state shows that there has been marginal increase in the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment in all the states during 1998-99 over the preceding year. As in earlier years, Kerala (53.8%) continued to lead the other states in terms of women's enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in 1998-99 followed by Punjab and Goa (51.7 and 51.6% respectively), Delhi and Pondicherry (45.5% each), Manipur (43.6%), Jammu and Kashmir (40.8%), Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (40.3% 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 enrolment of 19 percent only.

### Distribution by Stage of Education

Women's enrolment, as a percentage of total enrolment, is shown in Table 13.2 below. During the decennial period from 1989-90 to 1998-99 there was marginal increase in women enrolment at all stages except at the research stage.

Table 13.2

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

Year	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Research	Diploma/Certificate
1989-90	32.1	33.6	35.7	25.2
1998-99*	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 1998-99 is given in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3

#### WOMEN'S ENROLMENT BY FACULTY: 1998-99

Faculty	Enrolment	Per Cent
Arts	14,00,275	54.4
Science	4,94,215	19.2
Commerce	3,50,069	13.6
Education	87,517	3.4
Medicine	84,943	3.3
Engineering and Technology	54,055	2.1

Law	51,481	2.0
Agriculture	15,444	0.6
Veterinary Science	2,574	0.1
Others(including Music/Fine Arts)	33,462	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,74,035</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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%). There was no change in the percentage of women enrolled in any faculty in 1998-99 as compared to 1997-98.

### 13.3 WOMEN'S COLLEGES

The number of women's colleges has recorded substantial increase during the ten years from 1989-90 to 1998-99 as shown in Table 13.4

**Table 13.4**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Women's Colleges</b>
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
1998-99	1359

### 13.4 WOMEN'S STUDIES

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 organize training and extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self reliance of Women, girls education, population 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 Women's Studies Centres are expected to take up activities like teaching, research, extension, advocacy, dissemination of information etc.

During the Eight Plan period, 23 Centres and 11 Cells were established in various universities and colleges. During the last phase of the Eighth Plan Period, these centres and Cell were reviewed and as a result, one Centre (Rajasthan University) and five Cells were closed down on the recommendations of the Committee. Thus as on 31.03.1999, there were 22 Centres and 6 Cells. A system of phasing was also introduced as an evolutionary process on the basis of the capabilities and performance of each centre. The existing Centres were classified in three phases viz. Phase I, II & III. A list of 22 Centres indicating the phase in which each is placed is given below. Also given below is a list of six Cells in operation. Financial assistance provided to these Centres/Cells during 1998-99 was Rs.33.78 lakhs.

During the year under report, the Commission decided that no new Women's Studies Centre/Cell be established during Ninth Plan Period.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF WOMEN STUDIES CENTRES / CELLS IN PHASES

S.No.	Name of the University	Phases
1)	Punjab University	III
2)	Delhi University	III
3)	Jadavpur University	III
4)	S.N.D.T. Women's University	III
5)	Tata Institute of Social Science	III
6)	Calcutta University	III
7)	Banaras Hindu University	II
8)	Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam	II
9)	Mysore University	II
10)	Alagappa University	II
11)	M.S. University of Baroda	II
12)	Pune University	II
13)	Kurukshetra University	I
14)	Gauhati University	I
15)	Andhra University	I
16)	Gulbarga University	I
17)	Kerala University	I
18)	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	I
19)	Karnataka University	I
20)	Berhampur University	I
21)	Nagarjuna University	I
22)	Goa University	I

### **LIST OF WOMEN STUDIES CELLS**

1. Jai Narayan Vyas University, Jodhpur
2. Barkatullah University, Bhopal
3. Stella Maris College, Madras
4. S.D. College, Muzzafarnagar
5. College of Social Work, Osmania University, Hyderabad
6. Savitri Girls College, Ajmer

### **13.5 PART TIME RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP FOR WOMEN**

The UGC awards 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 given the following emoluments:

- Rs. 4000/- p.m.
- Rs. 5250/- (For those having five years' research experience)

Those who are engaged in any full time or part-time employment other than as teachers are not eligible for the award. Every research scholar, on selection, is placed at the minimum of the slab. In addition, contingency grant @ Rs. 5,000/- p.a. is permissible.

The duration of the part-time Research Associateship is five years and no extension is given under any circumstances. The Commission selected 164 candidates under the scheme during 1998-99.

### **13.6 SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN'S HOSTELS**

With a view to increase women 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. However, it has not been possible to increase the amount to provide more accommodation 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:

# CEILINGS FOR ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES / UNIVERSITIES

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

However, the Commission has given relaxation in Women's enrolment by 10% for providing assistance to all those Universities and Colleges which are located in tribal, hilly and border areas (State Govt. notified for the purpose) all over the country.

During the year 1998-99, 12 eligible universities were provided grants under the scheme amounting to Rs. 60.33 lakhs as given in Table-13.5

**Table : 13.5**

## Grants paid to Universities under Women's Hostel Special Scheme-1998-99(31.3.99)

Name of the University	Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Vidyasagar University	Rs. 5.00
2. Himachal Pradesh University	Rs. 5.00
3. Srivenkateswara University	Rs. 5.00
4. Nagarjuna University	Rs. 7.00
5. Sardar Patel University	Rs. 5.00
6. Gulbarga University	Rs. 5.00
7. Jiwaji University	Rs. 3.33
8. Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University	Rs. 5.00
9. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	Rs. 5.00
10. Barkatullah University	Rs. 5.00
11. S.N.D.T Women's University	Rs. 5.00
12. Bharathiar University	Rs. 5.00
Total	Rs. 60.33

## XIV

### PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

#### 14.1 DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (NSO)

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 the 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 :-

1. Pucca Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton, Tennis Courts
2. Moolrum/Clay Lawn tennis Court and Cricket Pitch
3. Cinder/Clay Athletic Track (400 meters)

Every eligible university and college is entitled to seek assistance for the above items. For these facilities, those Collèges 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 1998-99, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports decided to disburse grants to universities and colleges directly under N.S.O. programme without involving the UGC. Thus, the University Grants Commission will no longer be the implementing agency for the programme during the Ninth Plan Period. However, during the year 1998-99, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports released a grant of Rs.150 lakhs to the Commission for ongoing projects. Out of the grants received from the Ministry for the year 1998-99 and the balance amount left with the UGC during 1997-98, the Commission released a total grant of Rs.158.36 lakhs to the universities and colleges under the scheme for the reporting year.

#### **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 Commission has been providing assistance to these Institutions for approved items of expenditure like salary of the staff, books and journals, equipment and laboratory building. While the Commission's assistance towards the salary of staff is on 100% basis for a period of 5 years, the assistance for other items is on 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 Commission appointed an Expert Committee to review the performance of the Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports. The report of the Expert Committee was placed before the Commission for consideration. The Commission desired that the report be sent to the N.S.O., Deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development for their comments. Accordingly, the report was sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for his comments which were awaited.

The grant released by the Commission during 1998-99 under the scheme was Rs.6.31 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 organization 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 organization in 1992 for a period of five years. The agreement was extended by another five years commencing from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1997.

The University Grants Commission provides assistance to the National Adventure Foundation which, in turn, pays the specialist organizations which conduct the course. The University Grants Commission also considers the requests from universities/colleges for direct implementation of the scheme. During the year 1998-99, the Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs.1.50 lakhs to the University of

Kashmir and Rs.17.00 lakhs to National Adventure Foundation for implementing/conducting the Adventure Sports Programme.

The number of students who participated in various Adventure Sports activities during 1998-99 is given in Table 14.1.

**Table 14.1**

**ADVENTURE SPORTS ACTIVITIES**

Adventure Programme	Men	Women	Total
Trekking	406	101	507
Rock-Climbing	241	110	351
Cycle Safari	30	--	30
High Attitude Trekking	38	22	60
Para Sailing	654	158	812
Microlite flying	128	72	200
Para Gliding	75	15	90
Snow Sking	252	49	301
Total	1824	527	2351

#### 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. Assistance is provided 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 :

1. Furnishing and equipment

- (i) Initial furnishing and equipment : Rs.50,000/-
- (ii) 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 remaining places Rs.1,20,000/- @ Rs.5,000/- p.m. each

As many as 30 universities had set up yoga centers till 31.03.1999.

During the year 1998-99, the Commission released a grant of Rs.32.51 lakhs to the universities under the scheme.

## XV

### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

#### 15.1 BILATRAL 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 1998-99, such programmes were in operation with 60 countries. During the year 1998-99, the University Grants Commission hosted the visits of 44 foreign scholars (28M/16F) 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 84 (61M/23F).

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, Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Finland, Bahrain, Iran, Brazil, Guyana, Egypt, Germany, Kenya and Kyrgyzstan.

#### 15.2 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

The University Grants Commission has collaborative exchange programme under which there is a 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 language teacher to a university, it is generally ensured that the university has proper infrastructure for teaching foreign languages. During 1998-99, 36 Foreign language teachers were assigned to various universities in India.

The language - wise breakup of these teachers was as follows:

German	10
French	2
Chinese	4
Portuguese	3
Spanish	3
Hungarian	1

Russian	1
Polish	1
Afghani	1
Croatian	1
Czech	1
Romanian	1
Bulgarian	1
Iranian	2
ROK	1
Slovak	1
Mongolian	2
Total	<hr/> 36 <hr/>

### 15.3 FELLOWSHIPS & SCHOLARSHIPS

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

- i). Against 11 fellowships, 13 scholars (6M/7F) were nominated for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language & Literature and some areas of Humanities & Social Sciences during 1998-1999.
- ii). The Commission nominated five students (3M/2F) 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.
- iii). 12 scholars (8M/4F) were nominated for the year 1999 for the award of short term fellowships of two to six months duration offered to Indian students registered for Ph.D in India, on any subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

#### (B) French Government Scholarship/Fellowship

There was no scholarship/fellowship awarded during the year 1998-99 by the French Government.

#### 15.4 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

Eleven scholars (9M/2F) were nominated by the Commission to visit France and seven French scholars (4M/3F) visited India under this programme during 1998-99

#### 15.5 HIGHER EDUCATION LINK PROGRAMME

This programme is implemented in collaboration with the British Council for the development of linkages between institutions of higher education in India and the United Kingdom, in specified areas such as joint research, joint publication, curriculum development, etc. No visit took place on either side during 1998-99.

#### 15.6 SAARC CHAIRS/FELLOWSHIPS/SCHOLARSHIPS

The University Grants Commission is the implementing agency for the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships. Under this scheme, the sending country meets international airfare and the receiving side makes all the arrangements regarding admissions and the payment of allowances etc. The countrywide slots available under this scheme are as shown in table 15.1

Table 15.1

##### SAARC SCHOLARSHIPS/FELLOWSHIPS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Fellowships</u>	<u>Scholarships</u>
Bangladesh	6	12
Bhutan	1	--
India	6	2
Nepal	1	2
Pakistan	6	12
Maldives	--	--
Sri Lanka	6	12

During the year 1998-99, the UGC made the following nominations for each country as shown in table 15.2

Table 15.2

## UGC NOMINATIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

<u>Country</u>	<u>Fellowships</u>	<u>Scholarships</u>
Bangladesh	1	1
Nepal	2	2
Pakistan	1	-
Sri Lanka	1	-

**15.7 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 the ICTP on equal sharing basis. During 1998-99, visit of one scholar (female) materialized under the programme

**15.8 COMMONWEALTH ACADEMIC STAFF FELLOWSHIP**

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 United Kingdom.

During 1998-99, the UGC recommended 78 teachers (53M/25F) for fellowships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 40 scholars (28M & 12F) for fellowships.

**15.9 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 and present papers in the seminar. During 1998-99, the UGC recommended two scholars (1M/1F) under the programme.

#### **15.10 DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN STUDIES.**

The University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Indo-Canadian Institute had identified 15 universities for undertaking Canadian Studies Programme. Out of these, proposals received from 13 universities 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 31-3-99. The Commission has since decided to establish Canadian Studies Centre at par with Area Studies Centres. Accordingly, it invited proposals from four universities viz. M.S. University of Baroda, Delhi University, S.N.D.T. Women's University and Kerala University.

An Expert Committee appointed for examining these proposals visited three universities except Kerala and submitted its reports to the Commission.

#### **15.11 SHASTRI INDO-CANDIAN TWO-PERSON MONTHS PROGRAMME**

Under this Programme of the UGC-Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, two Canadian teachers (males ) visited India while no Indian teacher visited Canada during 1998-99.

#### **15.12 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, Eleven teachers (10M/1F) were provided travel grants during 1998-99 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.

#### **15.13 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, received by the UGC from time to time are in turn circulated to universities. These circulars are mainly related to seminars/UNESCO Fellowships/Scholarships/Training programmes 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.

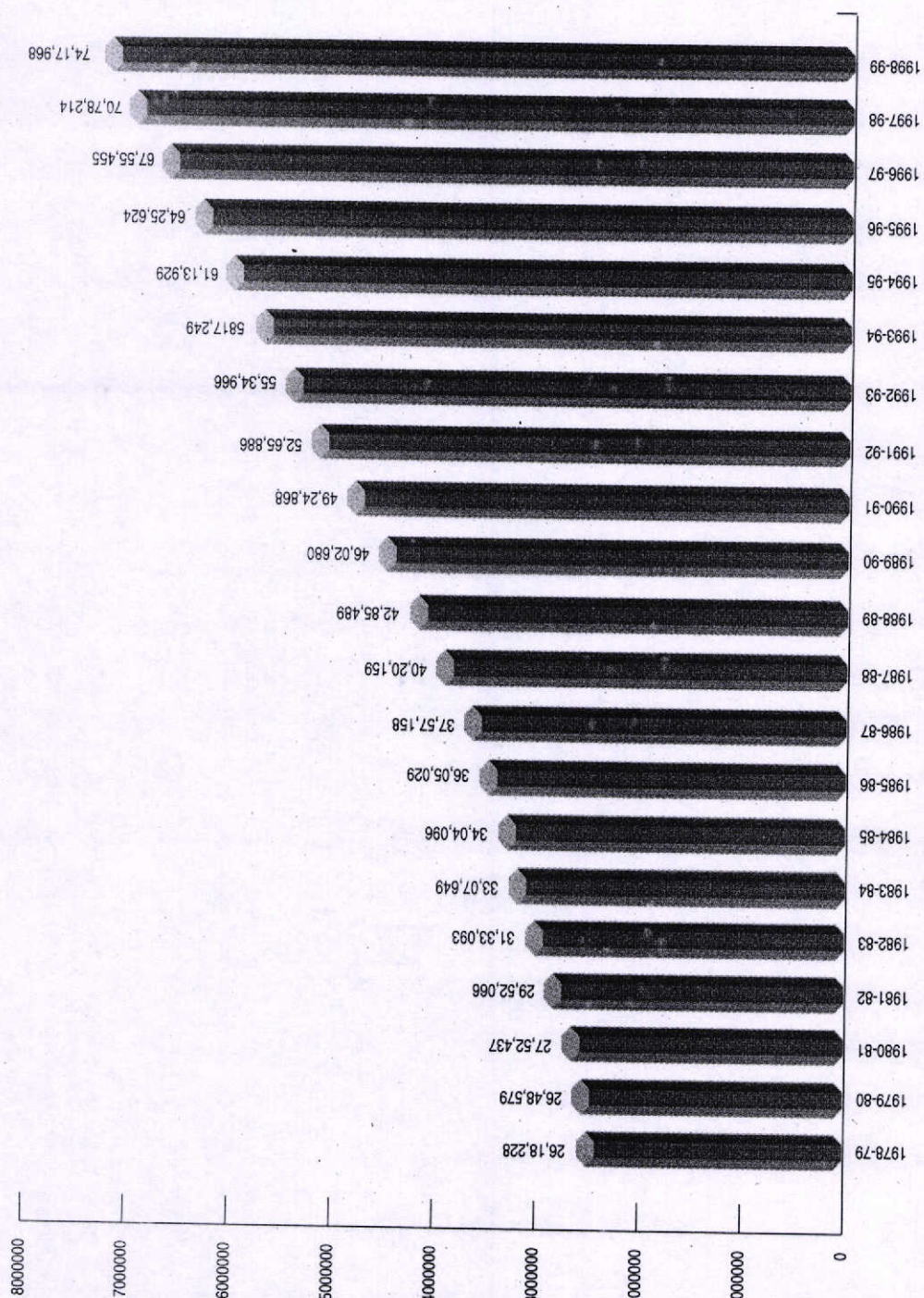


Fig. 1. All India Growth of Student Enrolment : 1978-79 to 1998-99

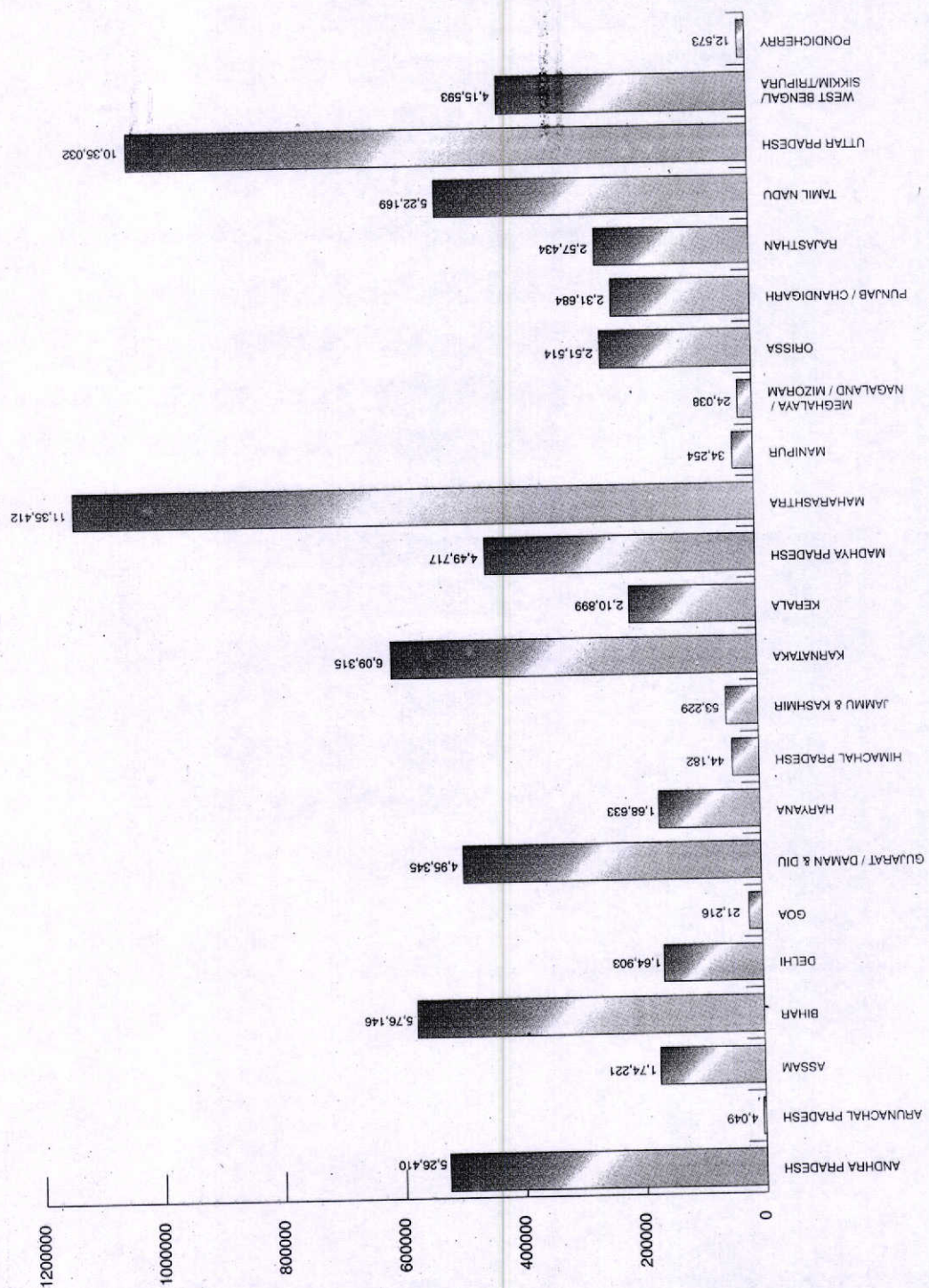


Fig. 2. Statewise Enrolment (Excluding PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional) : 1998-99

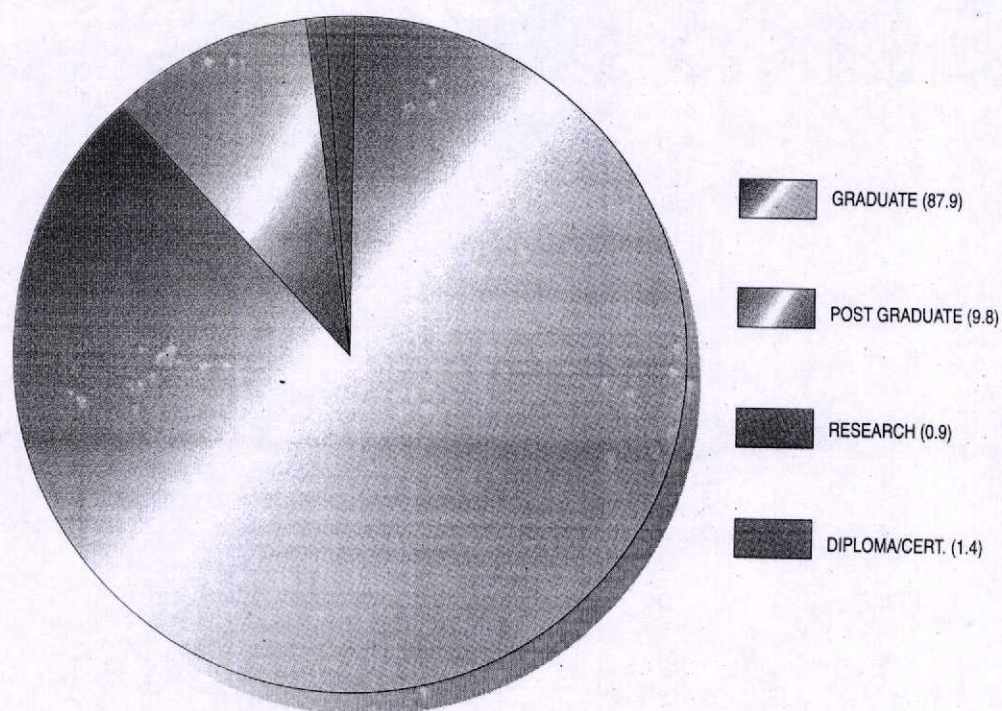


Fig. 3. Stagewise Enrolment  
University Teaching Departments/University Colleges & Affiliated Colleges : 1998-99

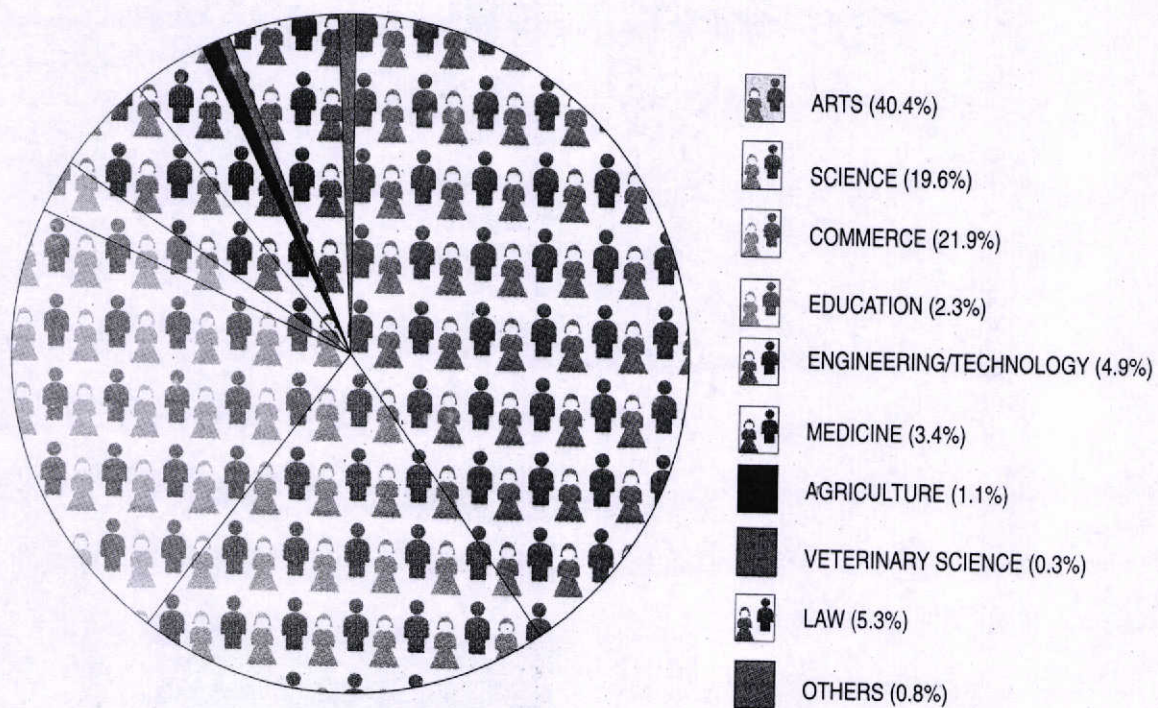


Fig. 4. Student Enrolment – Facultywise : 1998-99

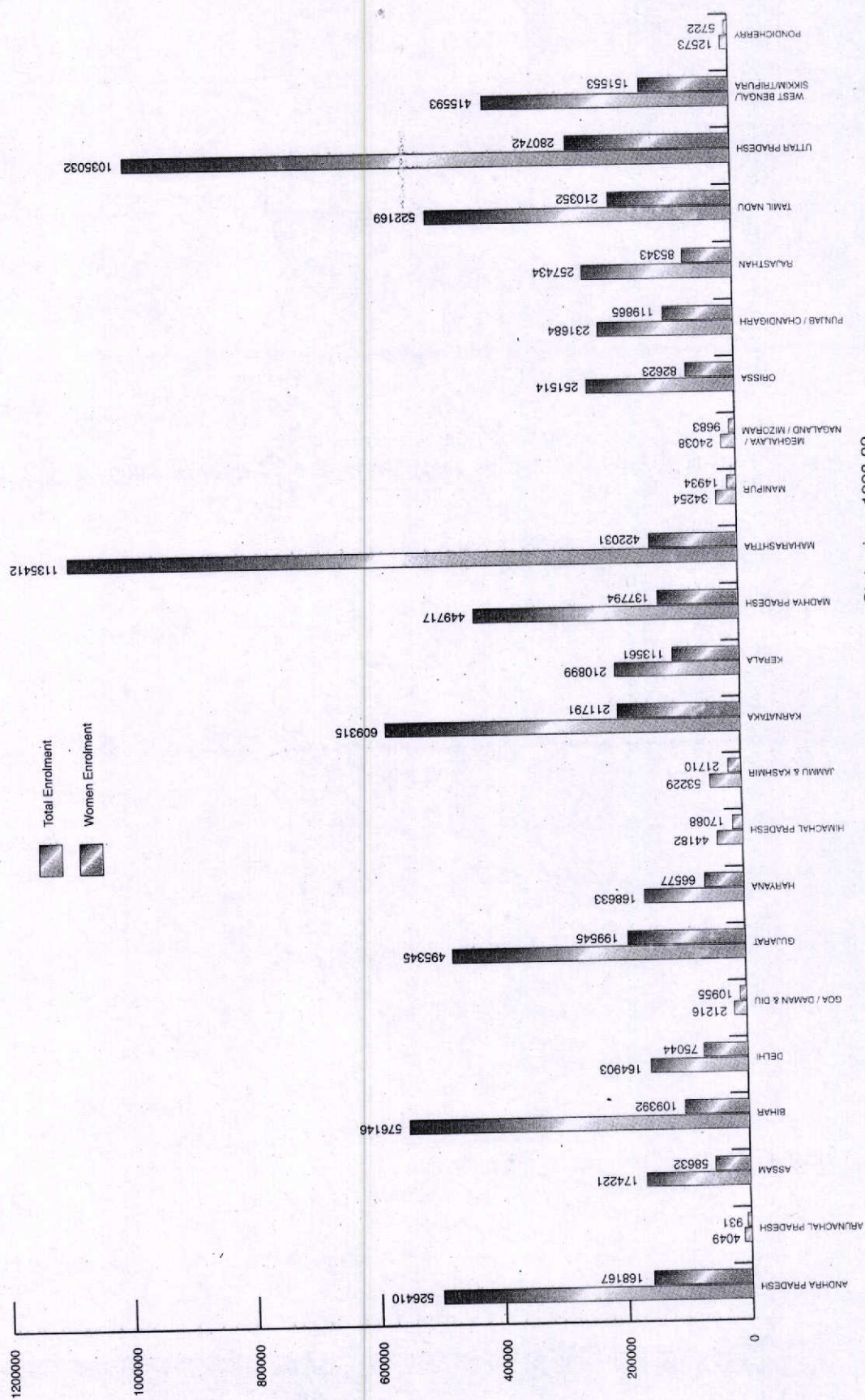


Fig. 5. Women Enrolment to Total Enrolment - Statewise : 1998-99

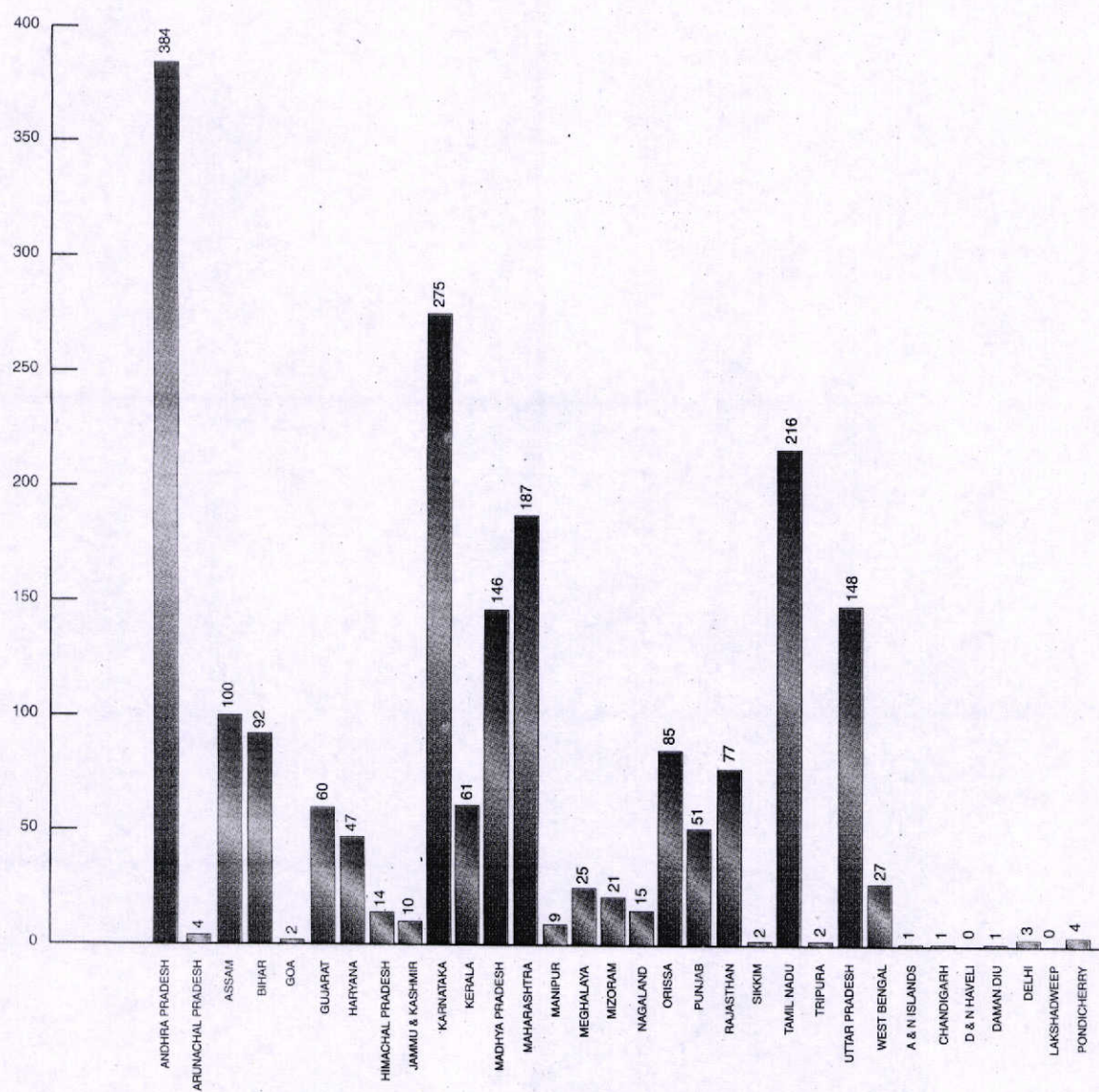


Fig. 6. Increase in number of Colleges during the period from 1994-95 to 1998-99 : Statewise

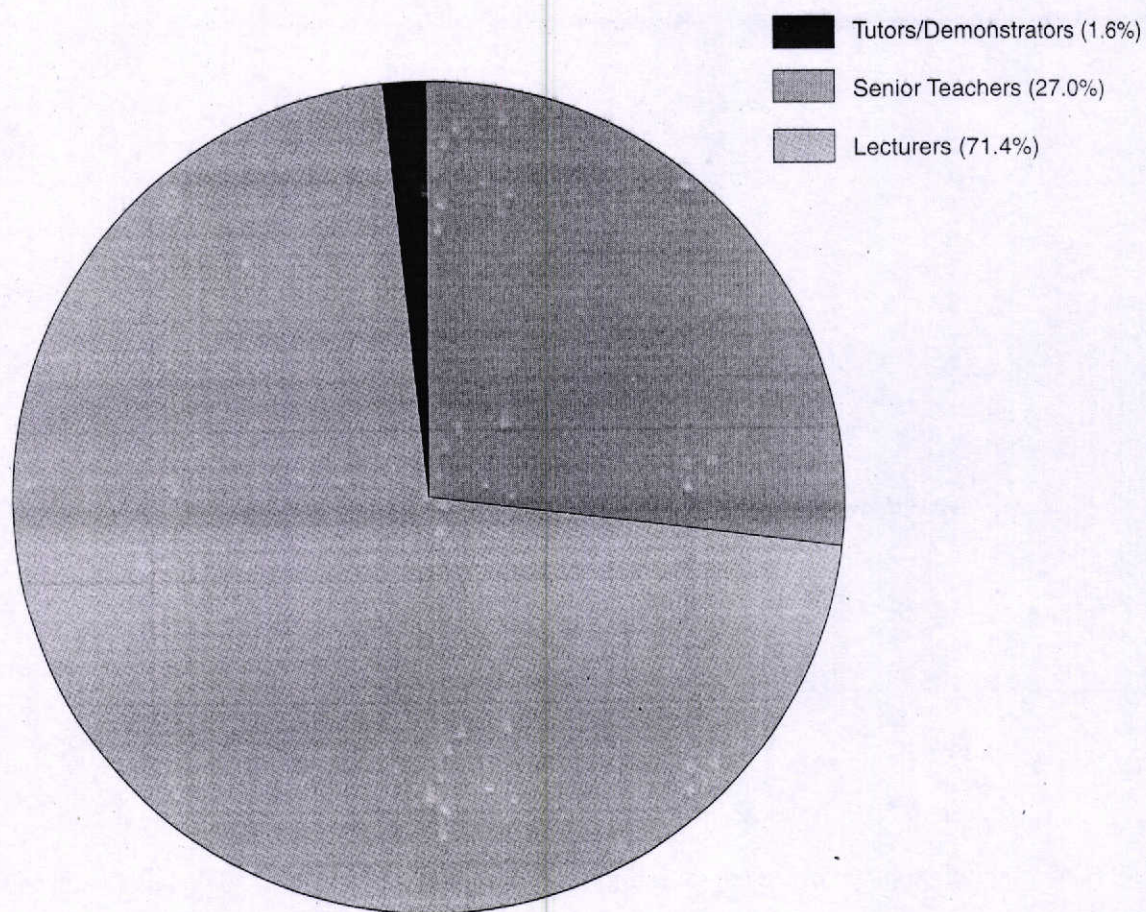


Fig. 7. Distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in University Departments and University Colleges : 1998-99

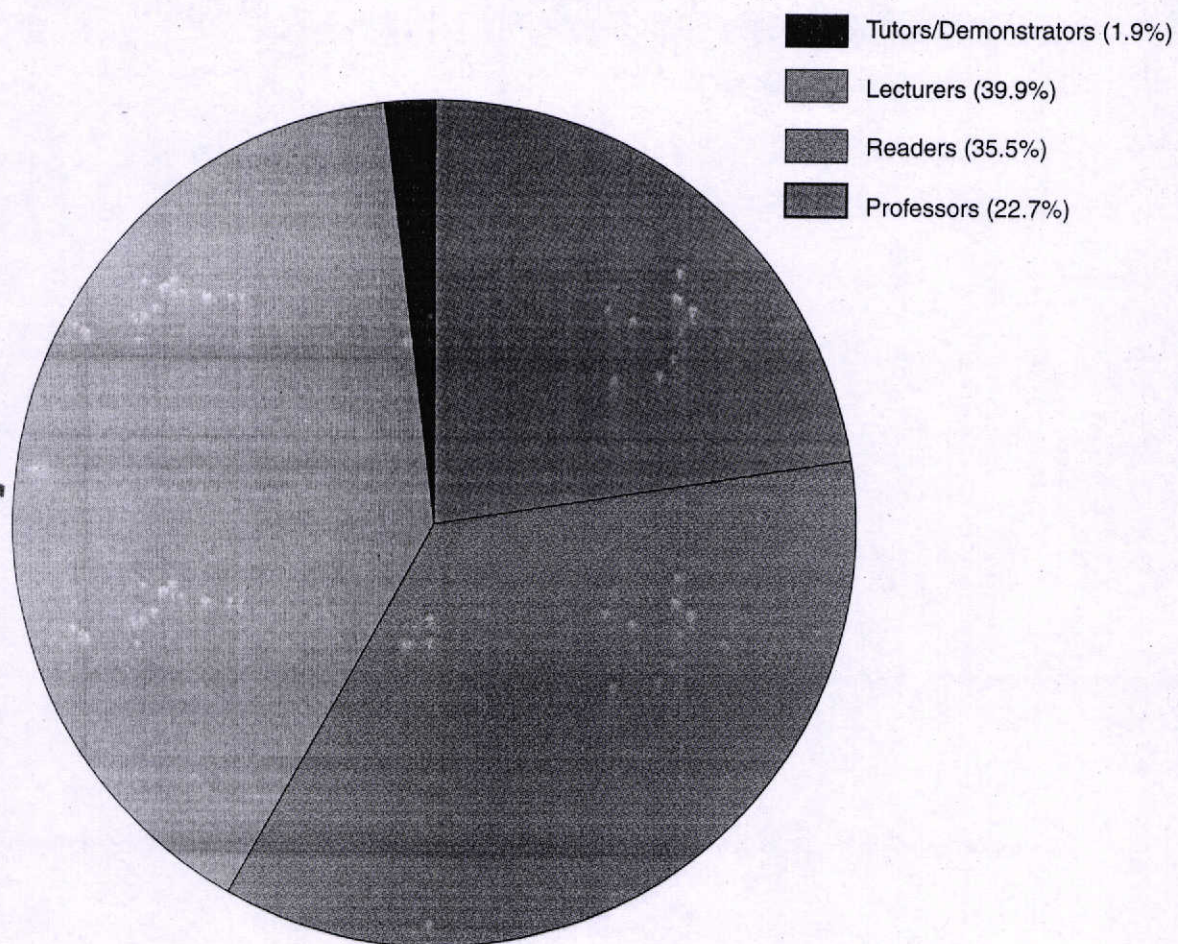


Fig. 8. Distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in Affiliated Colleges (1998-99)

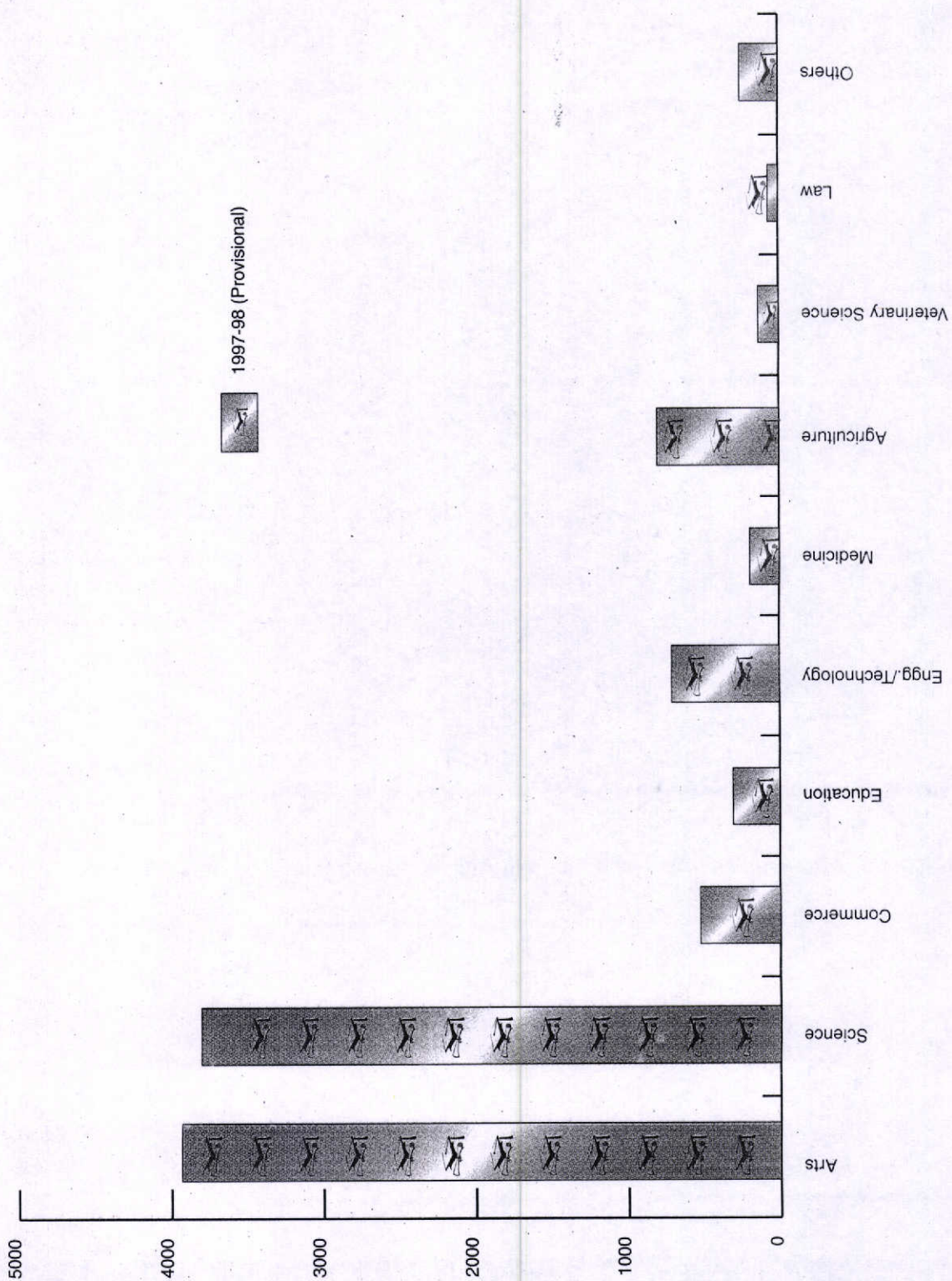


Fig. 9. Number of Doctorate Degrees Awarded : Facultywise (1996-97 to 1997-98)

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- I : LIST OF UGC RECOGNISED UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA : STATE WISE (AS ON 31.03.1999)
- II : ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT 1978-79 TO 1998-99
- III : STATE-WISE ENROLMENT (EXCLUDING PUC/ INTER/ PRE-PROFESSIONAL) : 1998-99
- IV : STAGE-WISE ENROLMENT UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS/ UNIVERSITY COLLEGES & AFFILIATED COLLEGES: 1998-99
- V : STUDENT ENROLMENT : FACULTY-WISE 1998-99
- VI : PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT : STATEWISE : 1998-99
- VII : INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1994-95 TO 1998-99 : STATE-WISE
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- XI : LIST OF REGIONAL OFFICES (AS ON 31.3.1999)
- XII : STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1998-99 (MAJOR HEAD WISE) UNDER NON-PLAN  
  
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 1998-99 (MAJOR HEAD WISE) UNDER NON-PLAN
- XIII : STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1998-99 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY AND SEC.III.  
  
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 1998-99 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY AND SEC.III.

# APPENDIX: I

## LIST OF UGC RECOGNISED UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA: STATE-WISE (AS ON 31.3.1999)

SL.No	State/University	Year of Establishment
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### (A) UNIVERSITIES

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Osmania	1918
2.	Andhra	1926
3.	Sri Venkateswara	1954
4.	Acharya N.G.Ranga Agricultural	1964
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
6.	Hyderabad	1974
7.	Kakatiya	1976
8.	Nagarjuna	1976
9.	Sri Krishnadevaraya	1981
10.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1982
11.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	1983
12.	Potti Sriramulu Telugu	1985
13.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences	1986
14.	Dravidian University	1997
15.	Maulana Azad National Urdu	1997

#### ARUNACHAL PRADESH

16.	Arunachal	1985
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#### ASSAM

17.	Gauhati	1948
18.	Dibrugarh	1965
19.	Assam Agricultural	1968
20.	Assam	1994
21.	Tezpur	1994

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
<b>BIHAR</b>		
22.	Patna	1917
23.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar	1952
24.	T.M.Bhagalpur	1960
25.	Ranchi	1960
26.	K.S.Darbhangha Sanskrit	1961
27.	Magadh	1962
28.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970
29.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972
30.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
31.	Sidhu Kanhu	1992
32.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	1993
33.	Vinoba Bhave	1993
34.	Veer Kunwar Singh	1994
35.	Jai Prakash	1995
36.	Nalanda Open	1995
<b>GOA</b>		
37.	Goa	1985
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
38.	Maharaja Sayajirao Univ. of Baroda	1949
39.	Gujarat	1950
40.	Sardar patel	1955
41.	Saurashtra	1955
42.	South Gujarat	1965
43.	Gujarat Ayurveda	1968
44.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972
45.	Bhavnagar	1978
46.	North Gujarat	1986
47.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open	1995
<b>HARYANA</b>		
48.	Kurukshetra	1956
49.	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
50.	Maharishi Dayanand	1976
51.	Guru Jhambeshwar	1995

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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#### HIMACHAL PRADESH

52.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
53.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	1978
54.	Dr.Y.S.Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1986

#### JAMMU & KASHMIR

55.	Kashmir	1949
56.	Jammu	1969
57.	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agricultural Sc & Technology	1982

#### KARNATAKA

58.	Mysore	1916
59.	Karnataka	1949
60.	Bangalore	1964
61.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
62.	Gulbarga	1980
63.	Mangalore	1980
64.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1986
65.	Kuvempu	1987
66.	Kannada	1992
67.	National law School of India	1992
68.	Karnataka State Open University	1996
69.	Rajiv Gandhi Univ. of health Sciences	1994

#### KERALA

70.	Kerala	1937
71.	Calicut	1968
72.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
73.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
74.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
75.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	1994
76.	Kannur University	1997

#### MADHYA PRADESH

77.	Dr Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	1946
78.	Indira kala Sangeet	1956
79.	Rani Durgavati	1957

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
80.	Vikram	1957
81.	Devi Ahilya	1964
82.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
83.	Jiwaji	1964
84.	Ravi Shankar	1964
85.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
86.	Barkatullah	1970
87.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
88.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
89.	M.G. Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya	1993
90.	M.C.National University of Journalism	1993
91.	M.P.Bhoj University	1995
92.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya	1998

#### MAHARASHTRA

93.	Mumbai	1857
94.	Nagpur	1923
95.	Poona	1949
96.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's	1951
97.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	1958
98.	Shivaji	1962
99.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
100.	Punjabrao krishi	1969
101.	Konkan krishi Vidyapeeth	1972
102.	Marathwada Agricultural	1983
103.	Amravati	1983
104.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
105.	North Maharashtra	1991
106.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
107.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995
108.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1997

#### MANIPUR

109.	Manipur	1980
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#### MEGHALAYA

110.	North Eastern Hill	1973
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Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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#### NAGALAND

111.	Nagaland	1995
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#### ORISSA

112.	Utkal	1943
113.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
114.	Berhampur	1967
115.	Sambalpur	1967
116.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981

#### PUNJAB

117.	Panjab	1947
118.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
119.	Punjabi	1962
120.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969
121.	Punjab Technical	1998

#### RAJASTHAN

122.	Rajasthan	1947
123.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
124.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
125.	Kota Open	1987
126.	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	1987
127.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987

#### SIKKIM

128.	Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical & Technological Sciences	1998
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#### TAMILNADU

129.	Madras	1857
130.	Annamalai	1929
131.	Madurai Kamraj	1965
132.	Tamilnadu Agricultural	1971
133.	Anna	1978
134.	Tamil	1981

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
135.	Bharathiar	1982
136.	Bharathidasan	1982
137.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984
138.	Alagappa	1985
139.	Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical	1989
140.	Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences	1990
141.	Manonmaniam Sundarnar	1992
142.	Periyar University	1998
143.	Tamilnadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University	1998
<b>TRIPURA</b>		
144.	Tripura	1987
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
145.	Allahabad	1887
146.	Banaras Hindu	1916
147.	Aligarh Muslim	1921
148.	Lucknow	1921
149.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra	1927
150.	Roorkee	1949
151.	Gorakhpur	1957
152.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
153.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
154.	Choudhary Charan Singh	1965
155.	Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Kanpur	1965
156.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973
157.	Kumaun	1973
158.	Chandra Shekhar Azad Univ. of Agriculture & Tech.	1974
159.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth	1974
160.	Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
161.	Dr Ram manohar lohia Awadh	1975
162.	Bundelkhand	1975
163.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand	1975
164.	Purvanchal	1987
165.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1996
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
166.	Calcutta	1857
167.	Vishwa Bharati	1951

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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168.	Jadavpur	1955
169.	Burdwan	1960
170.	Kalyani	1960
171.	North Bengal	1962
172.	Rabindra Bharati	1962
173.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974
174.	Vidya Sagar	1981
175.	West Bengal Univ. of Animal and Fishery Sciences	1995
176.	Netaji Subhash Open	1997

#### NCT OF DELHI

177.	Delhi	1922
178.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968
179.	Indira Gandhi National Open	1985
180.	Jamia Mallia Islamia	1988
181.	Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya	1998

#### PONDICHERRY (U.T.)

182.	Pondicherry	1985
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(B) INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
--------	------------------	-----------------------

ANDHRA PRADESH

- |    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences          | 1990 |
| 2. | Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences | 1995 |

BIHAR

- |    |   |      |
|----|---|------|
| 3. | Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences | 1992 |
|----|---|------|

JAMMU & KASHMIR

- |    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 4. | Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences | 1990 |
|----|--|------|

UTTAR PRADESH

- |    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 5. | Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences | 1983 |
|----|--|------|

(C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

- |    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages | 1973 |
| 2. | Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning         | 1981 |
| 3. | Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith                     | 1987 |

BIHAR

- |    |                                       |      |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|
| 4. | Indian School of Mines                | 1968 |
| 5. | Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi | 1986 |

GUJARAT

- |    |                   |      |
|----|-------------------|------|
| 6. | Gujarat Vidyapith | 1963 |
|----|-------------------|------|

HARYANA

- |    |                                   |      |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|
| 7. | National Dairy Research Institute | 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 Institute of Social Sciences                | 1964 |
| 13. | International Institute for Population Sciences  | 1985 |
| 14. | Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith                      | 1987 |
| 15. | Central Institute 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 & Science | 1964 |
| 22. | Banasthali Vidyapith                    | 1983 |
| 23. | Rajasthan Vidyapith                     | 1987 |
| 24. | Jain Vishva Bharati Institute           | 1991 |

## TAMILNADU

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| 25. | Gandhigram Rural Institute   | 1976 |
| 26. | Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women | 1988 |
| 27. | Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Vishwa Mahavidyalaya                  | 1994 |
| 28. | Sri Ramchandra Medical College and Research Institute                  | 1995 |
| 29. | Chennai Medical College and Research Institute                         | 1998 |

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
--------	------------------	-----------------------

#### UTTAR PRADESH

30.	Gurukul Kangri	1962
31.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	1981
32.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	1983
33.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1989
34.	Forest Research Institute	1992

#### WEST BENGAL

35.	Bengal Engineering College	1992
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#### NCT OF DELHI

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

APPENDIX: II

ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT  
1978-79 TO 1998-99

Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage
1978-79	26,18,228	53,256	2.1
1979-80	26,48,579	30,351	1.2
1980-81	27,52,437	1,03,858	3.9
1981-82	29,52,066	1,99,629	7.3
1982-83	31,33,093	1,81,027	6.1
1983-84	33,07,649	1,74,556	5.6
1984-85	34,04,096	96,447	2.9
1985-86	36,05,029	2,00,933	5.9
1986-87	37,57,158	1,52,419	4.1
1987-88	40,20,159	2,63,001	7.0
1988-89	42,85,489	2,65,330	6.6
1989-90	46,02,680	3,17,191	7.4
1990-91	49,24,868	3,22,188	7.0
1991-92	52,65,886	3,41,018	6.9
1992-93	55,34,966	2,69,080	5.1
1993-94	58,17,249	2,82,283	5.1
1994-95	61,13,929	2,96,680	5.1
1995-96	64,25,624	3,11,695	5.1
1996-97	67,55,455	3,29,831	5.1
1997-98	70,78,214	3,22,759	4.8
1998-99+	74,17,968	3,39,754	4.8

+ Estimated

# APPENDIX: III

## STATE-WISE ENROLMENT\* (EXCLUDING PUC/INTER/PRE-PROFESSIONAL) 1998-99

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percent- age increase	Average Annual Compound Rate of Growth during the period 1994-95 to 1998-99
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,26,410	25,978	5.2	5.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,049	215	5.6	6.0
3.	Assam	1,74,221	6,685	4.0	4.2
4.	Bihar	5,76,146	26,340	4.8	5.0
5.	Delhi	1,64,903	7,389	4.7	4.9
6.	Goa	21,216	1,123	5.6	5.8
7.	Gujarat/Daman&Diu	4,95,345	20,378	4.3	4.5
8.	Haryana	1,68,633	6,937	4.3	4.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	44,182	2,339	5.6	5.8
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	53,229	2,190	4.3	4.5
11.	Karnataka	6,09,315	32,812	5.7	5.8
12.	Kerala	2,10,899	7,897	3.9	4.1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,49,717	19,327	4.5	4.7
14.	Maharashtra	11,35,412	47,753	4.4	4.6
15.	Manipur	34,254	1,566	4.8	5.0
16.	Meghalaya/Nagaland Mizoram	24,038	1,208	5.3	5.5
17.	Orissa	2,51,514	12,184	5.1	5.3
18.	Punjab/Chandigarh	2,31,684	11,852	5.4	5.8
19.	Rajasthan	2,57,434	13,863	5.7	5.9
20.	Tamil Nadu	5,22,169	26,241	5.3	6.0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10,35,032	49,205	5.0	5.2
22.	West Bengal/ Sikkim/Tripura	4,15,593	15,561	3.9	4.1
23.	Pondicherry	12,573	711	6.0	6.2
Total		74,17,968	3,39,754	4.8	5.0

\* Estimated

# APPENDIX: IV

## STAGE - WISE ENROLMENT \* UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS/UNIVERSITY COLLEGES & AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1998-99

Sl. No.	Stage	University Deptts./ University colleges	Affiliated colleges	Total	Percentage in Affiliated Colleges
1.	Graduate	773636	5746642	6520278 (87.9%)	88.1
2.	Post Graduate	328547	396320	724867 (9.8%)	54.7
3.	Research	60048	6193	66241 (0.9%)	9.4
4.	Diploma/Cert.	63234	43348	106582 (1.4%)	40.7
Total		1225465	6192503	7417968	

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total  
\* Estimated

## APPENDIX: V

STUDENT ENROLMENT : FACULTY-WISE  
1998-99

Faculty	Total Enrolment	Per cent to Total
Arts including oriental Learning	29,96,860	40.4
Science	14,53,922	19.6
Commerce	16,24,535	21.9
Education	1,70,612	2.3
Engineering/Tech.	3,63,481	4.9
Medicine	2,52,211	3.4
Agriculture	81,597	1.1
Veterinary Sciences	22,254	0.3
Law	3,93,152	5.3
Others (including Music/Fine Arts etc.)	59,344	0.8
Total	74,17,968	100.0

# APPENDIX: VI

## ✓ PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT\* : STATEWISE: 1998-99

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	percentage of women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	526410	168167	31.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4049	931	23.0
3.	Assam	174221	58632	33.7
4.	Bihar	576146	109392	19.0
5.	Delhi	164903	75044	45.5
6.	Goa	21216	10955	51.6
7.	Gujarat/Daman&Diu	495345	199545	40.3
8.	Haryana	168633	66577	39.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	44182	17088	38.7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	53229	21710	40.8
11.	Karntaka	609315	211791	34.8
12.	Kerala	210899	113561	53.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	449717	137794	30.6
14.	Maharashtra	1135412	422031	37.2
15.	Manipur	34254	14934	43.6
16.	Meghalaya/Nagaland/Mizoram	24038	9683	40.3
17.	Orissa	251514	82623	32.9
18.	Punjab/Chandigarh	231684	119865	51.7
19.	Rajasthan	257434	85343	33.2
20.	Tamil Nadu	522169	210352	40.3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1035032	280742	27.1
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim/Tripura	415593	151553	36.5
23.	Pondicherry	12573	5722	45.5
Total		7417968	2574035	34.7

\* Estimated

APPENDIX: VII  
INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM  
1994-95 TO 1998-99 : STATE-WISE

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	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)	1998-99 No. of Colleges (UC+AC) (Prev.)	Increase during the period 1994-95 to 1998-99
1.	Andhra Pradesh	879	945	1045	1196	1263	384
2.	Arunachal P.	4	4	4	8	8	4
3.	Assam	225	230	276	297	325	100
4.	Bihar	720	738	777	779	812	92
5.	Goa	34	34	35	36	36	2
6.	Gujarat	433	440	474	489	493	60
7.	Haryana	171	177	182	206	218	47
8.	H. Pradesh	61	63	70	75	75	14
9.	J & K	53	56	56	60	63	10
10.	Karnataka	1001	1057	1118	1246	1276	275
11.	Kerala	228	230	239	289	289	61
12.	M. P.	638	640	695	742	784	146
13.	Maharashtra	1504	1534	1562	1605	1691	187
14.	Manipur	51	51	60	60	60	9
15.	Meghalaya	20	20	29	36	45	25
16.	Mizoram	10	10	12	27	31	21
17.	Nagaland	13	13	28	28	28	15
18.	Orissa	543	555	573	628	628	85
19.	Punjab	230	234	250	252	281	51
20.	Rajasthan	270	274	324	347	347	77
21.	Sikkim	2	2	2	4	4	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	431	439	545	634	647	216
23.	Tripura	19	19	20	21	21	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	954	957	1027	1058	1102	148
25.	West Bengal	399	402	409	418	426	27
26.	A&N Islands	3	3	3	4	4	1
27.	Chandigarh	20	20	21	21	21	1
28.	D& N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	-
29.	Daman Diu	1	1	1	2	2	1
30.	Delhi	85	87	87	88	88	3
31.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	-
32.	Pondicherry	17	17	16	22	21	4
Total		9019	9252	9940	10678	11089	2070

# APPENDIX: VIII

## NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES 1998 - 99

Year	Professors	Readers	Lecturers*	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1998-99**	17,385 (22.7)	27,188 (35.5)	30,558 (39.9)	1,456 (1.9)	76,587 (100.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the Cadres to the total staff

\* Includes Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers

\*\* Estimated.

# APPENDIX: IX

## NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1998-99

Year	Senior teachers*	Lecturers	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1998-99**	71,588 (27.0)	1,89,309 (71.4)	4242 (1.6)	2,65,139 (100.0)

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

\* Includes Principals, Professors, Readers and Lecturers (Selection grade)

\*\* Estimated

# APPENDIX: X

## NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED 1996-97 AND 1997-98

Faculty	1996-97	1997-98*
Arts	4,245	3929
Science	3,498	3798
Commerce	502	525
Education	295	308
Engg./Technology	298	709
Medicine	133	193
Agriculture	968	800
Veterinary Science	152	133
Law	65	67
Others	252	250
Total:	10,408	10,712

\* Provisional

# APPENDIX-XI

## LIST OF REGIONAL OFFICES OF UGC (AS ON 31.03.1999)

S.No.	Regional Office & Date of Establishment	States/Union Territories Covered
1.	Southern Regional Office, Hyderabad (28.9.1994)	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andaman & 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 (1.4.1995)	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
6.	Eastern Regional Office, Calcutta (3.9.1996)	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim

**Appendix-XII**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES**  
**DURING THE YEAR 1998-99 (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	Reimburse ment to non-Univ	Media Centre Mass 09	Grant for specific purpose	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>											
1. A.M.U, Aligarh	15643.23	-	-	-	26.03	-	-	-	-	-	15669.26
2. B.H.U	16360.34	-	-	0.06	102.53	50.83	73.76	-	-	-	16587.52
3. Delhi	9356.60	-	-	-	42.12	75.09	-	-	-	-	9473.81
4. Hyderabad	2509.57	-	-	-	122.62	22.38	13.79	-	-	-	2668.36
5. Jamia Millia Islamia	3060.46	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	186.09	11.61	3258.57
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	4948.09	-	-	-	618.24	29.00	-	-	-	-	5595.33
7. NEHU, Shillong	3069.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3069.01
8. Pondicherry	1257.72	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1257.85
9. Viswa Bharati	4023.51	-	-	0.06	35.00	-	-	-	-	-	4058.57
10. Assam Univ	625.71	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	626.09
11. Tezpur Univ	431.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	431.51
12. Nagaland Univ	880.17	-	-	0.05	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	880.91
13. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Univ	166.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62332.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>948.02</b>	<b>177.30</b>	<b>87.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>186.09</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>63743.46</b>
<b>INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES</b>											
1. Consortium for Ednl. Communication, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	23.50	73.50
2. I.U.C.A.A., Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354.86	354.86
3. I.U.C. Indore	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	446.72	447.29
4. Nuclear Sci. Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.73	761.93	787.66
5. NAAC, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.47	73.47
6. INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.93	34.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>1695.41</b>	<b>1771.71</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES</b>											
1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Raj.	-	146.00	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	146.42
2. Birla Instt. of Tech. Ranchi	-	-	65.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.43
3. Bhabha Atomic Res. Centre	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
4. B.I.T.S., Pilani	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.86	-	-	-	19.86
5. CIEFL, Hyderabad	-	749.86	-	-	6.16	-	-	-	60.00	-	816.02
6. Dayalbagh Edn Instt, Agra	-	355.11	-	-	0.58	-	1.48	-	-	-	357.17
7. Deccan Col PG & Reseach Instt.- Pune	-	-	-	-	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	1.57
8. Forest Res. Instt, Dehradun	-	-	-	-	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	1.08
9. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	-	617.77	-	-	5.62	-	-	-	-	-	623.39
10. Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	-	668.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	668.60
11. Haffkin Instt. for Trng. & Res. Bombay	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	0.49
12. Gurukul Kangri Vishvidya	-	580.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580.67
13. Indian Agr. Resch. Instt, N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	5.51	-	0.81	-	-	-	6.32
14. Indian Instt of Sc., Bangalore	-	-	-	-	18.92	1.00	-	-	-	30.00	49.92
15. Indian Sch. of Mines, Dhanbad	-	20.00	-	-	15.26	-	-	-	-	-	35.26
16. International Instt. of Population Sc., Bombay	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
17. International Instt. of Tamil Studies, Chennai	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	0.35
18. Jamia Hamdard, N.Delhi	-	505.41	-	-	3.50	-	3.99	-	-	-	512.90
19. L.N. Instt. of Phy. Education	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	0.81
20. National Museum Instt of History of Art Conservation & Museology, Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	-	-	-	-	1.34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21. National Instt. of Mental Health & Neuro Sc., Bangalore	-	-	-	-	4.61	-	-	-	-	-	4.61
22. Madras School of Social Work, Chennai	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
23. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Tirupati	-	240.94	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	241.37
24. School of Planning & Architecture, N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	-	7.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.52
26. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	-	318.35	-	-	4.20	-	-	-	-	-	322.55
27. Sh.Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc.& Higher Edn. for Women, Coimbatore	-	682.31	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	682.69
28. Tata Instt. of Soc. Sc., Mumbai	-	731.76	-	-	6.39	-	-	-	-	-	738.15
29. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith Pune	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	0.81
30. Thapar Instt of Engg & Tech Patiala	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00
31. Central Instt. of Indian Languages, Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	-	1.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>5624.30</b>	<b>95.43</b>	-	<b>79.42</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>26.14</b>	-	<b>60.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>5919.18</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>STATE UNIVERSITIES</b>											
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>											
1. Andhra Univ.	-	-	-	-	86.02	10.18	51.12	-	-	-	147.32
2. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ. of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	-	-	-	-	2.51
5. Kakatiya	-	-	-	0.05	5.40	-	1.58	-	-	-	7.03
6. Nagarjuna	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
7. Osmania	-	-	-	0.05	15.98	0.29	14.08	-	-	-	30.40
8. Shri Padmavathi Mahila	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	0.58
9. Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	0.09	16.58	6.94	28.51	-	-	-	52.12
10. Telugu	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	0.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.19</b>	<b>130.36</b>	<b>19.92</b>	<b>95.29</b>	-	-	-	<b>245.76</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>											
1. Dibrugarh	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19
3. Gauhati	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.52</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.52</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>											
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar	-	-	-	-	2.43	-	-	-	-	-	2.43
2. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20
3. L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	-	4.68	-	-	-	-	-	4.68
4. Magadh	-	-	-	-	8.55	-	-	-	-	-	8.55
5. Patna	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	0.85
6. Ranchi	-	-	-	-	7.68	-	-	-	-	-	7.68
7. Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tilak Manjhi, Bhagalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Birla Instt. of Tech., Mesra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Indian School of Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Indira Gandhi Instt. of Med. Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>24.39</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>24.39</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>											
1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gujarat	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	40.57	-	40.62
3. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	-	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	1.38
4. Sardar Patel	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
5. Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	0.48
6. Gujarat Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.24</b>	-	-	-	<b>40.57</b>	-	<b>42.86</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>											
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
2. Kurukshetra	-	-	-	0.05	2.35	1.89	-	-	-	-	4.29
3. Maharishi Dayanand	-	-	-	0.30	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	2.07
4. Guru Jambheshwar Univ, Hissar-	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	0.46
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.35</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>1.89</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>7.82</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>											
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4.74	-	-	-	-	-	4.74
2. Dr. Y.S> Parmar Univ. of Horticulture & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4.74</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4.74</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>											
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	8.99	-	-	-	-	-	8.99
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	0.07	0.74	-	-	-	-	-	0.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.07</b>	<b>9.73</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9.80</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>											
1. Bangalore	-	-	-	0.22	28.45	-	7.82	-	-	-	36.49
2. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
3. Karnatak	-	-	-	0.14	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	2.64
4. Mangalore	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
5. Mysore	-	-	-	-	25.92	-	-	-	-	-	25.92
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.50</b>	<b>56.97</b>	-	<b>7.82</b>	-	-	-	<b>65.29</b>
<b>KERALA</b>											
1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
2. Cochin Univ of Sc & Tech.	-	-	-	-	20.61	-	9.09	-	-	-	29.70
3. Kerala	-	-	-	0.15	39.89	5.05	-	-	-	-	45.09
4. Mahatma Gandhi	-	-	-	0.17	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
5. Shree Sankaracharya Univ of Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.32</b>	<b>76.08</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>9.09</b>	-	-	-	<b>90.54</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>											
1. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	10.52	-	-	-	-	-	10.52
2. Devi Ahilya	-	-	-	0.14	6.00	-	1.40	-	-	-	7.54
3. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	-	-	-	0.01	3.12	-	11.55	-	-	-	14.68
4. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
5. Jiwaji	-	-	-	-	15.34	-	-	-	-	-	15.34
6. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	-	3.27	-	-	-	-	-	3.27
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.15</b>	<b>38.63</b>	-	<b>12.95</b>	-	-	-	<b>51.73</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>											
1. Amravati	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
2. Bombay	-	-	-	0.08	2.63	2.12	64.46	-	-	-	69.29
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
4. Nagpur	-	-	-	0.14	1.15	-	20.67	-	-	-	21.96
5. North Maharashtra	-	-	-	0.17	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	0.58
6. Poona	-	-	-	0.08	12.24	4.95	-	-	43.50	14.50	75.27
7. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	-	-	-	5.19	-	-	-	-	-	5.19
8. Shivaji	-	-	-	1.07	0.58	1.50	-	-	-	-	3.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.59</b>	<b>24.20</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>85.13</b>	-	<b>43.50</b>	<b>14.50</b>	<b>177.49</b>
<b>MANIPUR</b>											
1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	-	-	-	0.14	3.84	-	-	-	-	-	3.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.14</b>	<b>3.84</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>3.98</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>											
1. Berhampur	-	-	-	0.28	0.74	-	-	-	-	-	1.02
2. Sambalpur	-	-	-	0.26	12.53	-	-	-	-	-	12.79
3. Utkal	-	-	-	0.37	21.03	-	-	-	-	-	21.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.91</b>	<b>34.30</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>35.21</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>											
1. Guru Nanakdev	-	-	-	0.13	12.64	-	0.65	-	-	-	13.42
2. Panjab	-	-	-	-	12.35	2.63	-	-	-	-	14.98
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	2.58	-	-	-	-	-	2.58
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	-	1.81	5.36	-	-	-	-	7.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.13</b>	<b>29.38</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>0.65</b>	-	-	-	<b>38.15</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>											
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	-	-	0.17	0.74	-	0.82	-	30.13	-	31.86
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
3. Mohan Lal Sukhadia	-	-	-	-	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	0.86
4. Rajasthan	-	-	-	0.82	36.50	5.21	-	-	-	-	42.53
5. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.06</b>	<b>38.10</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>0.82</b>	-	<b>30.13</b>	-	<b>75.32</b>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>											
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
2. Anna	-	-	90.00	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.17
3. Annamalai	-	-	-	-	6.21	-	3.44	-	-	-	9.65
4. Bharathiar	-	-	-	0.31	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	1.92
5. Bharathidasan	-	-	-	0.28	13.37	-	-	-	-	-	13.65
6. Madras	-	-	-	0.31	32.03	9.34	-	-	-	-	41.68
7. Madurai Kamaraj	-	-	-	0.92	7.40	2.38	-	-	25.06	4.94	40.70
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	-	-	-	-	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	1.62
9. T.N. Veterinary & Animal Sc.	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>90.00</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>62.65</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>3.44</b>	-	<b>25.06</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>199.84</b>
<b>TRIPURA</b>											
1. Tripura	-	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	-	-	-	0.94
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>0.94</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.94</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>											
1. Agra	-	-	-	-	1.28	0.60	-	-	-	-	1.88
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	44.88	4.37	0.82	-	-	-	50.07
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	0.97
4. Chaudhary Charan Singh	-	-	-	-	1.90	3.72	-	-	-	-	5.62
5. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.68	-	-	-	3.68
7. Gorakhpur	-	-	-	0.07	10.55	2.19	-	-	-	-	12.81
8. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	-	-	-	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	1.67
9. Sh. Shahuji Maharaj, Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kashi Vidyapeeth (M.G.)	-	-	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	-	-	6.25
11. Kumaon	-	-	-	-	0.58	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.58
12. Lucknow	-	-	-	0.10	12.92	1.75	-	-	-	-	14.77
13. Rohilkhand	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
14. Roorkee	-	-	134.38	-	9.36	-	71.10	-	-	-	214.84
15. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	1.53
16. Central Inst. of Higher Tibetan Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Dayalbagh Educational Instt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Forest Research Instt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Gurukul Kangri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Indian Veterinary Res. Instt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Sanjay Gandhi PG Instt of Medical Sciences.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>134.38</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>93.89</b>	<b>13.63</b>	<b>75.60</b>	-	-	-	<b>317.67</b>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>											
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.45
2. Burdwan	-	-	-	-	10.66	-	-	-	-	-	10.66
3. Calcutta	-	-	-	-	4.63	3.17	0.14	-	-	-	7.94
4. Jadavpur	-	-	-	-	5.90	-	77.08	-	-	-	82.98
5. Kalyani	-	-	-	-	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	3.50
6. North Bengal	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
7. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	0.90
8. Vidya Sagar	-	-	-	-	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	1.76
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>39.80</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>77.22</b>	-	-	-	<b>120.19</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>62332.59</b>	<b>5624.30</b>	<b>319.81</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>1703.83</b>	<b>258.34</b>	<b>481.70</b>	<b>125.85</b>	<b>461.08</b>	<b>1756.46</b>	<b>72946.59</b>

**Appendix-XII (Contd.)**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE**  
**YEAR 1998-99 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN**

Rupees in Lakhs

S.No.	State/Univ/Institution/ Deemed to be University	Maintenance Grants (Colleges/Delhi) 03(1)(a)	Maintenance Grants (B.H.U) 03(1B)	Teachers Awards 04(1)a & 04(6)	Research Fellowship 06(1)a & 05(2)b	Research Scientific 06	Scholarship Fellowship in E & T 07	Mass Media Centre 09	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>DELHI</b>									
1.	Delhi	24798.12	-	-	3.26	1.77	-	-	24803.15
2.	B.H.U	-	111.02	-	-	-	-	-	111.02
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24798.12</b>	<b>111.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24914.17</b>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>									
1.	Andhra Univ.	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
2.	Osmania	-	-	-	3.08	-	-	-	3.08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.19</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>									
1.	Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar	-	-	0.26	0.14	-	-	-	0.40
2.	Ranchi	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
3.	Tilak Manjhi, Bhagalpur	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>									
1.	Gujarat	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>									
1.	Bangalore	-	-	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>KERALA</b>									
1.	Kerala	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.09
2.	Mahatma Gandhi	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	0.40
3.	Mangalore	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	.40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.89</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>									
1.	Devi Ahilya	-	-	0.14	0.04	2.85	-	-	3.03
2.	Guru Ghasidas	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	0.13
3.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	-	-	-	-	3.24	-	-	3.24
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.40</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>									
1.	Amravati	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	0.47
2.	Nagpur	-	-	0.17	1.91	-	-	-	2.08
3.	North Maharashtra	-	-	1.41	-	-	-	-	1.41
4.	Poona	-	-	0.56	-	-	-	-	0.56
5.	Shivaji	-	-	1.22	-	-	-	-	1.22
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.74</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>									
1.	Utkal	-	-	0.28	0.58	-	-	-	0.86
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.86</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
1. Rajasthan	-	-	0.14	0.38	-	-	-	0.52
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.38</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.52</b>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>								
1. Bharathiar	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	0.17
2. Madras	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	-	1.96
3. Madurai Kamaraj	-	-	0.79	1.86	-	-	-	2.65
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>0.96</b>	<b>3.82</b>	-	-	-	<b>4.78</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>								
1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Agra) Univ.	-	-	0.18	1.19	1.95	-	-	3.32
2. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, Avadh	-	-	0.18	0.98	-	-	-	1.16
3. Gorakhpur	-	-	0.17	1.35	-	-	-	1.52
4. Ch. Charan Singh, Meerut	-	-	-	0.96	1.34	-	-	2.30
5. Lucknow	-	-	-	0.74	-	-	-	0.74
6. Rohilkhand	-	-	-	3.85	-	-	-	3.85
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>0.53</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>3.29</b>	-	-	<b>12.89</b>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
1. Calcutta	-	-	-	1.23	-	-	39.00	40.23
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.23</b>	-	-	<b>39.00</b>	<b>40.23</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>24798.12</b>	<b>111.02</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>24.42</b>	<b>11.15</b>	-	<b>39.00</b>	<b>24990.87</b>

**Appendix XII**  
**SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 1998-99**

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. Instn.	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
<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>															
1.	Central Universities	62332.59	-	-	-	-	0.30	948.02	177.30	87.55	-	186.09	11.61	-	63743.46
2.	Deemed Universities	-	5624.30	95.43	-	-	-	79.42	3.89	26.14	-	60.00	30.00	-	5919.18
3.	State Universities for Specific purposes	-	-	224.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224.38
4.	UGC Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	75.73	1695.41	-	1771.71
5.	State Universities	-	-	-	-	-	8.18	675.82	77.15	368.01	-	139.26	19.44	-	1287.86
	<b>Total Univ.</b>	<b>62332.59</b>	<b>5624.30</b>	<b>319.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>1703.83</b>	<b>258.34</b>	<b>481.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>461.08</b>	<b>1756.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72946.59</b>
<b>COLLEGES</b>															
1.	Delhi Colleges	-	-	-	24798.12	-	-	3.26	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	24803.15
2.	BHU Colleges	-	-	-	-	111.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111.02
3.	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	7.16	21.16	9.38	-	-	39.00	-	-	76.70
	<b>Total Colleges</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24798.12</b>	<b>111.02</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>24.42</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24990.87</b>
	<b>GRANT TOTAL (Univs. Colleges)</b>	<b>62332.59</b>	<b>5624.30</b>	<b>319.81</b>	<b>24798.12</b>	<b>111.02</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>1728.25</b>	<b>269.49</b>	<b>481.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500.08</b>	<b>1756.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97937.46</b>
	Non-Universities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.85	-	-	-	125.85
	Through Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1927.22	1927.22
	<b>GRANT TOTAL</b>	<b>62332.59</b>	<b>5624.30</b>	<b>319.81</b>	<b>24798.12</b>	<b>111.02</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>1728.25</b>	<b>269.49</b>	<b>481.70</b>	<b>125.85</b>	<b>500.08</b>	<b>1756.46</b>	<b>1922.22</b>	<b>99990.50</b>

# Appendix-XIII

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1998-99 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGG & TECH & SEC III

Univ/Col.	Rupees in Lakhs													
	Sec.1 Dept. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec.2 Promo- tion of Relev- ance	Sec.3 Promo- tion 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 Strenght- ening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 Programme to streng- then Scientific Research	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sec.3	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>														
1. A.M.U	461.40	68.86	38.66	-	6.06	-	-	574.98	37.26	612.24	57.22	669.46	-	669.46
2. B.H.U	771.00	20.85	132.46	1.25	7.74	-	-	933.30	23.23	956.53	168.74	1125.27	-	1125.27
3. Delhi	619.06	30.20	109.78	-	-	-	-	759.04	57.40	816.44	69.41	885.85	-	885.85
4. Hyderabad	285.37	29.66	14.50	-	0.50	23.68	-	353.71	54.60	408.31	-	408.31	-	408.31
Through R.O.	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	0.22
5. I.G.N.O.U. New Delhi	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
6. Jamia Milia Islamia	287.15	63.96	19.73	10.62	5.32	-	-	386.78	9.43	396.21	23.66	419.87	-	419.87
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	340.00	52.20	20.34	7.00	1.66	19.33	-	440.53	10.95	451.48	10.50	461.98	-	461.98
8. N.E.H.U. Shillong	429.76	6.00	14.66	6.50	-	-	-	456.92	29.31	486.23	16.00	502.23	-	502.23
9. Pondicherry	341.83	48.06	13.18	-	6.50	22.31	-	431.88	4.64	436.52	13.65	450.17	-	450.17
10. Viswa Bharati	387.75	6.05	7.57	1.72	-	-	-	403.09	7.12	410.21	20.00	430.21	-	430.21
Through R.O.	0.05	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15
11. Assam Univ.	320.00	1.50	5.60	8.22	-	-	-	335.32	1.05	336.37	3.86	340.23	-	340.23
12. Tezpur Univ	360.00	-	1.82	6.50	-	0.50	-	368.82	2.26	371.08	75.00	446.08	-	446.08
13. Nagaland Univ	820.00	-	-	6.50	-	-	-	826.50	-	826.50	-	826.50	-	826.50
14. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Univ Lucknow	360.00	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	360.30	-	360.30	-	360.30	-	360.30
15. Maulana Azad National Urdu Univ, Hyderabad	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.00	-	200.00	-	200.00	-	200.00
16. M.G.A Hindi Univ, Wardha	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6083.32</b>	<b>327.39</b>	<b>378.60</b>	<b>48.31</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>65.82</b>	-	<b>6931.22</b>	<b>237.25</b>	<b>7168.47</b>	<b>458.04</b>	<b>7626.51</b>	-	<b>7626.51</b>
Through R.O.	0.27	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	0.37	-	0.37	-	0.37
<b>INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES</b>														
1. Consortium for Educational Communication, New Delhi	-	-	-	75.66	-	-	-	75.66	-	75.66	-	75.66	-	75.66
2. I.U.C.A.A., Pune	-	-	100.00	250.00	-	-	-	350.00	-	350.00	-	350.00	-	350.00
3. I.U.C., Indore	-	-	125.67	405.00	-	-	-	530.67	-	530.67	-	530.67	-	530.67
4. I.I.A.S., Shimla	-	0.09	-	33.60	-	-	-	33.69	-	33.69	-	33.69	-	33.69
5. Nuclear Sc. Centre, N.D	-	-	-	600.00	-	-	-	600.00	33.0	633.00	-	633.00	-	633.00
6. N.A.A.C., Bangalore	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00
7. W.R.I.C., Bombay	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75
8. INFLIBNET CENTRE, Ahmedabad	-	-	1802.00	117.00	-	-	-	1919.00	-	1919.00	-	1919.00	-	1919.00
9. INFLIBNET, Hyderabad	-	-	-	54.43	-	-	-	54.43	-	54.43	-	54.43	-	54.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>2027.67</b>	<b>1565.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3594.20</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>3627.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3627.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3627.20</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES</b>														
1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth Rajasthan	159.75	5.50	9.41	-	0.75	25.00	-	200.41	-	200.41	25.00	225.41	-	225.41
2. Bengal Engg Col., Howrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.95	7.95	81.45	89.40	-	89.40
3. Bharati Vidyapeeth LBS, Pune	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.80	-	6.80	-	6.80	-	6.80
4. Birla Instt of Tech. Ranchi	-	-	-	6.50	-	-	-	6.50	4.43	10.93	100.81	111.74	-	111.74
5. Birla Instt of Tech & Sc. Pilani	-	-	12.88	-	-	3.08	-	15.96	-	15.96	36.33	52.29	-	52.29
6. Central Instt of High Tib. Studies, Varanasi	20.00	-	3.00	7.67	-	-	-	30.67	-	30.67	-	30.67	-	30.67
7. Central Instt of Eng & Foreign Languages, Hyd	76.00	21.77	3.00	17.63	-	1.02	-	119.42	-	119.42	-	119.42	-	119.42
8. Dayalbagh Edn Instt, Agra	55.00	-	3.03	-	-	-	-	58.03	2.88	60.91	3.46	64.37	-	64.37
9. Deccan Col PG & Resch Instt, Pune	30.00	0.91	26.60	-	-	-	-	57.51	-	57.51	-	57.51	-	57.51
10. Gandhigram Rural Instt. Gandhigram	97.36	3.05	3.70	-	-	-	-	104.11	-	104.11	11.81	115.92	-	115.92

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Goghale Instt of Politics & Economics, Pune	50.00	3.00	15.17	-	-	-	-	68.17	-	68.17	-	68.17	-	68.17
12. Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	129.87	22.41	1.39	1.72	27.63	14.45	-	197.47	-	197.47	11.64	209.11	-	209.11
13. Gurukul Kangri Vishvidya laya	42.58	4.54	0.57	6.50	4.00	0.37	-	58.56	1.63	60.19	8.00	68.19	-	68.19
14. Indian Agr. Resch. Instt New Delhi	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
15. Indian Instt of Sc., Bangalore	-	-	4.25	13.00	3.50	-	-	20.15	158.15	178.90	37.38	216.28	-	216.28
16. Indian School of Mines Dhanbad	-	3.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	1.85	5.85	52.28	58.13	-	58.13
17. International Instt for Population Studies, Bombay	-	1.50	-	6.50	-	-	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	8.00
18. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	126.66	0.60	28.76	-	-	-	-	156.02	-	156.02	10.52	166.54	14.00	180.54
19. Jain Vishwa Bharathi Instt	20.00	-	3.00	-	-	56.24	-	79.24	-	79.24	-	79.24	-	79.24
20. L.N. Instt. of Physical Edu.	-	15.38	-	-	-	-	-	15.38	-	15.38	-	15.38	-	15.38
21. National Museum Instt. of the History of arts conservation & Museology, Delhi	0.36	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	0.46	-	0.46	-	0.46
22. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	13.00	-	10.00	6.50	-	-	-	29.50	0.70	30.20	0.25	30.45	-	30.45
23. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidya peeth, Tirupati	61.60	7.41	-	-	-	-	-	69.01	-	69.01	-	69.01	-	69.01
24. School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	1.07	-	1.07	-	1.07
25. Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00
26. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, N.D.	101.34	-	1.49	6.50	-	-	-	109.33	-	109.33	-	109.33	-	109.33
27. Sh. Sathya Sai Instt of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam	40.00	-	-	-	-	3.47	-	43.47	3.37	46.84	2.30	49.14	-	49.14
28. Sh. Avinashilingam Instt for Home Sc & Higher edn for wom, Coimbatore	55.19	7.77	8.73	6.50	4.50	1.52	-	84.21	3.07	87.28	20.00	107.28	-	107.28
29. Tata Instt of Socia Sc. Bombay	94.89	3.20	8.00	2.17	0.50	34.12	-	142.88	-	142.88	-	142.88	-	142.88
Through R.O.	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	0.35	-	0.35	-	0.35
30. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	31.00	-	4.66	-	-	-	-	35.66	-	35.66	-	35.66	-	35.66
37. Thapar Instt of Engg & Tech- Patiala	-	0.05	3.00	6.50	-	5.01	-	14.56	15.48	30.04	17.91	47.95	-	47.95
<b>TOTAL THROUGH R.O.</b>	<b>1241.40</b>	<b>100.24</b>	<b>151.64</b>	<b>87.69</b>	<b>40.88</b>	<b>144.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1766.13</b>	<b>200.58</b>	<b>1966.71</b>	<b>419.14</b>	<b>2385.85</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>2399.85</b>
	0.35							0.35		0.35		0.35		0.35

#### STATE UNIVERSITIES

<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								141.28	23.65	164.93	32.16	197.09	-	197.09
1. Andhra Through R.O.	54.30	36.71	40.35	4.06	5.86	-	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.47
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech.	0.47	-	-	6.50	-	-	-	30.46	5.25	35.71	46.34	82.05	-	82.05
3. Kakatiya Through R.O.	46.55	1.00	5.84	6.50	1.50	-	-	61.39	3.90	65.29	13.12	78.41	-	78.41
4. Nagarjuna Through R.O.	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	0.26	-	0.26	-	0.26
5. Osmania Through R.O.	54.40	5.00	2.90	1.17	7.50	-	-	70.97	26.37	97.34	22.58	119.92	11.00	130.92
6. Sri Krishna Devaraya Through R.O.	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	0.42	-	0.42	-	0.42
7. Shri Padmavathi Mahila Through R.O.	27.00	42.71	66.87	46.70	3.23	-	-	186.51	127.63	314.14	62.09	376.23	0.13	376.36
8. Sri Venkateswara Through R.O.	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.23	-	1.23	-	1.23	-	1.23
9. Telugu Through R.O.	67.55	5.60	11.41	-	-	-	-	84.56	24.57	109.13	14.36	123.49	-	123.49
10. Through R.O.	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75
11. Through R.O.	45.32	17.81	8.00	-	-	-	-	71.13	-	71.13	8.00	79.13	-	79.13
12. Through R.O.	58.87	36.97	46.73	12.05	30.24	-	-	184.86	58.23	243.09	18.62	261.71	-	261.71
13. Through R.O.	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65	-	0.65	-	0.65
14. Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	0.63	-
15. Through R.O.	35.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.50	-	35.50	-	35.50	-	35.50
16. Through R.O.	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
<b>TOTAL Through R.O.</b>	<b>389.49</b>	<b>169.76</b>	<b>182.10</b>	<b>76.98</b>	<b>48.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>866.66</b>	<b>269.60</b>	<b>1136.26</b>	<b>217.27</b>	<b>1353.53</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>1364.66</b>
	3.83							3.83		3.83		3.83		3.83

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. Arunachal Pradesh	50.22	2.96	5.00	1.72	-	-	-	59.90	-	59.90	-	59.90	-	59.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.22</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>1.72</b>	-	-	-	<b>59.90</b>	-	<b>59.90</b>	-	<b>59.90</b>	-	<b>59.90</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>														
1. Dibrugarh	29.74	11.99	4.47	-	-	-	-	46.20	0.63	46.83	3.10	49.93	-	49.93
2. Gauhati	54.38	22.00	13.90	1.72	-	-	-	92.00	51.79	143.79	7.30	151.09	-	151.09
Through R.O.	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84.12</b>	<b>33.99</b>	<b>18.37</b>	<b>1.72</b>	-	-	-	<b>138.02</b>	<b>52.42</b>	<b>190.62</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>201.02</b>	-	<b>201.02</b>
	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
<b>BIHAR</b>														
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar	46.80	23.48	1.36	1.72	2.75	-	-	76.11	-	76.11	-	76.11	-	76.11
2. K.S. Darbangha Sanskrit	29.29	7.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	40.29	-	40.29	-	40.29	-	40.29
3. L.N. Mithila	64.40	3.00	1.62	-	0.50	-	-	69.52	-	69.52	-	69.52	-	69.52
4. Magadh	63.63	3.00	1.54	-	6.50	-	-	74.67	-	74.67	-	74.67	-	74.67
5. Patna	29.06	24.00	1.38	1.72	1.50	-	-	57.66	1.63	59.29	11.00	70.29	-	70.29
6. Ranchi	-	15.50	6.18	1.72	-	-	-	23.40	-	23.40	7.00	30.40	-	30.40
Through R.O.	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
7. Tilak Manjhi, Bhagalpur	42.00	3.00	4.40	1.72	-	-	-	51.12	7.81	58.93	-	58.93	-	58.93
Through R.O.	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>275.18</b>	<b>78.98</b>	<b>20.48</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>11.25</b>	-	-	<b>392.77</b>	<b>9.44</b>	<b>402.21</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>420.21</b>	-	<b>420.21</b>
Through R.O.	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10
<b>GUJARAT</b>														
1. Bhavnagar	60.00	3.42	4.57	6.50	0.83	-	-	75.32	-	75.32	37.05	112.37	1.00	113.37
2. Gujarat	57.71	6.00	7.40	50.25	-	-	-	121.36	7.98	129.34	11.20	140.54	-	140.54
3. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	56.00	5.00	11.34	3.22	1.60	1.75	-	78.91	101.57	180.48	64.43	244.91	-	244.91
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.06	*0.06	-	*0.06	-	*0.06	-
4. North Gujarat	29.42	-	-	6.50	-	25.85	-	61.77	-	61.77	9.00	70.77	-	7.77
5. Sardar Patel	44.20	5.50	14.00	1.72	5.00	5.07	-	75.49	84.56	160.05	8.08	168.13	-	168.13
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.07	*0.07	-	*0.07	-	*0.07	-
6. Saurashtra	64.45	30.50	15.38	-	-	-	-	110.33	0.33	110.66	21.70	132.36	-	132.36
7. South Gujarat	65.40	0.75	0.12	-	-	-	-	66.27	2.12	68.39	10.50	78.89	-	78.89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>377.18</b>	<b>51.17</b>	<b>52.81</b>	<b>68.19</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>32.67</b>	-	<b>589.45</b>	<b>196.56</b>	<b>786.01</b>	<b>161.96</b>	<b>947.97</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>948.97</b>
<b>GOA</b>														
1. Goa	65.10	35.14	6.88	1.72	-	-	-	108.84	4.84	113.68	8.90	122.58	-	122.58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65.10</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>1.72</b>	-	-	-	<b>108.84</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>113.68</b>	<b>8.90</b>	<b>122.58</b>	-	<b>122.58</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>														
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.76	1.48	-	1.48	-	1.48
2. Kurukshetra	58.18	21.13	9.71	1.72	4.50	17.22	-	112.46	4.09	116.55	3.20	119.75	-	119.75
3. Maharshi Dayanand	57.20	3.10	10.51	6.50	1.22	-	-	78.53	5.24	83.77	11.35	95.12	-	95.12
4. Guru Jambheshwar Univ	27.40	0.65	-	6.50	-	-	-	34.55	1.86	36.41	-	36.41	-	36.41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142.78</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>17.22</b>	-	<b>226.26</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>238.21</b>	<b>14.55</b>	<b>252.76</b>	-	<b>252.76</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. Himachal Pradesh	52.39	25.00	13.77	1.04	11.00	-	-	103.20	0.22	103.42	5.58	109.00	-	109.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52.39</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>13.77</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>11.00</b>	-	-	<b>103.20</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>103.42</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>109.00</b>	-	<b>109.00</b>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>														
1. Jammu	55.10	0.60	0.97	1.04	8.63	-	-	66.34	2.21	68.55	4.55	73.10	-	73.10
2. Kashmir	72.00	21.67	31.54	38.89	-	-	-	164.10	0.58	164.68	41.46	206.14	-	206.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127.10</b>	<b>22.27</b>	<b>32.51</b>	<b>39.93</b>	<b>8.63</b>	-	-	<b>230.44</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>233.23</b>	<b>46.01</b>	<b>279.24</b>	-	<b>279.24</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>														
1. Bangalore	71.00	11.11	25.30	6.50	11.65	-	-	125.60	119.64	245.24	9.52	254.76	-	254.76
Through R.O.	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.33	-	2.33	-	2.33	-	2.33
2. Gulbarga	48.66	7.72	3.60	1.04	15.00	-	-	76.02	3.30	79.32	16.90	96.22	-	96.22
Through R.O.	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.47
3. Karnatak	54.50	10.10	17.13	1.72	-	-	-	83.45	101.30	184.75	20.53	205.28	-	205.28
Through R.O.	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.89	-	0.89	-	0.89	-	0.89
4. Kuvempu	36.50	13.69	1.21	1.17	-	-	-	52.57	-	52.57	0.90	53.47	-	53.47
5. Mangalore	64.94	30.88	3.53	7.67	-	-	-	107.02	1.85	108.87	12.15	121.02	-	121.02
Through R.O.	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38	-	0.38	-	0.38
6. Mysore	58.00	46.07	7.92	31.72	12.67	-	-	156.38	34.98	191.36	43.90	235.26	-	235.26
Through R.O.	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.45	-	1.45	-	1.45	-	1.45
7. National Law Sch. of India	30.00	4.36	5.05	6.50	-	-	-	45.91	-	45.91	-	45.91	-	45.91

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8. Univ. of Agr. Sc. Bangalore	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	0.81	-	0.81	-	0.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>363.60</b>	<b>123.93</b>	<b>64.55</b>	<b>56.32</b>	<b>39.36</b>	-	-	<b>647.76</b>	<b>261.07</b>	<b>908.83</b>	<b>103.90</b>	<b>1012.73</b>	-	<b>1012.73</b>
Through R.O.	5.52							5.52		5.52		5.52		5.52
<b>KERALA</b>														
1. Calicut	49.40	22.91	3.92	1.72	10.00	-	-	87.95	-	87.95	0.90	88.85	-	88.85
Through R.O.	1.18							1.18		1.18		1.18		1.18
2. Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech.	57.06	34.50	23.37	6.50	-	-	-	121.43	32.16	153.59	83.10	236.69	-	236.69
Through R.O.	1.28							1.28		1.28		1.28		1.28
3. Kerala	73.58	29.80	10.32	13.20	13.87	-	-	140.77	1.01	141.78	8.90	150.68	-	150.68
Through R.O.	1.07							1.07		1.07		1.07		1.07
3. Mahatma Gandhi	55.80	15.00	2.00	6.50	-	-	-	79.30	-	79.30	0.90	80.20	-	80.20
Through R.O.	0.40							0.40		0.40		0.40		0.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>235.84</b>	<b>102.21</b>	<b>39.61</b>	<b>27.92</b>	<b>23.87</b>	-	-	<b>429.45</b>	<b>33.17</b>	<b>462.62</b>	<b>93.80</b>	<b>556.42</b>	-	<b>556.42</b>
Through R.O.	3.93							3.93		3.93		3.93		3.93
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>														
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	46.80	1.82	0.24	6.50	-	-	-	55.36	0.22	55.58	7.00	62.58	9.00	71.58
2. Barkatullah	60.00	13.78	2.46	1.17	11.00	1.10	-	89.51	3.82	93.33	8.55	101.88	11.00	112.88
3. Chitrakoot Gramodya	27.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.40	-	27.40	-	27.40	-	27.40
Vishwavidyalaya														
4. Devi Ahilya	42.22	4.09	18.33	53.74	12.83	-	-	131.21	26.41	157.62	2.75	160.37	-	160.37
5. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	63.00	8.84	12.19	17.47	0.50	-	-	102.00	4.80	106.80	1.20	108.00	-	108.00
6. Guru Ghasidas	36.50	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	36.65	-	36.65	11.25	47.90	-	47.90
7. Indira Kala Sangeet	15.00	3.00	4.29	-	1.23	-	-	23.52	-	23.52	16.90	40.42	-	40.42
8. Jiwaji	50.18	5.88	2.43	-	10.20	-	-	68.69	6.88	75.57	0.90	76.47	15.00	91.47
9. Rani Durgavati	46.34	34.13	4.69	1.72	-	-	-	86.88	3.64	90.52	11.92	102.44	-	102.44
10. Pt. Ravi Shankar	21.20	-	0.48	-	5.00	-	-	26.68	0.35	27.03	7.00	34.03	-	34.03
11. Vikram	54.60	12.45	3.90	1.72	2.00	-	-	74.67	4.07	78.74	0.90	79.64	-	79.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>463.24</b>	<b>83.99</b>	<b>49.16</b>	<b>82.32</b>	<b>42.76</b>	<b>1.10</b>	-	<b>722.57</b>	<b>50.19</b>	<b>772.76</b>	<b>68.37</b>	<b>841.13</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>876.13</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>														
1. Amravati	48.46	-	3.74	6.50	-	-	-	58.70	0.43	59.13	7.90	67.03	15.00	82.03
2. Mumbai	106.51	26.38	14.38	132.00	2.89	50.00	-	332.16	70.88	403.04	46.25	449.29	-	449.29
3. Dr. B.R. Amb. Marathwada	50.86	25.18	4.52	1.72	6.13	-	-	88.41	7.41	95.82	1.29	97.11	-	97.11
4. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	3.01	-	-	-	-	3.01	-	3.01	-	3.01	-	3.01
5. Nagpur	37.14	15.57	4.94	1.72	7.56	-	-	66.93	0.86	67.79	24.69	92.48	-	92.48
6. North Maharashtra	44.50	7.00	1.01	6.50	-	-	-	59.01	3.01	62.02	0.22	62.24	-	62.24
7. Poona	52.44	96.85	73.55	29.15	10.00	24.00	-	285.99	88.02	374.01	-	374.01	-	374.01
8. S.N.D.T. Women's	64.34	10.15	9.60	29.72	14.89	-	-	128.70	-	128.70	111.13	239.83	-	239.83
9. Shivaji	53.37	0.68	1.80	6.50	1.81	0.03	-	64.19	9.98	74.17	3.34	77.61	-	77.61
10. Swami Ramanand Teerth	60.00	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	60.58	-	60.58	0.90	61.48	-	61.48
Marathwada														
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>517.62</b>	<b>181.81</b>	<b>117.13</b>	<b>213.81</b>	<b>4328</b>	<b>74.03</b>	-	<b>1147.68</b>	<b>180.59</b>	<b>1328.27</b>	<b>195.82</b>	<b>1524.09</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>1539.09</b>
<b>MANIPUR</b>														
1. Manipur	59.17	9.89	4.22	31.13	9.00	-	-	113.41	20.69	134.10	2.37	136.47	-	136.47
Through R.O.	0.14							0.14		0.14		0.14		0.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59.17</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>31.13</b>	<b>9.00</b>	-	-	<b>113.41</b>	<b>20.69</b>	<b>134.10</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>136.47</b>	-	<b>136.47</b>
Through R.O.	0.14							0.14		0.14		0.14		0.14
<b>ORISSA</b>														
1. Berhampur	75.49	2.50	8.36	6.50	-	-	-	92.85	2.72	95.57	4.00	99.57	-	99.57
2. Orissa Univ. of Agr. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	1.21	-	1.21	-	1.21
3. Sambalpur	66.86	10.00	5.12	1.72	-	-	-	83.70	0.38	84.08	9.70	93.78	-	93.78
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	26.20	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	28.20	-	28.20	-	28.20	-	28.20
5. Utkal	64.00	6.50	17.55	1.72	18.87	-	-	108.64	10.06	118.70	2.15	120.85	-	120.85
Through R.O.	0.14							0.14		0.14		0.14		0.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>232.55</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>31.03</b>	<b>9.94</b>	<b>18.87</b>	-	-	<b>313.39</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>327.76</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>343.61</b>	-	<b>343.61</b>
Through R.O.	0.31							0.31		0.31		0.31		0.31
<b>PUNJAB</b>														
1. Guru Nanakdev	61.18	23.95	18.94	1.72	1.60	-	-	107.39	67.92	175.31	11.98	187.29	-	187.29
2. Panjab	34.99	32.51	108.03	1.72	9.85	-	-	187.10	58.01	245.11	11.86	256.97	-	256.97
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	1.53	-	1.53
4. Punjabi	24.70	-	22.39	17.92	-	-	-	65.01	29.75	94.76	9.79	104.55	-	104.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120.87</b>	<b>56.46</b>	<b>149.36</b>	<b>21.36</b>	<b>11.45</b>	-	-	<b>359.50</b>	<b>155.68</b>	<b>515.18</b>	<b>35.16</b>	<b>550.34</b>	-	<b>550.34</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>														
1. Jai Narain Vyas	50.37	16.50	9.24	4.32	8.68	-	-	89.11	40.04	129.15	15.49	144.64	-	144.64
2. Kota Open	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	0.33	-	0.33	-	0.33
3. Mohanlal Sukhadia	50.38	0.15	4.38	6.50	-	-	-	61.41	56.10	117.51	7.00	124.51	-	124.51
4. M.D. Saraswati	37.40	3.00	-	6.50	-	-	-	46.90	1.26	48.16	9.90	58.06	-	58.06
5. Rajasthan	28.00	29.64	36.40	1.72	7.24	-	-	103.00	20.28	123.28	1.58	124.86	-	124.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166.15</b>	<b>49.29</b>	<b>50.35</b>	<b>19.04</b>	<b>15.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300.75</b>	<b>117.68</b>	<b>418.43</b>	<b>33.97</b>	<b>452.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>452.40</b>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>														
1. Alagappa	47.40	10.40	1.20	-	-	-	-	59.00	2.65	61.65	11.87	73.52	0.35	73.87
Through R.O.	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	0.38	-	0.38	-	0.38
2. Anna	47.24	6.50	13.42	88.17	4.00	-	-	159.33	9.98	169.31	100.55	269.86	-	269.86
3. Annamalai	52.80	9.56	2.23	1.72	5.00	-	-	71.31	41.04	112.35	29.43	141.78	-	141.78
4. Bharathiar	46.80	19.00	5.21	6.50	5.00	-	-	82.51	-	82.51	2.52	85.03	-	85.03
5. Bharathidasan	44.20	20.00	6.02	-	-	-	-	70.22	5.25	75.47	13.35	88.82	-	88.82
Through R.O.	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.12	-	0.12	-	0.12
6. Madras	83.32	34.05	27.50	1.72	4.05	-	-	150.64	161.36	312.00	0.90	312.90	-	312.90
Through R.O.	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	0.58	-	0.58	-	0.58
7. Madurai Kamaraj	107.00	24.53	8.47	3.77	10.64	-	-	154.41	13.80	168.21	2.90	171.11	-	171.11
Through R.O.	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.98	-	0.98	-	0.98	-	0.98
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	39.85	3.05	-	6.50	-	-	-	49.40	-	49.40	-	49.40	-	49.40
Through R.O.	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	0.44	-	0.44	-	0.44
9. Mother Teresa Women's	31.50	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	33.50	-	33.50	-	33.50	-	33.50
10. Tamil	42.02	-	12.03	6.50	-	-	-	60.55	-	60.55	3.13	63.68	-	63.68
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	3.00
12. T.N.Veternary & Animal Sc.	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	1.29	1.34	-	1.34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>542.13</b>	<b>131.14</b>	<b>76.08</b>	<b>114.88</b>	<b>29.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>893.92</b>	<b>234.08</b>	<b>1128.00</b>	<b>165.94</b>	<b>1293.94</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1294.29</b>
Through R.O.	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.50
<b>TRIPURA</b>														
1. Tripura	46.61	-	7.78	1.17	-	-	-	55.56	4.79	60.35	-	60.35	-	60.35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55.56</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>60.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60.35</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>														
1. Agra	-	4.65	0.61	1.72	2.81	-	-	9.79	16.88	26.67	12.00	38.67	-	38.67
2. Allahabad	2.30	29.15	25.53	1.72	4.77	-	-	63.47	24.36	87.73	-	87.73	-	87.73
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.12	-	0.12	-	0.12
4. Chaudhary Charan Singh	79.70	-	23.33	-	1.50	-	-	104.53	3.25	107.78	0.90	108.68	-	108.68
5. Dr. R.M.Lohia	37.60	10.00	2.20	-	0.62	-	-	50.42	-	50.42	12.00	62.42	-	62.42
6. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	1.92	0.57	-	-	-	-	2.49	-	2.49	32.00	34.49	-	34.49
7. Gorakhpur	47.20	20.44	16.49	1.72	13.63	-	-	99.48	17.86	117.34	-	117.34	-	117.34
8. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	26.00	7.41	9.02	-	4.00	-	-	46.43	4.19	50.62	1.72	52.34	-	52.34
9. Sri Sahuji M.V.V. Kanpur	27.40	-	2.03	-	-	-	-	29.43	0.22	29.65	2.30	31.95	-	31.95
10. M.G. Kashi Visyapeeth	30.22	1.00	8.30	-	0.03	-	-	39.55	-	39.55	-	39.55	-	39.55
11. Kumaon	49.40	1.90	3.47	6.50	0.36	-	-	61.63	8.96	70.59	-	70.59	-	70.59
12. Lucknow	-	45.52	28.87	1.72	9.89	-	-	86.00	14.15	100.15	2.55	102.70	-	102.70
13. Rohilkhand	18.70	3.92	4.49	-	-	-	-	27.11	2.49	29.60	-	29.60	-	29.60
14. Roorkee	24.00	-	6.18	26.23	-	7.55	-	63.96	16.83	80.79	116.46	197.25	-	197.25
15. Sampooranand Sanskrit	28.00	1.04	0.45	-	3.00	-	-	32.49	-	32.49	-	32.49	-	32.49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>370.52</b>	<b>126.95</b>	<b>131.66</b>	<b>39.61</b>	<b>40.61</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>716.90</b>	<b>109.09</b>	<b>825.99</b>	<b>179.93</b>	<b>1005.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1005.92</b>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>														
1. Burdwan	75.68	32.32	4.16	1.72	-	-	-	113.88	36.29	150.17	-	150.17	-	150.17
2. Calcutta	60.00	30.58	63.04	16.72	7.64	-	-	177.98	130.44	308.42	31.75	340.17	-	340.17
Through R.O.	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10
3. Jadavpur	48.16	35.88	20.36	1.72	2.50	12.45	-	121.07	49.69	170.76	59.49	230.25	-	230.25
4. Kalyani	48.05	1.97	6.36	1.72	-	-	-	58.10	5.87	63.97	-	63.97	-	63.97
5. North Bengal	55.25	7.00	5.94	1.17	3.00	-	-	72.36	-	72.36	4.00	76.36	-	76.36
6. Rabindra Bharati	26.20	1.27	2.42	-	-	-	-	29.89	-	29.89	-	29.89	-	29.89
7. Vidya Sagar	50.11	-	3.11	6.50	5.00	-	-	64.72	3.05	67.77	24.00	91.77	-	91.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>363.45</b>	<b>109.02</b>	<b>105.39</b>	<b>29.55</b>	<b>18.14</b>	<b>12.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>638.00</b>	<b>225.34</b>	<b>863.34</b>	<b>119.24</b>	<b>982.58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>982.58</b>
Through R.O.	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10
Total (HQ)	12370.03	1868.31	3737.09	2511.64	453.97	355.12	-	21346.16	2425.39	23771.55	2374.2	26145.75	76.48	26222.23
Non-Univ. Institutions	-	-	96.83	-	-	-	-	96.83	-	96.83	-	96.83	-	96.83
Total (RQ)	17.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	17.20	-	17.20	-	17.20	-	17.20
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>12387.13</b>	<b>1868.31</b>	<b>3834.02</b>	<b>2561.64</b>	<b>453.97</b>	<b>355.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21460.19</b>	<b>2425.39</b>	<b>23885.58</b>	<b>2374.20</b>	<b>26259.78</b>	<b>76.48</b>	<b>26336.26</b>

**Appendix-XIII (Contd.)**  
**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE**  
**YEAR 1998-99 (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 Strengthen- ing of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 Programme to streng- then Scientific Research	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sec.3	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>														
B.H.U.	HQ	-	0.79	-	-	-	-	0.79	-	0.79	-	0.79	-	0.79
	RO	6.23	0.60	-	-	-	-	6.83	0.45	7.28	-	7.28	-	7.28
Delhi	HQ	379.60	43.67	-	1.98	-	-	430.09	20.08	450.17	4.60	454.77	-	454.77
N.E.H.U.	HQ	-	5.74	-	1.06	-	-	6.80	-	6.80	0.20	7.00	-	7.00
	RO	43.35	0.65	-	-	-	-	44.00	0.89	44.89	-	44.89	-	44.89
Nagaland	RO	8.36	0.21	-	3.00	-	-	11.57	0.43	12.00	-	12.00	-	12.00
Pondicherry	HQ	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15
	RO	10.05	-	-	-	-	-	10.05	-	10.05	-	10.05	-	10.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>HQ</b>	<b>379.60</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>44.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>437.83</b>	<b>20.08</b>	<b>457.91</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>462.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>462.71</b>
<b>Through</b>	<b>RO</b>	<b>67.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72.45</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>74.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74.22</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>HQ+RO</b>	<b>447.59</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>45.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>510.28</b>	<b>21.85</b>	<b>532.13</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>536.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>536.93</b>
Centre for Research on New International Economics, Chennai	HQ	-	1.40	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40
Inst. of Engineering & Tech., Devanagar	HQ	-	1.40	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>HQ</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.80</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>														
1. Assam		12.42	1.35	-	-	-	-	13.77	3.33	16.21	-	16.21	-	16.21
Through R.O.		-	-	-	7.50	-	-	38.14	0.42	38.56	10.10	48.66	-	48.66
2. Dilbrugarh		103.71	14.18	-	19.03	-	-	136.92	6.70	143.62	-	143.62	-	143.62
Through R.O.		-	0.98	-	6.24	-	-	19.72	2.58	22.30	9.90	32.20	-	32.20
3. Gauhati		153.89	13.13	-	21.75	-	-	188.77	12.94	201.71	-	201.71	-	201.71
Through R.O.		-	-	-	-	-	-	57.86	6.33	64.19	20.00	84.19	-	84.19
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57.86</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>64.19</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>84.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>84.19</b>
<b>Through R.O.</b>		<b>270.02</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339.46</b>	<b>22.08</b>	<b>361.54</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>381.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>381.54</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>270.02</b>	<b>29.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>397.32</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>425.73</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>445.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>445.73</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>														
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar		14.15	-	-	-	-	-	14.15	0.66	14.81	0.90	15.71	-	15.71
Through R.O.		84.86	0.85	-	2.89	-	-	88.60	1.07	89.67	-	89.67	-	89.67
2. Jai Prakash		41.32	0.63	-	-	-	-	41.95	0.92	42.87	-	42.87	-	42.87
Through R.O.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. K.S.Darbhang Sanskrit		7.85	-	-	-	-	-	7.85	-	7.85	-	7.85	-	7.85
Through R.O.		-	-	-	-	-	-	30.24	-	30.24	3.80	34.04	-	34.04
4. L.N. Mithila		17.00	2.39	-	10.85	-	-	203.42	0.60	204.02	-	204.02	-	204.02
Through R.O.		193.78	0.96	-	8.68	-	-	5.64	2.76	8.40	3.60	12.00	-	12.00
5. Magadh		4.00	1.64	-	-	-	-	216.20	2.95	219.15	-	219.15	-	219.15
Through R.O.		211.20	5.00	-	-	-	-	0.89	-	0.89	-	0.89	-	0.89
6. Patna		-	0.89	-	-	-	-	30.40	0.30	30.70	-	30.70	-	30.70
Through R.O.		30.40	-	-	-	-	-	56.06	0.51	56.57	0.90	57.47	-	57.47
7. Ranchi		50.09	2.17	-	3.80	-	-	145.86	4.58	150.44	-	150.44	-	150.44
Through R.O.		118.10	11.48	-	16.28	-	-	10.99	-	10.99	8.10	19.09	-	19.09
8. Tilak Manjhi, Bhagalpur		8.64	2.35	-	-	-	-	73.33	0.79	74.12	-	74.12	-	74.12
Through R.O.		73.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>9.44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>117.97</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>121.90</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>141.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>141.00</b>
<b>Through R.O.</b>		<b>760.84</b>	<b>18.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>807.61</b>	<b>11.21</b>	<b>818.82</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>837.92</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>837.92</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>760.84</b>	<b>28.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>925.58</b>	<b>15.14</b>	<b>940.70</b>	<b>19.10</b>	<b>959.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>959.82</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>GUJARAT</b>														
1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	0.90	-	0.90
Through R.O.	15.89	-	0.64	-	6.25	-	-	22.78	-	22.78	-	22.78	-	22.78
2. Gujarat	-	29.78	0.45	-	0.75	-	-	30.98	-	30.98	17.50	48.48	-	48.48
Through R.O.	133.60	-	2.23	-	-	-	-	135.83	1.38	137.21	-	137.21	-	137.21
3. North Gujarat	-	13.00	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	-	13.00	2.70	15.70	-	15.70
Through R.O.	64.78	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	64.92	0.81	65.73	-	65.73	-	65.73
4. Sardar Patel	-	4.93	-	-	-	-	-	4.93	-	4.93	1.90	6.83	-	6.83
Through R.O.	21.28	-	1.69	-	3.75	-	-	26.72	1.31	28.03	-	28.03	-	28.03
5. Saurashtra	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	11.70	12.70	-	12.70
Through R.O.	55.14	-	0.80	-	4.25	-	-	60.19	0.60	60.79	-	60.79	-	60.79
6. South Gujarat	-	7.00	0.98	-	8.00	-	-	15.98	-	15.98	3.80	19.78	-	19.78
Through R.O.	48.12	-	0.18	-	7.50	-	-	55.80	0.40	56.20	-	56.20	-	56.20
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	55.71	1.43	-	8.75	-	-	65.89	-	65.89	38.50	104.39	-	104.39
Through R.O.	338.81	-	5.68	-	21.75	-	-	366.24	4.50	390.74	-	370.74	-	370.74
<b>Grand Total</b>	338.81	55.71	7.11	-	30.50	-	-	432.13	4.50	436.63	38.50	475.13	-	475.13
<b>GOA</b>														
1. Goa	-	20.49	0.62	-	-	-	-	21.11	-	21.11	3.60	24.71	-	24.71
Through R.O.	25.41	-	1.77	-	-	-	-	27.18	1.55	28.73	-	28.73	-	28.73
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	20.49	0.62	-	-	-	-	21.11	-	21.11	3.60	24.71	-	24.71
Through R.O.	25.41	-	1.77	-	-	-	-	27.18	1.55	28.73	-	28.73	-	28.73
<b>Grand Total</b>	25.41	20.49	2.39	-	-	-	-	48.29	1.55	49.84	3.60	53.44	-	53.44
<b>HARYANA</b>														
1. Kurukshetra	-	76.71	2.17	-	9.40	-	-	88.28	-	88.28	4.60	92.88	-	92.88
Through R.O.	70.64	-	5.20	-	32.83	-	-	108.67	0.55	109.22	-	109.22	-	109.22
2. Maharshi Dayanand	-	16.63	1.20	-	-	-	-	17.83	-	17.83	2.99	20.82	-	20.82
Through R.O.	76.76	-	1.60	-	18.75	-	-	97.11	-	97.11	-	97.11	-	97.11
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	93.34	3.37	-	9.40	-	-	106.11	-	106.11	7.59	113.70	-	113.70
Through R.O.	147.40	-	6.80	-	51.58	-	-	205.78	0.55	206.33	-	206.33	-	206.33
<b>Grand Total</b>	147.40	93.34	10.17	-	60.98	-	-	311.89	0.55	312.44	7.59	320.03	-	320.03
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	26.81	1.81	-	3.50	-	-	32.12	-	32.12	2.78	34.90	-	34.90
Through R.O.	36.82	-	0.31	-	6.25	-	-	43.38	0.25	43.63	-	43.63	-	43.63
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	26.81	1.81	-	3.50	-	-	32.12	-	32.12	2.78	34.90	-	34.90
Through R.O.	36.82	-	0.31	-	6.25	-	-	43.38	0.25	43.63	-	43.63	-	43.63
<b>Grand Total</b>	36.82	26.81	2.12	-	9.75	-	-	75.50	0.25	75.75	2.78	78.53	-	78.53
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>														
1. Jammu	-	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	-	7.50	-	7.50	-	7.50
Through R.O.	15.64	-	0.36	-	12.50	-	-	28.50	-	28.50	-	28.50	-	28.50
2. Kashmir	-	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	12.00	0.90	12.90	-	12.90
Through R.O.	27.26	-	0.48	-	-	-	-	27.74	0.24	27.98	-	27.98	-	27.98
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	19.50	-	-	-	-	-	19.50	-	19.50	0.90	20.40	-	20.40
Through R.O.	42.90	-	0.84	-	12.50	-	-	56.24	0.24	56.48	-	56.48	-	56.48
<b>Grand Total</b>	42.90	19.50	0.84	-	12.50	-	-	75.74	0.24	75.98	0.90	76.88	-	76.88
<b>KARNATAKA</b>														
1. Bangalore	-	65.80	6.67	-	2.10	-	-	74.57	1.40	75.97	12.92	88.89	-	88.89
Through R.O.	139.37	-	4.05	-	15.00	-	-	158.42	3.31	161.73	-	161.73	-	161.73
2. Gulbarga	-	33.25	0.54	-	6.55	-	-	40.34	-	40.34	6.60	46.94	-	46.94
Through R.O.	70.45	-	1.24	-	6.17	-	-	77.86	-	77.86	-	77.86	-	77.86
3. Kannada	-	79.00	1.02	-	0.80	-	-	80.82	-	80.82	16.45	97.27	-	97.27
Through R.O.	157.73	-	4.19	-	33.34	-	-	195.26	1.17	196.43	-	196.43	-	196.43
4. Kuvempu	-	24.39	1.43	-	12.00	-	-	37.82	-	37.82	2.80	40.62	-	40.62
Through R.O.	23.93	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	24.29	-	24.29	-	24.29	-	24.29
5. Mangalore	-	22.63	1.37	-	0.58	-	-	24.58	-	24.58	5.06	29.64	-	29.64
Through R.O.	58.26	-	4.98	-	16.99	-	-	80.23	1.14	81.37	-	81.37	-	81.37
6. Mysore	-	15.90	0.22	-	-	-	-	16.12	1.71	17.83	6.13	23.96	-	23.96
Through R.O.	41.09	-	0.30	-	3.50	-	-	44.89	-	44.89	-	44.89	-	44.89
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	240.97	11.25	-	22.03	-	-	274.25	3.11	277.36	49.96	327.32	-	327.32
Through R.O.	490.83	-	0.30	-	3.50	-	-	44.89	5.62	506.57	-	506.57	-	506.57
<b>Grand Total</b>	490.83	240.97	26.37	-	97.03	-	-	855.20	8.73	868.93	49.96	913.89	-	913.89
<b>KERALA</b>														
Calicut	-	46.96	1.92	-	11.51	-	-	60.39	-	60.39	7.10	67.49	-	67.49
Through R.O.	72.00	-	2.23	-	10.50	-	-	84.73	2.19	86.92	-	86.92	-	86.92
2. Kerala	-	121.67	1.33	-	1.30	-	-	124.30	-	124.30	7.99	132.29	-	132.29
Through R.O.	80.52	-	3.80	-	36.80	-	-	121.12	3.46	124.58	-	124.58	-	124.58

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mahatma Gandhi	-	30.40	0.50	-	-	-	-	30.90	6.32	37.22	6.40	43.62	-	43.62
Through R.O.	107.35	-	11.74	-	15.00	-	-	134.09	3.99	138.08	-	138.08	-	138.08
Kannur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	10.74	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	18.74	-	18.74	-	18.74	-	18.74
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	<b>199.03</b>	<b>3.75</b>	-	<b>12.81</b>	-	-	<b>215.59</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>221.91</b>	-	<b>243.40</b>	-	<b>243.40</b>
Through R.O.	270.61	-	17.77	-	70.30	-	-	358.68	9.64	368.32	-	368.32	-	368.32
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>270.61</b>	<b>199.03</b>	<b>21.52</b>	-	<b>83.11</b>	-	-	<b>574.27</b>	<b>15.96</b>	<b>590.23</b>	<b>21.49</b>	<b>611.72</b>	-	<b>611.72</b>
<b>ANIPUR</b>														
Manipur	-	85.00	-	-	3.80	-	-	88.80	-	88.80	6.58	95.38	-	95.38
Through R.O.	61.41	-	4.35	-	13.75	-	-	79.51	5.36	84.87	-	84.87	-	84.87
<b>Total HQ</b>	-	<b>85.00</b>	-	-	<b>3.80</b>	-	-	<b>88.80</b>	-	<b>88.80</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>95.38</b>	-	<b>95.38</b>
Through R.O.	61.41	-	4.35	-	13.75	-	-	79.51	5.36	84.87	-	84.87	-	84.87
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>61.41</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>4.35</b>	-	<b>17.55</b>	-	-	<b>168.31</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>173.67</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>180.25</b>	-	<b>180.25</b>
<b>ADHYA PRADESH</b>														
Awadesh Pratap Singh	-	9.00	0.43	-	-	-	-	9.43	-	9.43	6.50	15.93	-	15.93
Through R.O.	79.42	-	1.41	-	-	-	-	80.83	2.68	83.51	-	83.51	-	83.51
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	36.32	1.54	-	-	-	-	37.86	-	37.86	5.36	43.22	-	43.22
Through R.O.	145.06	-	4.93	-	6.00	-	-	155.99	3.37	159.36	-	159.36	-	159.36
Devi Ahilya	-	1.06	-	-	0.24	-	-	1.30	0.22	1.52	4.50	6.02	-	6.02
Through R.O.	141.29	-	4.78	-	12.50	-	-	158.57	1.36	159.93	-	159.93	-	159.93
Dr Hari Singh Gaur	-	31.78	-	-	0.07	-	-	31.85	0.21	32.06	0.90	32.96	-	32.96
Through R.O.	62.60	-	1.96	-	2.41	-	-	66.97	1.86	68.83	-	68.83	-	68.83
Guru Ghasidas	-	3.00	-	-	1.95	-	-	4.95	2.23	7.29	6.39	13.68	-	13.68
Through R.O.	96.38	-	2.98	-	5.68	-	-	105.04	2.30	107.34	-	107.34	-	107.34
Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	6.32	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	6.58	-	6.58	-	6.58	-	6.58
Jiwaji	-	12.00	0.36	-	-	-	-	12.36	-	12.36	2.70	15.06	0.50	15.56
Through R.O.	96.81	-	6.40	-	9.75	-	-	112.96	3.06	116.02	-	116.02	-	116.02
Rani Durgavati	-	12.00	1.13	-	-	-	-	13.13	1.37	14.50	3.60	18.10	-	18.10
Through R.O.	97.85	-	5.34	-	12.00	-	-	115.19	2.67	117.86	-	117.86	-	117.86
Pt. Ravi Shankar	-	12.00	0.38	-	0.50	-	-	12.88	-	12.88	-	12.88	-	12.88
Through R.O.	98.90	-	3.38	-	-	-	-	102.28	0.59	102.87	-	102.87	-	102.87
Vikram	-	21.00	-	-	1.25	-	-	22.25	0.99	23.24	7.20	30.44	-	30.44
Through R.O.	64.28	-	2.58	-	9.75	-	-	76.61	1.94	78.55	-	78.55	-	78.55
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	<b>138.16</b>	<b>3.84</b>	-	<b>4.01</b>	-	-	<b>146.01</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>151.14</b>	<b>37.15</b>	<b>188.29</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>188.79</b>
Through R.O.	888.91	-	34.02	-	58.09	-	-	981.02	19.83	1000.85	-	1000.85	-	1000.85
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>888.91</b>	<b>138.16</b>	<b>37.86</b>	-	<b>62.10</b>	-	-	<b>1127.03</b>	<b>24.96</b>	<b>1151.99</b>	<b>37.15</b>	<b>1189.14</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>1189.64</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>														
Amravati	-	40.31	0.40	-	15.92	-	-	56.63	-	56.63	5.00	61.63	-	61.63
Through R.O.	123.90	-	2.81	-	11.75	-	-	138.46	4.97	143.43	-	143.43	-	143.43
Bombay	-	77.93	2.97	-	0.80	-	-	81.70	4.30	86.00	2.20	88.20	-	88.20
Through R.O.	168.28	-	6.41	-	10.00	-	-	184.69	4.99	189.68	-	189.68	-	189.68
Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	-	36.66	1.58	-	10.70	-	-	48.94	0.22	49.16	2.82	51.98	-	51.98
Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	119.69	-	6.16	-	25.25	-	-	151.10	4.64	155.74	-	155.74	-	155.74
Nagpur	-	74.04	0.27	-	28.75	-	-	103.06	-	103.06	11.00	114.06	-	114.06
Through R.O.	138.03	-	2.90	-	21.50	-	-	162.43	2.31	164.74	-	164.74	-	164.74
North Maharashtra	-	15.15	0.10	-	7.22	-	-	22.47	1.08	23.55	2.80	26.35	11.00	37.35
Through R.O.	83.14	-	11.62	-	23.50	-	-	118.26	7.48	125.74	-	125.74	-	125.74
Poona	-	38.56	5.42	-	6.75	-	-	50.73	-	50.73	12.90	63.63	-	63.63
Through R.O.	163.35	-	16.31	-	39.00	-	-	218.66	12.09	230.75	-	230.75	-	230.75
S.N.D.T.Women's	-	19.15	0.27	-	-	-	-	19.42	-	19.42	1.90	21.32	-	21.32
Through R.O.	44.19	-	4.61	-	12.50	-	-	61.30	2.12	63.42	-	63.42	-	63.42
Shivaji	-	6.98	1.25	-	1.52	-	-	9.75	-	9.75	21.80	31.55	-	31.55
Through R.O.	159.02	-	7.55	-	22.00	-	-	188.57	2.94	191.51	-	191.51	-	191.51
Swami Ram. Teerth	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	2.83	22.83	10.10	32.93	-	32.93
Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	100.76	-	4.59	-	20.50	-	-	125.85	3.89	129.74	-	129.74	-	129.74
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	<b>328.78</b>	<b>12.26</b>	-	<b>71.66</b>	-	-	<b>412.70</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>421.13</b>	<b>70.52</b>	<b>491.65</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>503.15</b>
Through R.O.	1100.36	-	62.96	-	186.00	-	-	1349.32	45.43	1394.75	-	1394.75	-	1394.75
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1100.36</b>	<b>328.78</b>	<b>75.22</b>	-	<b>257.66</b>	-	-	<b>1762.02</b>	<b>53.86</b>	<b>1815.88</b>	<b>70.52</b>	<b>1886.40</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>1897.90</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>														
Berhampur	-	3.06	0.67	-	0.75	-	-	4.48	-	4.48	3.60	8.08	-	8.08
Through R.O.	48.40	-	3.94	-	-	-	-	52.34	1.55	53.89	-	53.89	-	53.89
Sambalpur	-	26.62	1.14	-	9.75	-	-	37.51	0.07	37.58	4.37	41.95	-	41.95
Through R.O.	112.33	-	6.18	-	7.33	-	-	125.84	2.82	128.66	-	128.66	-	128.66

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Utikal	-	78.51	4.78	-	13.50	-	-	96.79	0.49	97.28	14.00	111.28	-	111.48
Through R.O.	285.63	-	27.42	-	66.13	-	-	379.18	6.80	385.98	-	385.98	0.20	385.98
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	<b>108.19</b>	<b>6.59</b>	-	<b>24.00</b>	-	-	<b>138.78</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>139.34</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>161.31</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>161.51</b>
Through R.O.	<b>446.36</b>	-	<b>37.54</b>	-	<b>73.46</b>	-	-	<b>557.36</b>	<b>11.17</b>	<b>568.53</b>	-	<b>568.53</b>	-	<b>568.53</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>446.36</b>	<b>108.19</b>	<b>44.13</b>	-	<b>97.46</b>	-	-	<b>696.14</b>	<b>11.73</b>	<b>707.87</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>729.84</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>730.04</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>														
1. Guru Nanakdev	-	97.95	0.44	-	41.00	-	-	139.39	-	139.39	9.10	148.49	17.45	165.94
Through R.O.	120.25	-	2.44	-	79.50	-	-	202.19	0.15	202.34	-	202.34	-	202.34
2. Panjab	-	79.10	3.32	-	13.50	-	-	95.92	-	95.92	18.90	114.82	-	114.82
Through R.O.	131.42	-	1.80	-	33.55	-	-	166.77	0.15	166.92	-	166.92	-	166.92
3. Punjabi	-	19.65	-	-	5.55	-	-	25.20	-	25.20	3.60	28.80	-	28.80
Through R.O.	59.23	-	0.70	-	21.75	-	-	81.68	-	81.68	-	81.68	-	81.68
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	<b>196.70</b>	<b>3.76</b>	-	<b>60.05</b>	-	-	<b>260.51</b>	-	<b>260.51</b>	<b>31.60</b>	<b>292.11</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>309.56</b>
Through R.O.	<b>310.90</b>	-	<b>4.94</b>	-	<b>134.80</b>	-	-	<b>450.64</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>450.94</b>	-	<b>450.94</b>	-	<b>450.94</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>310.90</b>	<b>196.70</b>	<b>8.70</b>	-	<b>194.85</b>	-	-	<b>711.15</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>711.45</b>	<b>31.60</b>	<b>743.05</b>	<b>17.45</b>	<b>760.50</b>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>														
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	9.00
Through R.O.	12.62	-	0.78	-	-	-	-	13.40	0.04	13.44	-	13.44	-	13.44
2. Mohan Lal	-	5.50	-	-	3.75	-	-	9.25	0.84	10.09	-	10.09	-	10.09
Through R.O.	29.89	-	2.69	-	1.75	-	-	34.33	0.89	35.22	-	35.22	-	35.22
3. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	-	32.73	0.14	-	0.90	-	-	33.77	0.90	34.67	5.50	40.17	-	40.17
Through R.O.	201.87	-	15.48	-	8.50	-	-	225.85	8.80	234.65	-	234.65	-	234.65
4. Rajasthan	-	13.15	5.15	-	1.25	-	-	19.55	-	19.55	2.80	22.35	7.50	29.85
Through R.O.	130.95	-	5.87	-	9.25	-	-	146.07	4.04	150.11	-	150.11	-	150.11
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	<b>60.38</b>	<b>5.29</b>	-	<b>5.90</b>	-	-	<b>71.57</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>73.31</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>81.61</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>89.11</b>
Through RO	<b>375.33</b>	-	<b>24.82</b>	-	<b>19.50</b>	-	-	<b>419.65</b>	<b>13.77</b>	<b>433.42</b>	-	<b>433.42</b>	-	<b>433.42</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>375.33</b>	<b>60.38</b>	<b>30.11</b>	-	<b>25.40</b>	-	-	<b>491.22</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>506.73</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>515.03</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>522.53</b>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>														
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	-	1.28	-	1.28	-	1.28
2. Bharathiar	-	19.20	0.61	-	-	-	-	19.81	6.34	26.15	12.83	38.98	-	38.98
Through R.O.	84.45	-	6.53	-	7.50	-	-	98.48	0.77	99.25	-	99.25	-	99.25
3. Bharathidasan	-	35.78	3.37	-	1.40	-	-	40.55	6.44	46.99	4.60	51.59	-	51.59
Through R.O.	141.69	-	9.31	-	11.65	-	-	162.65	1.89	164.54	-	164.54	-	164.54
4. Madras	-	30.30	7.27	-	2.15	-	-	39.72	11.96	51.68	1.00	52.68	-	52.68
Through R.O.	180.34	-	8.78	-	13.23	-	-	202.35	2.30	204.65	-	204.65	-	204.65
5. Madurai Kamaraj	-	121.48	1.12	-	-	-	-	122.60	4.41	127.01	8.10	135.11	15.00	150.11
Through R.O.	109.72	-	1.24	-	21.71	-	-	132.67	1.11	133.78	-	133.78	-	133.78
6. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15	7.00	7.15
Through R.O.	72.17	-	2.22	-	17.35	-	-	91.74	1.42	93.16	-	93.16	-	93.16
7. Mother Teresa Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	3.65	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. T.N. Veterinary and Animal Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.90	-	3.90	-	3.90	-	3.90
Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamilnadu Dr.MGR Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Periyar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	17.83	-	0.47	-	3.75	-	-	22.05	0.47	22.52	-	22.52	-	22.52
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	<b>206.91</b>	<b>12.37</b>	-	<b>3.55</b>	-	-	<b>222.83</b>	<b>29.15</b>	<b>251.98</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>278.51</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>300.51</b>
Through R.O.	<b>611.13</b>	-	<b>28.80</b>	-	<b>75.19</b>	-	-	<b>715.12</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>723.08</b>	-	<b>723.08</b>	-	<b>723.08</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>611.13</b>	<b>206.91</b>	<b>41.17</b>	-	<b>78.74</b>	-	-	<b>937.95</b>	<b>37.11</b>	<b>975.06</b>	<b>26.53</b>	<b>1001.59</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>1023.59</b>
<b>TRIPURA</b>														
1. Tripura	-	-	-	-	4.25	-	-	4.25	-	4.25	-	4.25	-	4.25
Through R.O.	13.78	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	14.38	0.74	15.12	-	15.12	-	15.12
<b>TOTAL HQ</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4.25</b>	-	-	<b>4.25</b>	-	<b>4.25</b>	-	<b>4.25</b>	-	<b>4.25</b>
Through R.O.	<b>13.78</b>	-	<b>0.60</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>14.38</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>15.12</b>	-	<b>15.12</b>	-	<b>15.12</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13.78</b>	-	<b>0.60</b>	-	<b>4.25</b>	-	-	<b>18.63</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>19.37</b>	-	<b>19.37</b>	-	<b>19.37</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>														
1. Agra	-	35.17	5.95	-	0.45	-	-	41.57	-	41.57	3.60	45.17	-	45.17
Through R.O.	65.33	-	1.24	-	9.50	-	-	76.07	0.44	76.51	-	76.51	-	76.51
2. Allahabad	-	6.50	1.17	-	1.30	-	-	8.97	-	8.97	-	8.97	-	8.97
Through R.O.	25.06	-	0.62	-	-	-	-	25.68	0.25	25.93	-	25.93	-	25.93

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Bundelkhand	-	27.00	-	-	-	-	-	27.00	-	27.00	-	27.00	-	27.00
Through R.O.	42.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.65	-	42.65	-	42.65	-	42.65
4. Chaudhary Charan Singh	-	6.40	5.16	-	1.30	-	-	12.86	0.06	12.92	8.65	21.57	-	21.57
Through R.O.	105.59	-	3.91	-	5.00	-	-	114.50	1.34	115.84	-	115.84	-	115.84
5. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	-	16.92	0.88	-	9.35	-	-	27.15	1.91	29.06	3.05	32.11	2.46	34.57
Through R.O.	51.59	-	1.50	-	4.00	-	-	57.09	0.41	57.50	-	57.50	-	57.50
6. Gorakhpur	-	40.79	7.55	-	18.54	-	-	66.88	3.87	70.75	4.50	75.25	5.40	80.65
Through R.O.	35.80	-	1.72	-	3.00	-	-	40.52	0.29	40.81	-	40.81	-	40.81
7. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	23.03	2.95	-	-	-	-	25.98	-	25.98	-	25.98	-	25.98
Through R.O.	28.87	-	0.63	-	-	-	-	29.50	0.63	30.13	-	30.13	-	30.13
8. Kanpur	-	22.00	1.22	-	0.80	-	-	24.02	3.42	27.44	0.10	27.54	-	27.54
Through R.O.	93.10	-	8.09	-	20.00	-	-	121.19	4.94	126.13	-	126.13	-	126.13
9. Kashi Visyapeeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kumaon	-	0.15	2.23	-	-	-	-	2.38	1.50	3.88	-	3.88	-	3.88
Through R.O.	32.18	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	32.63	0.38	33.01	-	33.01	-	33.01
11. Lucknow	-	2.30	-	-	3.00	-	-	5.30	-	5.30	1.84	7.14	-	7.14
Through R.O.	38.08	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	38.53	0.20	38.73	-	38.73	-	38.73
12. Purvanchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	115.07	-	2.82	-	8.86	-	-	126.75	1.57	128.32	-	128.32	-	128.32
13. Rohilkhand	-	8.65	2.38	-	3.80	-	-	14.83	3.27	18.10	2.19	20.29	-	20.29
Through R.O.	45.54	-	2.05	-	7.80	-	-	55.39	1.22	56.61	-	56.61	-	56.61
14. Roorkee	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15
Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Sampooranand Sanskrit (R.O)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL .Q.	-	189.06	29.49	-	38.54	-	-	257.09	14.03	271.12	23.93	295.05	7.86	302.91
Through R.O.	688.97	-	23.81	-	58.16	-	-	770.94	11.67	782.61	-	782.61	-	782.61
Grand Total	688.97	189.06	53.30	-	96.70	-	-	1028.03	25.70	1053.73	23.93	1077.66	7.86	1085.52
WEST BENGAL														
1. Burdwan	-	17.51	1.97	-	6.00	-	-	25.48	0.23	25.71	8.39	34.10	-	34.10
Through R.O.	129.15	-	2.76	-	9.09	-	-	141.00	1.33	142.33	-	142.33	-	142.33
2. Calcutta	0.04	73.42	2.47	26.20	3.05	-	-	105.18	19.53	124.71	22.34	147.05	-	147.05
Through R.O.	326.01	-	8.97	-	5.38	-	-	340.36	9.51	349.87	-	349.87	-	349.87
3. Jadavpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	1.25	-	1.25
Through R.O.	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40
4. Kalyani	-	0.50	-	-	2.50	-	-	3.00	-	3.00	0.90	3.90	-	3.90
Through R.O.	8.40	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	8.44	-	8.44	-	8.44	-	8.44
5. North Bengal	-	2.00	0.54	-	1.41	-	-	3.95	0.14	4.09	2.70	6.79	-	6.79
Through R.O.	58.53	-	6.46	-	11.25	-	-	76.24	5.15	81.39	-	81.39	-	81.39
6. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through RO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vidya Sagar	-	27.50	-	-	4.25	-	-	31.75	-	31.75	2.70	34.45	-	34.45
Through R.O.	62.88	-	3.29	-	13.25	-	-	79.42	0.72	80.14	-	80.14	-	80.14
TOTAL	0.04	120.93	4.98	26.20	17.21	-	-	169.36	19.90	189.26	38.28	227.54	-	227.54
Through R.O.	586.37	-	21.52	-	38.97	-	-	646.86	16.71	663.57	-	663.57	-	663.57
GRAND TOTAL	586.41	120.93	26.50	26.20	56.18	-	-	816.22	36.61	852.83	38.28	891.11	-	891.11
Total HQ	379.64	2582.98	179.87	26.20	354.14	-	-	3522.83	138.55	3661.38	500.28	4161.66	82.01	4243.67
Through RO	7935.96	-	363.43	-	1088.71	-	-	9388.10	196.90	9585.00	-	9585.00	-	9585.00
GRAND TOTAL	8315.60	2582.98	543.30	26.20	1442.85	-	-	12910.93	335.45	13246.38	500.28	13746.66	82.01	13828.67

# SUMMARY (PLAN) 1998-99

Rupees in La

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 Strenght- ening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 Programme to streng- then Scientific Research	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sec.3	Gra Tot
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	6083.32	327.39	378.60	48.31	27.78	65.82	-	6931.22	237.25	7168.47	458.04	7626.51	-	7626.51
through R.O.	0.27	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	0.37	-	0.37	-	0.37
DESIGNATED TO BE UNIV.	1241.40	100.24	151.64	87.69	40.88	144.28	-	1766.13	200.58	1966.71	419.14	2385.85	14.00	2399.85
through R.O.	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	0.35	-	0.35	-	0.35
TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES	5045.31	1439.84	1179.18	859.95	385.31	145.02	-	9054.61	1954.56	11009.17	1497.02	12506.19	62.48	12568.67
through R.O.	16.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.48	-	16.48	-	16.48	-	16.48
OTHER UNIVERSITIES	-	0.84	2027.67	1565.69	-	-	-	3594.20	33.00	3627.20	-	3627.20	-	3627.20
UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS	-	-	96.83	-	-	-	-	96.83	-	96.83	-	96.83	-	96.83
AL. UNIV.	12370.03	1868.31	3833.92	2561.64	453.97	355.12	-	21442.99	2425.39	23868.38	2374.20	26242.58	76.48	26319.06
AL. R.O.	17.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	17.20	-	17.20	-	17.20	-	17.20
Univs Incl. R.O.	12387.13	1868.31	3834.02	2561.64	453.97	355.12	-	21460.19	2425.39	23885.58	2374.20	26259.78	76.48	26336.26
LEGES														
al Univ	379.60	10.73	44.46	-	3.04	-	-	437.83	20.08	457.91	4.80	462.71	-	462.71
gh R.O.	67.99	-	1.46	-	3.00	-	-	72.45	1.77	74.22	-	74.22	-	74.22
Univ. Centre	0.04	2572.25	132.61	26.20	351.10	-	-	3082.20	118.47	3200.67	495.48	3696.15	82.01	3778.16
gh R.O.	7867.97	-	361.97	-	1085.71	-	-	9315.65	195.13	9510.78	-	9510.78	-	9510.78
C. CENTRES	-	-	2.80	-	-	-	-	2.80	-	2.80	-	2.80	-	2.80
Colleges	379.64	2582.98	179.87	26.20	354.14	-	-	3522.83	138.55	3661.38	500.28	4161.66	82.01	4243.66
R. O.	7935.96	-	363.43	-	1088.71	-	-	9388.10	196.90	9585.00	-	9585.00	-	9585.00
College+R. O.	8315.60	2582.98	543.30	26.20	1442.85	-	-	12910.93	335.45	13246.38	500.28	13746.66	82.01	13828.66
Total Univ.+Colleges	20702.73	4451.29	4377.32	2587.84	1896.82	355.12	-	34371.12	2760.84	37131.96	2874.48	40006.44	158.49	40164.92
	-	11.30	153.92	-	-	-	215.70	380.92	-	380.92	-	380.92	-	380.92
TOTAL	20702.73	4462.59	4531.24	2587.84	1896.82	355.12	215.70	34752.04	2760.84	37512.88	2874.48	40387.36	158.49	40545.84