

REPORT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

April 1960 to March 1961

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NEW DELHI



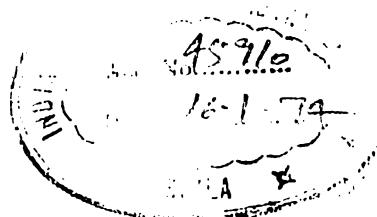
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GRANTS COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

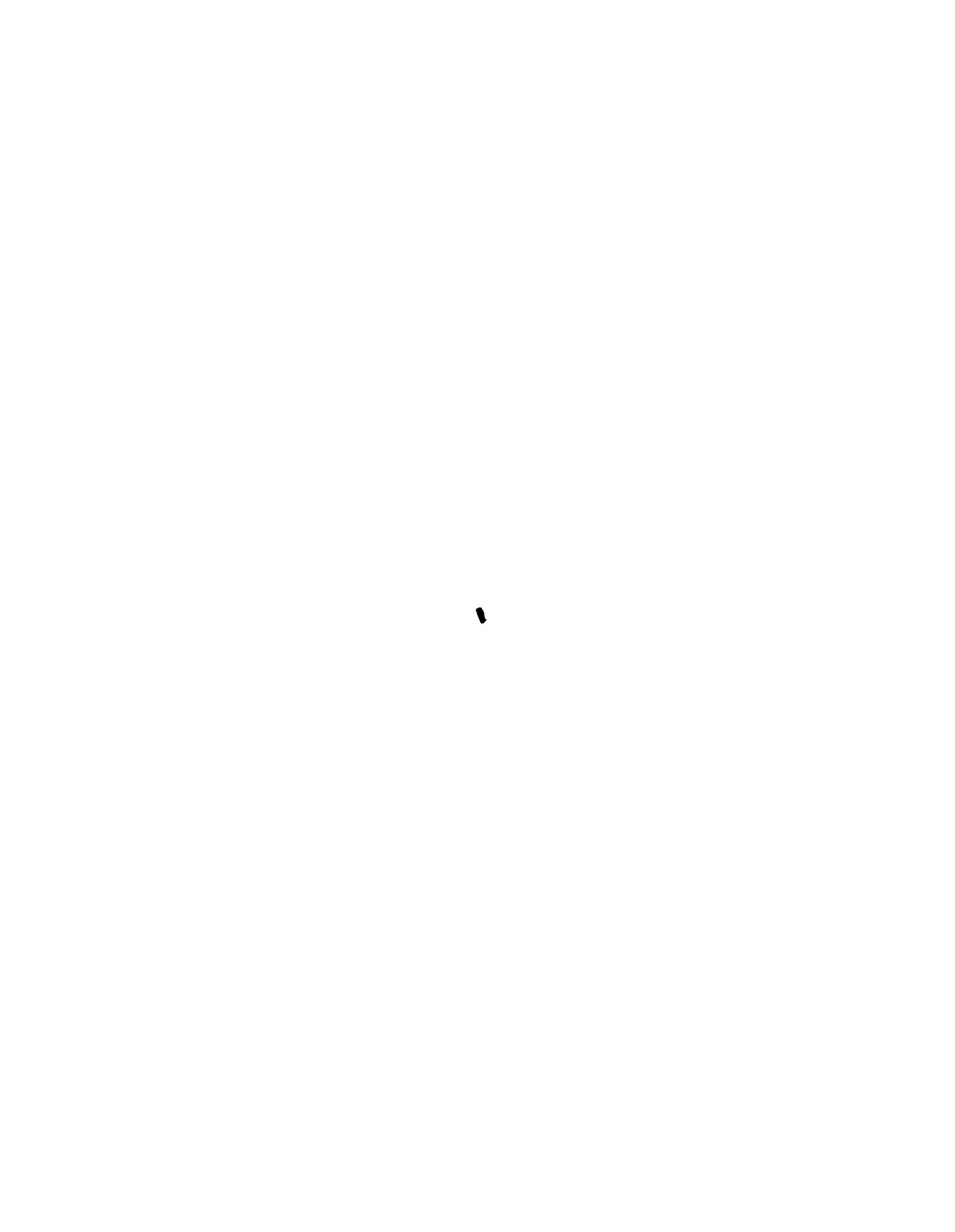
1. Members of the Commission	1
2. Development Schemes	3
3. Science	4
4. Engineering and Technological Education in the Universities	5
5. Establishment of Units of Post-graduate Studies in Basic Medical Sciences in the Universities	9
6. Expansion	10
7. Centenary Grants to Universities	13
8. Gandhi Bhavans	13
9. University Film Council	13
10. University Printing Press	14
11. Special Publication Schemes	14
12. Publication of Research Work	15
13. Tagore Chairs and Tagore Lectures	15
14. Tagore Paintings	15
15. Archaeology and Museology	16
16. Preservation and Utilization of Manuscripts	16
17. Promotion of Buddhist Studies	16
18. Scheme for the Development of Linguistics	17
19. Teaching of Non-regional Languages	17
20. Prizes for Study of Non-regional Languages	18
21. Three-Year Degree Course	18
22. Aid to Colleges	19
23. Measures for the Promotion of General Education	19
24. Reform of Examination System	20
25. Symposia, Summer School and Refresher Courses	21
26. Review Committees	21
27. Buildings	22

28. Books	22
29. Staff Clubs and Guest Houses	23
30. Building Sub-Committee	23
31. Facilities for Students	24
32. Non-Resident Students' Centres	24
33. Health Centres	25
34. Students' Homes	26
35. Hobby Workshops	26
36. Students' Aid Fund	26
37. Psychological Counselling	27
38. Post-graduate and Research Scholarships	27
39. Fellowships	28
40. Industrial Estates	29
41. Teachers	29
42. Extension Work by Teachers	32
43. Travel Grants to Teachers	32
44. Establishment of University Extension Libraries	33
45. India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme	33
46. United States Programme of Agricultural Research under P.L. 480 Funds	34
47. Foreign Exchange and Import Licences	35
48. Medium of Instruction	36
49. Discipline	38
50. Funds of the Commission	38
51. Third Plan Allocation	39
52. Office Accommodation	39

APPENDICES

Appendix-I	Statement showing the grants paid to the Universities in 1960-61 and in the Second Five Year Plan for Development Schemes (Humanities).	41
Appendix-II	Statement of grants paid to the universities for development of Engineering and Technological education during 1960-61 and during Second Five Year Plan Period,	43

Appendix-III	Statement of grants paid to the universities for development of higher scientific education and research during Second Five Year Plan Period and during the year 1960-61.	...	45
Appendix-IV	Statement showing the grants paid to hundred-year old colleges.	...	47
Appendix-V	Table showing the number of students residing in the Halls of Residence of Universities and Colleges in 1960-61.	...	48
Appendix-VI	Statement showing the grants paid to the universities towards the revision of salary scales of University teachers during the Second Plan Period.		50
Appendix-VII	Statement showing the grants paid to the Universities for revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated and constituent colleges during the Second Plan.		51
Appendix-VIII	Enrolment trends in the universities of certain selected countries of the world.		52
Appendix-IX	Statement of grants paid under Plan Projects (from the year 1956-57 to 1960-61) excluding the Central Government share of grants paid for Three-Year Degree Course.	...	54



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
ANNUAL REPORT
APRIL 1960 TO MARCH 1961

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (No. 3 of 1956), we have the honour to present to the Government of India the Annual Report of the activities of the University Grants Commission for the year April 1960 to March 1961, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Members of the Commission

There have been considerable changes in the membership of the University Grants Commission during the year 1960-61. Shri C.D. Deshmukh who was appointed Chairman of the Commission in August 1956 and continued to be Chairman, after it became a statutory Body on November 5, 1956, retired on January 14, 1961. He was succeeded by Dr. V.S. Krishna, a member of the Commission and Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University for a number of years. Most unfortunately he died suddenly on February 16, 1961. Dr. D.S. Kothari, Professor of Physics at the University of Delhi and Hon. Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence was appointed Chairman in March 1961.

As reported last year, Shri P.N. Kirpal, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India succeeded Shri K.G. Saiyidain as a member of the Commission with effect from June 22, 1960. On the appointment of Dr. V.S. Krishna as Chairman, his place as a member of the Commission under Section 5 (1) (a) was filled by Shri T.M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University. Shri Pillai has since

ceased to be a member of the Commission on retirement from Vice-Chancellorship of Annamalai University and in his place Shri D.C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University has been appointed a member of the Commission from June 21, 1961. Dr. K.S. Krishnan, who was a member of the Commission from June 29, 1957 passed away on June 14, 1961. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the appointment of Prof. A.R. Wadia as a member of the Commission with effect from July 5, 1961. We would like to place on record our deep sense of loss due to the death of Dr. Krishnan, a most eminent scientist of our country, and Dr. Krishna, a distinguished Vice-Chancellor and educationist.

At the end of 1960-61 the Commission was composed of the following members :

Dr. D.S. Kothari	<i>Chairman</i>
Dr. N.K. Sidhanta	<i>Member</i>
Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.	{ Died on December 19, 1961. Shri S.R. Das Vice-Chancellor, Visva-Bharati, has been appointed in his place.
Dr. A.C. Joshi	"
Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University.	
Shri T.M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University.	,, Retired on June 21, 1961. Shri D. C. Pavate, Vice- Chancellor, Karnatak Uni- versity has been appointed in his place.
Shri P.N. Kirpal, Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Education.	"
Shri N.N. Wanchoo, Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance.	,, Resigned. Shri S. Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of Finance has been appointed in his place with effect from August 2, 1961.

Pandit H.N. Kunzru, M.P. *Member*

Dewan Anand Kumar ..

Dr. K.S. Krishnan, F.R.S. ..

Died on June 14, 1961.

Prof. A.R. Wadia, M.P.
has been appointed in his
place.

We would take this opportunity of placing on record our appreciation of the devoted work done by Shri C.D. Deshmukh as Chairman of the Commission for over four years. In the formative years of the Commission he helped to establish close relations with the universities and put the University Grants Commission effectively on the educational map of India.

Development Schemes

We continued the development programme that we had undertaken at the beginning of the Second Plan Period and grants were given for the building of libraries, laboratories, hostels etc., and also to enable the universities and colleges to carry out a large number of minor projects. Our grants were, again on a "sharing principle", 2/3 for libraries, laboratories and equipment, 1/2 for hostels for men and 3/4 for hostels for women. In the case of the 4 central universities our assistance for these purposes was given on a 100% basis. Fixed grants were also paid to the universities for other purposes. The total grants paid to universities for the development schemes under Humanities and Science and Technology during the Second Five Year Plan and the year under report have been :

<i>Humanities</i>	<i>Total for Second Plan (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Paid during 1960-61 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(a) Central Universities	106.72	29.53
(b) State Universities	288.50	81.62

Science and Technology

(a) Central Universities	191.92	54.42
(b) State Universities	652.26	165.33
Total	1239.40	330.90

Statements showing the broad details of expenditure during the entire Plan-period and during the year under review are given in appendix I, II, III.

Of the total grants of Rs. 844 lakhs paid towards the development schemes of Science and Technology, Rs. 401.31 lakhs were utilised by the universities for the improvement of higher scientific education and research (excluding engineering and technology). The purpose-wise break up of the grants is as follows :

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Total for Second Plan</i> (Rs. in lakhs)	<i>Paid during 1960-61</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
Building	160.92	49.40
Equipment	155.60	41.89
Library books	62.66	17.97
Staff	22.73	9.35
Total	401.31	118.61

Science

In accordance with the recommendations of the expert committees and visiting committees appointed by us, we assisted the universities for strengthening the existing facilities for training and research in basic science subjects and also for the establishment of new post-graduate departments. Assistance was also given for the introduction of courses in newer branches of study and to some extent also for the improvement of scientific education at the under-graduate

level. With the increase in the number of universities from 31 to 44 during the Second Plan Period there has been a corresponding increase in the number of science departments teaching at the post-graduate level. The number of post-graduate departments in science subjects have increased from 363 to 466 during the Second Plan Period. The comparative figures at the beginning and at the end of the Second Plan Period (subject-wise) are : Physics : 56-71 ; Chemistry : 60-83 ; Botany : 52-64 ; Zoology : 49-60 ; Mathematics : 75-90 ; Geology : 25-32 ; Geography : 14-20 ; Anthropology : 17-21 ; Statistics: 12-16 and Marine Biology and Oceanography : 3-5 ; Two new departments each in (a) Astronomy and Astrophysics and (b) Geophysics were opened.

Of the 103 new post-graduate departments established during the Second Plan Period, 64 were opened in the universities and the remaining in the affiliated colleges. We assisted towards the establishment of all the new university departments. Altogether 642 additional posts were created during the Second Plan Period. These were made up of 96 Professorships ; 192 Readerships ; 226 Lectureships and 128 other ancillary staff such as Workshop Superintendents, Laboratory technicians etc. The details regarding the increase in the number of students in the post-graduate science departments are given elsewhere in the report.

Engineering and Technological Education in the Universities

The need for re-orientation of courses in engineering education both at the under-graduate and at the post-graduate levels is becoming increasingly obvious particularly in view of the rapidly changing pattern of training in engineering and technology. It is being recognised more and more that technical training must be based upon a sound knowledge of fundamental sciences and mathematics.

In the field of engineering and technological education, the Commission has responsibility for university institutions ;

other institutions are being dealt with directly by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. In matters of development and expansion and opening of new colleges and courses we act upon the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education and its regional committees. During the Second Plan Period, we rendered assistance for opening of new engineering colleges and polytechnic institutions ; new under-graduate and post-graduate courses in the existing colleges ; expansion of admission capacity in various colleges ; conversion of three-year degree course into four-year degree course and conversion of two-year diploma course into three-year diploma course. Our assistance was also given for the introduction of five year integrated course in engineering ; for special research schemes in certain fields of engineering and technology and for post-graduate scholarships and fellowships in engineering subjects.

The new engineering colleges that were sanctioned to be opened during the Second Plan Period include the College of Engineering, Burla (Utkal University), College of Engineering, Waltair (Andhra University) and the College of Engineering, Tirupati (Sri Venkateswara University). This brings the number of university maintained engineering colleges to 12.

The new engineering courses that were developed with the assistance of the Commission include : (i) Mining Engineering (Osmania University) (ii) Chemical Engineering and Technology (Annamalai, Osmania and Panjab universities) (iii) Tele-Communication Engineering (Jadavpur, Osmania and Roorkee universities), (iv) Architecture (Roorkee University) (v) High Voltage Engineering (Aligarh, Jadavpur, Mysore, Osmania, Patna and Sri Venkateswara universities) and (vi) Pharmacy (Andhra, Banaras, Panjab, and Saugar universities).

The opening of three new engineering colleges at a total non-recurring cost of Rs. 59.68 lakhs and at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 14.53 lakhs at the centres mentioned

above has provided for a total additional intake of 365 students at the first degree level. The new courses in tele-communication engineering have an intake capacity of 90 students per annum. As a result of the expansion schemes brought into effect in six engineering colleges and three polytechnics at a total non-recurring cost Rs. 35.56 lakhs and Rs. 63.51 lakhs recurring, 785 additional seats were created in degree course and 550 in the diploma course, thus increasing the number of seats in the degree course to 2,250 and in the diploma course to 900. The expansion of training facilities was brought about in universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Baroda, Jadavpur, Mysore, Osmania and Roorkee. The facilities existing at the universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Jadavpur, Mysore and Patna for civil, electrical and mechanical engineering courses were further developed during the Second Plan Period at total cost of Rs. 79.71 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 11.93 lakhs recurring per annum.

As the old pattern of the three-year engineering degree course at Aligarh and Roorke did not provide for adequate period of practical training, they were advised to convert it into a four-year degree course. Similarly the two-year diploma courses were converted into three-year courses ; we made a grant of Rs. 12.75 lakhs non-recurring towards the additional expenditure involved in this connection. We are also contributing Rs. 8.10 lakhs annually as recurring expenditure towards a total cost of Rs. 24.30 lakhs on 900 students.

The re-orientation of higher secondary education and the introduction of the three-year degree course in basic science subjects necessitated that a pre-professional course of one year duration be started. At first the course was presented separately by the science colleges or the professional colleges themselves. But later on the All India Council for Technical Education recommended that this pre-professional year may be integrated with the professional degree course thus bringing about a five year integrated course. On the recommendations

of the All India Council for Technical Education, the introduction of such five year integrated courses has been approved by us in the case of 12 universities viz., Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Jadavpur, Mysore, Osmania, Patna, Roorkee, Utkal and Sri Venkateswara. The total cost involved in the introduction of the integrated courses is Rs. 26.88 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 9.24 lakhs recurring per annum. Facilities were also made available to Jadavpur university for opening part time degree courses in engineering for persons holding diploma in engineering. In order to encourage the engineering students to go on education tours, we agreed to bear 50% of the cost of such tours.

Post-graduate education in engineering subjects is still in its early stages in the country. The proper development of post-graduate education will have a great impact on the standards of under-graduate courses also in the long run. During the Second Plan period, the Commission, on the advice of the post-graduate committee of the All India Council for Technical Education helped the university institutions to open a number of post-graduate courses of study in engineering.

The Commission also helped in the establishment of a Water Resources Development Training Centre at Roorkee University. The total cost of introducing the new courses is Rs. 33.66 lakhs *N. R.* and Rs. 23.22 lakhs *R.* The Commission's view has always been that post-graduate education should be developed in the first instance only at certain selected institutions. Before any further expansion of post-graduate facilities is brought about in newer institutions, it is essential that what has already been started must be consolidated and developed on proper lines. The principle is to intensify rather than extensify the facilities. It has also been noticed by the Commission that the facilities now available for post-graduate studies are not being fully utilised and in certain courses fairly good percentage of seats upto 30 or 40 remain vacant. Such a situation demands a re-evaluation of the

utility of some of these courses and perhaps some of them need revision to attract students. Otherwise it is both uneconomical and academically unsound to run any course which is not of practical value and does not attract good types of students. It may, therefore, be wise for the next 5 to 10 years to concentrate the efforts for developing post-graduate facilities only in certain institutions which have the basic facilities and qualified staff. These institutions will later be able to supply a new vigour to other institutions intending to start post-graduate courses.

The Commission is aware that institutions doing post-graduate education must also engage themselves in research because progress of post-graduate education depends on the research work carried out by the staff and research students in each department. With a view to promote research in certain specialised branches, we have sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 2.73 lakhs for various research schemes in a number of universities. We have also sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 1.3 lakhs for appointing research fellows and for contingent expenditure connected with research. As incentives for students to take to post-graduate studies and research, we have been awarding a number of junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 per month and a number of senior fellowships of the value of Rs. 400 per month.

Establishment of Units of Post-graduate Studies in Basic Medical Sciences in the Universities

A brief mention regarding the consideration by the Commission of the question of establishment of units of post-graduate studies in Basic Medical Sciences, comprising all such subjects as Anatomy, Physiology, Biophysics, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pharmacodynamics etc., in certain selected universities has been made in the last report. A comprehensive review of the entire problem was since made because of the academic and professional significance of post-

graduate training in such subjects to medical education. It is necessary to have a certain number of persons trained at post-graduate level to meet the demands of teaching and research in these subjects. It is also necessary to end the divorce of medical education from the rest of university education. One of the methods by which this can be done is by establishment of basic medical science units in such universities that have a medical faculty. The possibility of training non-medical men also in basic medical sciences so as to fit into the schemes of medical education and research in collaboration with their professional counter-parts is under consideration. We have already sanctioned the establishment of one such post-graduate unit at Calcutta University and sanctioned during the year under report a total expenditure of Rs. 25.7 lakhs of which the Commission's share is Rs. 17.13 lakhs. More units may be established in certain other selected university centres during the Third Plan Period.

Expansion

There has been a steady increase in the number of university students in India throughout the last quinquennium and the year under report. The total enrolment in the universities and colleges (including intermediate colleges) and institutions deemed to be universities, which numbered 46 (44 plus 2) in the year 1960-61 was 10 lakhs. This represents an increase of more than 2 lakhs during the five years.

The universities are continually faced with the problem of providing at once for rapid increase in numbers and raising of standards. Our assistance had also to be for both these purposes as may be seen from some of the figures that are given elsewhere in this report.

The following table indicates the extent of expansion that has taken place in these years in various faculties of the universities :—

S. No.	Faculty	Enrolment in lakhs 1956-57	Per- centage	Enrolment in lakhs 1960-61	Per- centage
1.	Arts	3.96	51.5	4.49	44.9
2.	Science	2.10	27.3	3.00	30.0
3.	Commerce	0.67	8.7	1.02	10.2
4.	Engineering and Technology.	0.21	2.7	0.36	3.6
5.	Medicine	0.23	3.0	0.27	2.7
6.	Vet. Science	0.04	0.5	0.05	0.5
7.	Education	0.13	1.7	0.15	1.5
8.	Law	0.20	2.6	0.23	2.3
9.	Agriculture	0.10	1.3	0.13	1.3
10.	Others	0.05	0.7	0.30	3.0
Total		7.69	100.0	10.00	100.0

In this connection it is of interest to note that there has been a steady increase in the enrolment of women in our universities. This is indicated by the following figures :—

	1956-57 (in lakhs)	1960-61 (in lakhs)	Percentage Increase
Total enrolment	7.69	9.99	13.0
Men	6.62	8.26	12.5
Women	1.06	1.72	16.2

It may be mentioned that an increase in number has taken place also at the post-graduate and research level. In 1956-57, the number of students enrolled in the post-graduate classes and doing research was about 36,000. In 1960-61, the number of such students had risen to 63,000. This is 6% of the total enrolment in our universities. It is of particular interest to note that the enrolment for science courses in our universities has risen from nearly 2.1 lakhs in 1956-57 to nearly 3 lakhs—an increase of 43% during the period of five years. This number represents roughly 30% of all enrolment in our universities. The growth in the number of students in the post-graduate science departments of the universities was as follows :

	1956-57	1960-61
Physics	1,340	2,270
Chemistry	1,700	2,870
Mathematics	2,300	3,950
Botany	800	1,400
Zoology	725	1,250
Geology and Geophysics	510	900
Statistics	500	840
Anthropology	92	157
Geography	65	120
Others	135	200
Total	<u>8,167</u>	<u>13,957</u>

The enrolment in basic science subjects at different levels of university education and the output of B.Sc.'s, M. Sc.'s and Ph. D.'s have shown a steady rise in keeping with the overall increase in the numbers of students at the universities, though there have been fluctuations in the rate of increase in different subjects. It is needless to point out that the number and quality of "Masters" turned out by our universities is a significant index of the strength and capacity of the teaching arrangements obtaining in a university or a college. Production of good quality M. Sc.'s and Ph. D.'s can be secured only if capable graduates having a definite aptitude for advanced work are admitted to such courses, and such students are given the best instruction possible. We have, therefore, sought to give special attention to the expansion and improvement of post-graduate facilities in science.

The general question of the growth of numbers in our universities has been discussed by us in our earlier reports. We have said that while an increase in numbers is inevitable in relation both to the growing population and to the increase in numbers of school leavers, it is necessary in the interest of standards and because of limitations in our resources, to ensure that students admitted to our universities have the

necessary aptitude and capacity for intellectual pursuits at a fairly high level.

Before passing from this subject of enrolment in our universities, it would be of interest to make a comparison of the enrolment pattern in some of the other advanced countries of the world. We have added an appendix to this report which in a tabular form gives the figures of a few selected countries. (APPENDIX IV)

Centenary Grants to Universities

In 1956-57 we had sanctioned a sum of rupees one crore to each of the three universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which had completed their centenary in the year 1957. The universities are using this grant on the construction of buildings for post-graduate teaching and research and in creating endowments for professorships. Actual payments are made according to the progress of expenditure on the construction of centenary buildings. So far Rs. 148.47 lakhs have been paid to these universities.

Gandhi Bhavans

We considered the proposal from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for the establishment of Gandhi Bhavans with the object of promoting the study of Mahatma Gandhiji's ideals and his way of life in all universities. It was agreed that definite proposals might be made by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi to the universities in consultation with the University Grants Commission and on the understanding that the Commission would make a matching grant not exceeding Rs. 0.50 lakh in each case. It was decided that in the first phase Gandhi Bhavans may be constructed in the universities of : Allahabad, Andhra, Delhi, Karnatak, Kerala, Mysore, Nagpur, Panjab and Rajasthan.

The University Film Council

The University Film Council sponsored by the Commission

made fair progress during the year. A sum of Rs. 0.60 lakh was granted in the year 1960-61 to sixteen universities towards their local expenditure and their contributions to the Children's Film Society, which has been looking after the University Film Clubs and meeting their technical requirements. The University Film Council was registered on 13th October, 1960 under the Societies' Registration Act XXI of 1860 with fourteen members in the governing body of the Council on which the University Grants Commission is represented. At the request of the University Film Council, we have extended the benefit of the scheme to all the universities. No part of the Commission's assistance, however, is to be used for the production of films.

University Printing Press

We have continued the scheme to help the universities to have printing presses of their own for facilitating the publication of learned books and journals. The universities that already had printing presses are being helped to improve them. A sum of 0.80 lakh, (NR) was paid for the purpose in 1960-61.

Special Publication Schemes

The schemes of the Universities of Annamalai, Baroda and Kerala for the publication respectively of a variorum edition of Kamba Ramayana, a critical edition of Valmiki Ramayana and a Malayalam Lexicon which had received token grants amounting to Rs. 0.80 lakhs since 1955-56 were examined by expert committees during the year and it was proposed that instead of paying ad hoc grants a proportion of their actual recurring expenditure might be met by the Commission. We have agreed to pay 2/3 while universities are to bear 1/3 of the total expenditure, except in the case of Kerala University where expenditure on salaries for staff is to be shared on a 50% basis. The cost of variorum edition of Kamba Ramayana is Rs. 2.26 lakhs ; that of the critical edition of Valmiki

Ramayana is Rs. 6.82 lakhs and that of Malayalam Lexicon is Rs. 14.40 lakhs. The first two projects are expected to be completed in 1966-67 and the third in 1965-66.

The total of grants paid for these purposes to the three universities in 1960-61 was Rs. 0.40 lakh. Altogether a sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been paid during the Second Five Year Plan towards the implementation of the schemes. The project of the University of Madras for the publication of Etymological English-Tamil dictionary at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.62 lakh is in progress. We have agreed to meet half the cost. A sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh (R) was paid to the University on this account during the year.

Publication of Research Work

Our schemes of helping the universities towards the publication of (a) doctorate theses of high standard and (b) learned work by the university teachers were continued on a sharing basis of 50 : 50. The amount paid to four universities in 1960-61 on this account was about Rs. 0.12 lakh.

Tagore Chairs and Tagore Lectures

To commemorate the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore, we offered assistance to the universities to establish either Tagore Chairs or to institute Tagore Lectures. The cost of endowing a Chair is approximately Rs. 4.00 lakhs and lectureship about Rs. 0.25 lakh. It is proposed that the universities themselves will bear 25% of the cost, and that the rest will be met by the Commission. Eighteen universities are to participate in this scheme.

Tagore Paintings

In addition, a set of Tagore paintings in collotype purchased from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs at Rs. 1,750 per set has been presented to each university.

Archaeology and Museology

The schemes for the establishment and development of courses in (a) ancient history and archaeology and (b) museology initiated in the year 1958-59 have made further progress. Six universities viz., Allahabad, Baroda, Calcutta, Madras, Patna and Poona are implementing the scheme for archaeology. A sum of Rs. 4.22 lakhs was paid to the universities towards the implementation of the scheme in 1960-61. The Universities of Baroda and Calcutta are providing training facilities in museology. The amount paid towards the development of museology during the year to Baroda University was Rs. 0.28 lakh.

Preservation and Utilization of Manuscripts

The report of the Manuscript Committee set up by us to recommend measures for the collection, preservation and utilization of manuscripts is being implemented in some selected universities in the first instance. The total approved cost of the scheme is Rs. 14.53 lakhs per annum recurring and Rs. 6.83 lakhs non-recurring. Steps are being taken to enable the universities to have the necessary equipment and trained personnel.

Promotion of Buddhist Studies

The department of Buddhist Studies which was established by the University of Delhi in the year 1957 is functioning satisfactorily. We helped the universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi to purchase a set of 150 volumes of the Peking edition of Tibetan Tripitakas. A sum of £ 1,890 (Rs. 25,300 approximate) was paid to each of these three universities to get the complete set of 150 volumes from Tokyo. We have also accepted the request of the Visva-Bharati for the purchase of the complete set of Peking edition of the "Tibetan Bka Gyar and Bstan Gyar" at a cost of \$ 5,250 (Rs. 26425.00) and agreed to assist the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya for the restoration of Tibetan and Chinese books at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was paid for the latter scheme in 1960-61.

Scheme for the Development of Linguistics

The scheme for the development of linguistics which emanated out of the conference of Vice-Chancellors and Linguists held in January 1958 has made further progress. Following the recommendations of a Blue Print Committee for phased linguistic development in the universities, we have appointed an expert committee of five members with Professor Suniti Kumar Chatterjee as Chairman to advise the Commission on the best manner in which the study of linguistics can be developed in our universities. One of the measures recommended by the Blue Print Committee was the organisation of annual summer schools and autumn seminars to enable the scholars in this field to meet together for exchange of ideas and for training of personnel. The University of Poona organised the first summer school in the year 1960-61. A sum of Rs. 0.24 lakh was paid to the university on this account. The University of Agra organised the autumn seminar in linguistics at a cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh.

The scheme of the University of Poona for the establishment of a department for study of linguistics on scientific lines at the Deccan College, Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona was approved in 1960-61. We paid to the University a sum of Rs. 1.41 lakhs in 1960-61 towards the scheme. The total of grants paid during the Second Plan Period for projects relating to teaching and research in linguistics was Rs. 1.65 lakhs

Teaching of Non-regional Languages

Our scheme of introducing the teaching of South Indian languages in North Indian universities has made some progress. Aligarh University has arrangements for Telugu and Malayalam ; Banaras Hindu University for Tamil and Telugu ;

Delhi University for Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam and Allahabad for Tamil and Telugu. Besides these, the University of Delhi has made provision for the teaching of Gujarati and Marathi with funds received from the former Government of Bombay. The assistance is being continued by the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Prizes for Study of Non-regional Languages

We introduced a scheme of prizes to university students to promote the study of languages of regions other than their own. Two prizes, one of the value of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 250 were proposed to be awarded on the results of a competitive examination to be held each year at each of the Indian universities.

In addition to the cash prize, each student who secures a prize is enabled to travel for one month in the area of the language for which he secured the prize. Three universities viz., Madras, Nagpur and Poona took advantage of the scheme.

Three-Year Degree Course

On the recommendation of the Planning Commission and with the concurrence of the Union Ministry of Education, we agreed to take over the entire responsibility for the implementation of the three-year degree course scheme in all Indian Universities from the financial year 1960-61. The change-over to the three-year pattern is being carried out in most universities.

The universities of Uttar Pradesh and the University of Bombay have not introduced the scheme. The U.P. Government's proposal is to have a three-year degree course after a 12 year School-cum-Intermediate course.

Following the introduction of the three-year degree course in colleges, we have agreed to consider granting assistance to

Government colleges also for their developmental needs such as improvement of libraries and laboratories, provision of hostels and other student amenities, etc., on the same basis as to private colleges. As in the case of non-Government colleges, grants to Govt. colleges are given through the universities to which they are affiliated.

During the Second Five Year Plan Period, the three-year degree course scheme was implemented in 668 colleges affiliated to 25 universities. In addition, the universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Baroda and Visva-Bharati which do not have affiliated colleges also implemented the scheme. Grants amounting to Rs. 298 lakhs were paid to 29 universities on this account during the Second Plan Period.

Aid to Colleges

We have continued our scheme of special grants of Rs. one lakh to colleges which had completed one hundred years of existence. A sum of Rs. 3.90 lakhs was paid under the scheme during the year. Thirty one colleges received grants during the Second Five Year Plan under this scheme (APPENDIX V).

Measures for the Promotion of General Education

As mentioned in our previous report, the Commission has been giving considerable thought to the promotion of general education in the universities. Before giving assistance to the universities towards the scheme, it was felt essential that suitable reading material should be prepared and all the aspects of the scheme looked into. The Aligarh Muslim University undertook the task of preparing reading material for which grants amounting to Rs. 0.93 lakh *R.* and Rs. 0.10 lakh *N.R.* were sanctioned to the university during the period under review against the total approved cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

While considering requests for financial assistance received from some universities towards the introduction of general

education courses, it was felt necessary that some principles for assessing additional staff requirements etc., should be laid down in such cases. Accordingly the Commission appointed a Committee in 1958 to consider the ways in which general education courses could be introduced in the universities and also to recommend the pattern of assistance that may be made available towards this scheme.

We generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee and, for providing the necessary advice and help in the implementation of the scheme, a Standing Advisory Committee was constituted in March 1961. Applications for assistance under this scheme will be considered on the advice of the Standing Advisory Committee.

The Ford Foundation has made available to the Commission the services of Professor Hans Simons, formerly President, New School for Social Research, New York as Consultant on General Education.

Reform of Examination System

As far back as 1955 the Commission had drawn the attention of the universities to the desirability of reducing the burden of the final examination, distributing the work of the students uniformly throughout the course, instituting tutorial work and trying out experiments of using objective tests and improving examinations. The Aligarh Muslim University, and the University of Baroda had been requested to carry out a study of the question of improving the system of examinations and to prepare a pilot project. We also appointed a Committee consisting of 9 educationists who had experience of the examination system in India and abroad to study the problem and to make recommendations for the improvement of the system of evaluation in the universities. This Committee made an interim report which was considered by us. The Committee's final report containing some suggestions made by us has now been completed.

Symposia, Summer Schools and Refresher Courses

During the Second Five Year Plan Period we extended financial assistance to a number of universities and colleges for organising symposia, summer schools and refresher courses and also for holding annual sessions of scientific and other learned societies. Symposia on selected topics such as "Raman and Infra-red Spectroscopy" and "Recent Biochemical Approaches to Study of Plant Metabolism" were organised for the benefit of research workers in those fields. A number of seminars were organised by the universities on subjects like : (i) Nuclear Reactions and Reactors ; (ii) Modern Development of Plant physiology ; (iii) Theoretical Physics ; (iv) Earthquake Engineering (v) Photogrammetry. A few summer schools and refresher courses were organised in Mathematics and History of Science. We have also assisted universities for holding under their auspices annual sessions of learned societies, such as the Indian Science Congress, Indian Academy of Sciences, the First All India Congress of Zoology and the Indian Mathematical Society.

Review Committees

Reference was made in our earlier reports to the appointment of Review Committees in various science subjects to enquire into the standards of science education and research in our universities. These committees have been investigating the state of development attained in various fields of study particularly at the post-graduate stage and also a quantitative and qualitative appraisal of the research work in progress in different branches of each discipline. The committees have examined the syllabuses currently followed in our universities at both the under-graduate and post-graduate levels of instruction and have suggested improvement and modernisation by bringing in some of the recent advances in each subject. Suggestions have also been made regarding special facilities needed for improvement of research in certain subjects and

encouragement of intensified research in advanced centres and for better co-ordination of research activities between universities and national research laboratories and other centres of research. The review committees in Botany, Biochemistry, and Mathematics have submitted their reports and recommendations of these committees are under examination and are likely to be implemented soon. We have already referred to the report submitted by the expert committee in Geology and Applied Geology and to the fact that some of its recommendations were being put into effect. The reports of other review committees are expected to be ready during the course of next year.

Review committees have also been appointed in several arts subjects as English, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Philosophy, Education, Library Science and Social Work. Some of these committees have completed a survey of the existing facilities and standards of teaching and research in the universities and are expected to visit a few centres to acquaint themselves with the problems relating to proper organisation of teaching and research in different subjects. They are expected to finalize their reports during the next year.

Buildings

For the construction of buildings for libraries, laboratories and lecture rooms, we paid Rs. 87.09 lakhs to the universities on this account during the year. The total of grants paid to the universities during the Second Five Year Plan for these purposes was Rs. 316.73 lakhs. Our limited assistance to affiliated colleges for similar purpose was continued. Grants amounting to Rs. 21.29 lakhs were paid to colleges for the improvement of their libraries and laboratories and for other purposes in 1960-61.

Books

A sum of Rs. 30.05 lakhs was paid for library books and

journals in 1960-61. During the entire Second Five Year Plan a total sum of Rs. 124.83 lakhs was paid to the universities for purchase of books and journals.

We have also considered the qualifications to be required for library staff and revised their scales so as to attract well qualified men to this branch of science and to improve library service generally.

Staff Clubs and Guest Houses

Among building schemes, mention may also be made of the financial assistance that is being given to the universities for the construction of staff clubs and guest houses. These have been long felt needs ; the absence of guest houses in the smaller towns where adequate hotel accommodation also is not available has been a serious inconvenience. We have been able to offer only very limited assistance towards the project ; the ceiling of grants for staff clubs is Rs. 0.75 lakh and for guest houses Rs. 1 lakh, and for a combined staff club-cum-guest house it is Rs. 1.5 lakhs. But we hope that even with this limited assistance universities will be able to provide some amenities for their staff and for their visitors. The usual basis of financial aid at 100% for central universities and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % for State universities is being followed for the construction of these buildings.

Building Sub-Committee

The small 'Building Sub-Committee' set up by us in 1958-59 in collaboration with the Committee on Plan-Projects of the Planning Commission, after preparing its very useful report on 'Hostels' has now worked out norms and standards for college buildings in Delhi and also for staff quarters in the universities. The sub-committee is now engaged on the question of formulating similar norms and standards for libraries and laboratories.

Facilities for Students

Throughout this Plan Period, we laid some emphasis on the construction of hostels for students. The life of a college or university campus is affected very significantly by the facilities available to students for their living and work. A great majority of our students who are living in their own homes or in privately hired accommodation have very little privacy and convenience for quiet study. A table appended to this report will show the extent of hostel accommodation at present available (APPENDIX VI). We are disappointed to find that in spite of a very considerable increase in actual hostel accommodation, the proportion of students living in the hostels in 1960-61 was actually a little less than the proportion in the earlier part of the Plan Period. This is partly due to the great increase in the student body and partly to the fact that as new hostels are built, some of the old crowded and unsatisfactory hostels are either put out of use or have fewer persons residing there. It may, however, be mentioned that with the increasing provision of non-resident students' centres, some improvement in the position of students staying in private lodging has taken place. As stated earlier we have had "standards" laid down for hostels and though these "standards" are somewhat austere, they have made possible the building of more hostels with the money available. We would like to continue to make grants to universities and colleges for more hostels but with the great variety of demands on our limited resources, we may be unable to accelerate the pace of construction of more hostels.

Non-Resident Students' Centres

In 1957-58 we decided to give financial assistance to the universities for the establishment of the non-resident students' centres, providing facilities of common room, indoor games, reading room, library, cafeteria, bath rooms etc., for the students not residing in the university campus. We also approved the payment of grants upto a limit of Rs. 0.70 lakh

against the estimated average cost of Rs. one lakh for the centre. In the first instance the universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Osmania, Panjab and Patna were selected for the implementation of the scheme.

In 1958-59 the scheme was extended to the affiliated and constituent colleges of the universities as the majority of the student population in many universities belonged to the colleges. The Commission's assistance for the non-resident students' centres in the colleges was limited to Rs. 0.35 lakh against an estimated average cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh for each centre.

The scheme received good response from the universities and colleges. The universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Baroda, Jabalpur, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, Rajasthan, Saugar, Sri Venkateswara and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth were further approved for the establishment of the non-resident students' centres, during 1960-61. During the Second Plan Period grants amounting to Rs. 2.65 lakhs were sanctioned to the universities for the implementation of the scheme.

During the last five years, schemes of 210 affiliated and constituent colleges were approved and grants amounting to Rs. 21.25 lakhs were sanctioned to these colleges.

Health Centres

The Commission at its meeting held on March 20, 1957 accepted a scheme for the establishment of 'health centres' at university campuses. The scheme was conceived as a health check-up centre with a limited provision for hospitalization for minor illness. The assistance of the Commission for the universities with 5,000 students was fixed at Rs. 0.50 lakh *N.R.* and Rs. 1.00 lakh *N.R.* for universities having a larger number of students.

During the Second Plan Period, grants amounting to Rs. 5.59 lakhs were sanctioned for the establishment of new centres and development of the existing health centres in 25 universities.

Students' Homes

In 1957 we accepted a proposal of Calcutta University for the construction of two students' homes, for providing facilities of two large common rooms, one reading room, five large study rooms, one hall for indoor games, cafeteria, kitchen and pantry and blocks of bath rooms and water closets for a unit of 2,000 students to be registered in each of the homes. The plinth area to be provided to each student was fixed at 7.5 sq. ft. We also decided to give assistance towards this scheme on a fixed basis of Rs. 2.5 lakhs against an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs. The balance of rupees one lakh is to be met by the University/State Government.

In March 1958, the University of Calcutta was requested to submit plans and estimates for the construction of two buildings required for the students' homes. The university informed the Commission in March 1960 that the State Government had agreed to meet the matching grant of Rs. 2 lakhs required for the purpose. The university's proposal regarding the purchase of a building to house one of the two students' homes is being examined.

Hobby Workshops

The idea of hobby workshops which was first put to the universities in 1957 has continued to be popular. Proposals from sixty colleges for hobby workshops were approved and grants amounting to Rs. 2.59 lakhs were sanctioned for implementation of the scheme during the year.

Students' Aid Fund

Similarly the plan of Students' Aid Fund has been taken up by a large number of universities and colleges. During

1959-60, 130 institutions received grants for this purpose. In 1960-61 as nearly as 642 institutions received such grants. Over 8 lakhs of rupees were contributed by us towards these funds. This means that at least an equal amount was raised by the universities and the colleges mainly from the students to assist needy students.

Psychological Counselling

In October 1958, the M.S. University of Baroda forwarded to us a proposal for starting a psychological counselling centre for the students of the university. At this time we were considerably concerned with the problem of indiscipline among university students. It was hoped that the scheme of psychological counselling, if implemented, might throw some light on the psychological bases of indiscipline and also illumine the findings of the committee set up by the Commission to investigate the problem of indiscipline among university students. We accepted the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda to set up a psychological counselling centre as an experimental measure during the Second Plan Period in the first instance.

Post-graduate and Research Scholarships

In 1957-58, we had instituted 100 post-graduate research scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 per month to enable talented students to continue their post-graduate research work in science subjects. In 1960-61, 93 scholarships were awarded and a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was paid.

In 1958-59, we approved the institution of 100 post-graduate merit scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 each to enable the deserving students to continue their post-graduate academic work in any science subject. This scheme was implemented in 1960-61. As the number of well qualified candidates was quite large, we created another 50 scholarships for the year 1960-61. Altogether 150

post-graduate scholarships were thus awarded in science subjects during 1960-61. An amount of Rs. 0.28 lakh was sanctioned during 1960-61 for the purpose.

The scholarships are tenable for a period of two years but the research scholarships are extended to the third year in very special cases on the recommendation of universities.

We instituted in 1956-57, 80 post-graduate and 50 research scholarships of the value Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 respectively to enable the deserving and talented students to continue their post-graduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The value of the research scholarships was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 each per month with effect from April 1, 1959, so as to put them on par with those awarded in science subjects.

In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India that the schemes relating to the award of scholarships from all sources be dealt with by the Ministry of Education the Commission decided, during the year under report to transfer the scheme of scholarships to the Ministry of Education in the Third Plan Period i.e., with effect from April, 1961.

Fellowships

We had reported earlier that we had instituted seventy post-doctorate fellowships of the value of Rs. 300 per month and forty senior research fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month for science, engineering and technological subjects. This scheme was implemented during the year 1959-60. These fellowships are intended to attract qualified and promising young scientists of outstanding ability with aptitude for teaching and research and to afford opportunities to senior scientists, engineers and technologists for continuing study and research. We paid nearly Rs. 0.69 lakhs in the form of fellowships in the year under report to 38 candidates.

We also instituted this year thirty research fellowships in engineering and technological subjects of the value of Rs. 400 per month. Nineteen candidates were awarded fellowships and an amount of a little over Rs. 0.44 lakh was paid. Each of these fellowships carries in addition to the monthly fellowship a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum as contingent expenditure.

Industrial Estates

With a view to (a) encourage university and college students to consider the avenues of employment other than "white collar" jobs at the end of their higher education and fit them for skilled work ; (b) increasing the number of skilled workers so greatly needed by the nation to meet the growing demands of its expanding industries and (c) to provide a means of "earning while learning" at least a part of the funds needed by the more needy students, we in co-operation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have been considering for some time the feasibility of establishing "industrial estates" attached to universities having four or five units of small industries selected with reference to the conditions of each university. We have now agreed as an experimental measure to establish five such estates in the neighbourhood of the universities of Allahabad, Baroda, Jadavpur, Osmania and Rajasthan.

Teachers

Reference has frequently been made to the problem of finding a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers in our universities and colleges. This is a complex problem. There is first of all the question of sufficiency of numbers of persons with the highest qualifications offering themselves for the teaching profession. This depends to some extent on the number of persons whom our universities can train and for whom post-graduate and research facilities can be provided. Another aspect of the problem is the conditions of service in

our universities and colleges. We have said that at the present time it is difficult for us to secure really attractive conditions of service for our university teachers. We are glad to report, however, that we have taken a step forward and have introduced the following new scales of pay for teachers in central universities to come into effect from April 1, 1961.

Professor	Rs. 1000-50-1500
Reader	Rs. 700-40-1100
Lecturer	Rs. 400-30-640-40-800.

Since the University Grants Commission does not give grants to the State universities for their normal maintenance, it is only possible for us to offer assistance to the universities to raise the salaries of their Professors, Readers and Lecturers as a development measure during the Plan Period. Thereafter such increased salaries have to be borne entirely by the universities themselves and by the State Governments which are responsible for their maintenance. We have offered to assist the State universities towards a revision of their salary scales to the same level as now proposed for the central universities during the Third Plan Period. As we did in the Second Plan Period when the first revision of salary scales was proposed by us, we have now offered to bear 80% of the difference between the new scales and the revised scales of the Second Plan Period. We hope that some at least of the State universities will be able to take advantage of this offer, though we have to make it a condition that an assurance must be given to us that the new scales will be maintained by the universities after our assistance is withdrawn.

In the case of the affiliated colleges the assistance of the Commission towards the revision of pay scales during the Second Plan Period was available for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the scheme in any particular case. We regret to say that the limited resources placed

at our disposal make it impossible for us either to continue this assistance for a further five year period or to assist the colleges for a further upward revision of their scales of pay. We have, however, agreed to assist colleges which did not revise their scales of pay during the Second Plan Period, to do so now, if they desire it and we have also agreed in any particular case where the need is greater to continue this assistance for one more year beyond the initial five years.

In consultation with the All India Council for Technical Education, we have also revised the salary scales of teachers in engineering and technological institutions. The revised scales came into effect from April 1, 1960. The details of the grants paid to the universities and colleges under our scheme of salary revision of teachers are given in Appendix VII and VIII.

Apart from the salaries one of the factors that might make the teaching profession attractive is the living conditions available to them in their places of work. There is an acute shortage of adequate housing in India, both in the large cities and in the smaller towns where many new colleges have sprung up in recent years. Many of our teachers have very inadequate residential facilities. Rents are high and the conveniences and comforts available in most of the houses that teachers can afford to rent are of a low order. Few of our teachers have any private libraries of their own and very few have much privacy in their homes. We had, therefore, thought that as soon as circumstances permitted, it would be desirable for universities and colleges to enter on a programme of building residential houses for their teaching staff. We have drawn up certain scales of accommodation for different categories of teachers keeping in mind both the optimum conveniences that teachers might have and the financial limitations under which our universities and colleges have to function at the present time. We had hoped to offer substantial assistance to the universities and colleges during the Third Plan Period for the construction of houses. We regret to say, however, that it

does not now seem likely that we shall be able to make anything more than a marginal contribution towards this particular need as there are other clamant needs which will have to have a higher priority.

To the extent to which the availability of teachers depends on the number of post-graduate students that can be trained in our universities, we are seeking to increase intake capacity at the post-graduate level. We hope that during the Third Plan Period the supply of suitably qualified persons both in the universities and colleges and in the higher secondary institutions will be improved.

Extension Work by Teachers

The scheme of extension work by university teachers has been working well in some universities. The object of the scheme is to establish some contact between the general public and the university teachers. Extra-mural lectures on certain topical subjects are delivered by the teachers so that the general public may have some idea of the developments in the world around. In 1960-61 we paid as a contribution a sum of Rs. 0.55 lakh for this purpose. The total amount paid so far on the scheme during the Second Plan Period has been Rs. 1.32 lakhs.

Travel Grants to Teachers

In 1958-59, we had agreed to pay grant-in-aid to science teachers for visiting research and training centres in India to get 'in-service' training for the improvement of teaching and research methods. In 1960 we extended these awards to university teachers in the Humanities and the Social Sciences also.

We have now modified the scheme somewhat. Instead of selecting persons for the award of the grants, we propose to give a fixed sum to each university to be used according to its needs.

Establishment of University Extension Libraries

Mention has also been made in our earlier reports of the establishment of an extension library centre at Madurai under the auspices of the Madras University and another at Ludhiana under the auspices of the Panjab University. During the year under report yet another centre was established at Udaipur under the auspices of the Rajasthan University. These centres were brought into existence as a joint effort of the India Wheat Loan Programme and the University Grants Commission. Funds amounting to \$ 2,00,000 were provided from the Wheat Loan Funds and we agreed to find an additional sum of Rs. 8.17 lakhs for these three centres for providing suitable physical facilities, purchase of books and appointment of necessary staff. Librarians from these extension library centres were also sent to the U.S.A. for advanced training under the India Wheat Loan Programme. All the three centres are now functioning satisfactorily.

Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme

The Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme came to an end with the allocation of the fifth and final year's funds during the year under report. As in the previous years, the funds made available to the Commission under the programme have been distributed to the universities for purchase of scientific equipment for specific research projects, purchase of books and journals and exchange of personnel. As the allocation during the year was to be the final one the funds were used for furtherance and successful completion of the important development projects already initiated rather than for new projects. A sum of \$ 1,75,000 was used for purchase of equipment and \$ 1,48,500 for the purchase of books.

The exchange of personnel component of the programme during the year was of special significance in that, in addition to providing opportunities to several Indian scientists and librarians to go to the U.S.A., it was possible to invite to India six American specialists in Mathematics, Botany,

Bio-Chemistry, Chemistry, Applied Geology and Geo-physics and History of Science, with wide experience of teaching and research and curriculum evaluation. These scientists spent periods ranging from 3 to 6 months in India, visited selected Indian universities and were helpful in the work of the review committees for curriculum improvement.

We should like to express our appreciation of the valuable contribution made by India Wheat Loan Programme during the five years of its operation. This programme enabled 16 universities to obtain special research equipment at a total cost of \$ 11,14,000 ; 23 universities to set up instrumentation workshops at a total cost of \$ 2,55,000 and 33 universities to enrich their libraries. The special equipment procured under the programme includes a 48" telescope for the Astronomical Observatory at Osmania University. The equipment procured for educational testing and evaluation located at Delhi at a cost of \$ 27,000 will be helpful in setting up a central unit in order to serve the needs of the universities engaged in such study. As already stated funds were also utilized for setting up three extension library centres at Madurai (Madras University), Ludhiana (Punjab University), and Udaipur (Rajasthan University). We collaborated with the Government of India Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) in various other foreign aid programmes besides the India Wheat Loan Programme.

United States Programme of Agricultural Research under P. L. 480 Funds

During the past two years we also collaborated with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the implementation of agricultural research programme under the United States P. L. 480 Programme. Proposals relating to research in various branches of agricultural sciences and agricultural marketing and utilization were invited from the Indian universities. After processing the applications, the Commission's recommendations were conveyed to the committee, appointed by the

Government of India for this purpose. The Commission is represented on this committee. The universities were requested to formulate only such proposals as were likely to be of mutual interest to the United States and India for promoting better agricultural practices. It may be added that while professional agricultural colleges generally take up projects of an applied nature, the universities attach greater importance to problems which are fundamental and basic to agricultural sciences.

During the past two years the Commission received from university institutions nearly 80 proposals relating to various aspects of agricultural research. It is understood that upto now a total of 12 proposals have been approved and are being implemented and nearly 16 proposals have been accepted in principle and are being revised to meet certain requirements of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We hope that the programme will help promote in our universities research related to agriculture.

Foreign Exchange and Import Licences

We have already reported the various steps taken by the Commission to help the universities to obtain necessary foreign exchange for importing scientific equipment, books, journals and other material required for teaching and research in our universities and colleges. For the period January 1, 1959 to March 31, 1961 the Government of India made a total foreign exchange allocation of Rs. 172 lakhs to the Commission for the use of the universities and their colleges. This foreign exchange was allotted to different universities and their affiliated colleges on a planned basis keeping in view the development programmes undertaken by them with funds provided by the Commission and their immediate needs. In this way a total foreign exchange of Rs. 149 lakhs was released during the period January 1, 1959 to March 31, 1961 for the import of scientific equipment and library books and journals by the universities and their colleges. It is now possible for the educational institutions

to import scientific equipment from certain East European countries on rupee payment basis. The local manufacturers are also stepping up their production of scientific equipment. It is, therefore, expected that during the Third Plan Period the position of supply of scientific instruments will improve to a certain extent. However, our universities for some years to come will have to depend on supplies of specialised scientific equipment from abroad and for this purpose the Commission will need some foreign exchange and it is hoped that the Government of India will provide it during the Third Plan Period as they have done during the Second Plan Period.

Medium of Instruction

One of the important problems concerning the universities is that of the medium of instruction. This problem has been before the universities and the country from the time of independence and has been discussed in various places and at various levels. The actual situation with regard to the medium of instruction has been undergoing change during the last 10 or 15 years, and various steps have been taken to use the regional languages or Hindi wholly or partially as the medium of teaching and examination at the under-graduate level. The time and attention given to English in the schools has been reduced. This has had its effect upon university education. As stated by us in some of our earlier reports, committees appointed by us to study the question had indicated that it was necessary to take steps to secure an adequate proficiency in the English language at the university stage, and it was also necessary, if a university proposed to change the medium, to ensure that the transition did not affect general academic standards and that the transition was carefully prepared for by translating an adequate number of books into Indian language concerned and by encouraging original writing in that language. It was also desirable to ensure that the process of change did not cause serious inconvenience to students and teachers. We appointed a Working Group to go into the question of the

steps to be taken towards a change of medium. This group under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Govindarajulu, Vice-Chancellor, Sri Vekateswara University after a full discussion of the subject made a report which has been circulated to the universities. The report has stressed the need for improvement in the standard of English in colleges even when the medium of instruction is changed to one of the Indian languages and it has suggested that for technical subjects at least it might be advantageous to retain English as a medium for some time to come. The Group has also suggested that equality of opportunity being one of the most important considerations for the All India competitive examinations, English should continue to be the medium for these examinations or all the languages of India and English should be permitted to be used as media. The report also draws attention to the importance of inter-university communication all over the country and has suggested that for some time to come at least such communication should be through English.

We are awaiting the reaction of the universities to the report, and it may be necessary at a later date to arrange for a thorough discussion of this question at a Conference of Vice-Chancellors. As we have stated before, the linguistic medium in our universities should be considered primarily as an academic question and not as a political question.

Closely related to the question of the language of education in the universities is the question of what has come to be referred to as the "Emotional Integration" of the country. As we reported earlier, the Commission organised a seminar on this subject and proposals made by the seminar have been circulated to the universities. The report of the seminar was published during the year under review. We are glad to find that the importance of this subject has now been generally recognised and there have been recently further discussions of this question. We have already taken various steps that directly or indirectly help to create sense of a common university community throughout the

country, and we have made grants to universities to enable them to study certain social tensions in their region which might have an effect on the integration of the whole community.

Discipline

In our last report reference was made to the problem of "indiscipline" among some of our students. A Committee appointed by the Commission examined this problem and suggested certain steps for the improvement of conditions in our colleges and universities that might influence standards of behaviour in these institutions. At the conference of Vice-Chancellors held at Khadakvasla during the year, this question was further discussed and it was generally agreed that improvement of academic facilities and living conditions in the universities and colleges would help to bring about a change in the situation in the country. We are glad to note that there has, in fact, been a general improvement in the situation in the country, and that organisations of students themselves are conscious of the need to take stock of the situation and to take more responsible view of education and conduct in the national context.

Funds of the Commission

The amount placed at our disposal for the period of the Second Five Year Plan was originally Rs. 27.00 crores. This was later reduced to Rs. 19 crores. With the transfer of responsibility to the Commission for the payment of grants to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with effect from 1959-60, the allocation for the Second Five Year Plan was raised to Rs. 19.27 crores. The actual expenditure incurred by us for the period covered by Second Five Year Plan i.e., from 1956-57 to 1960-61 has been as under :

1956-57	Rs. 2.143 crores
1957-58	Rs. 1.794 ,,
1958-59	Rs. 4.396 ,,
1959-60	Rs. 5.440 ,,
1960-61	Rs. 5.506 ,,
Total	Rs. 19.279 crores

The above figures do not include the expenditure incurred by us on account of the Central Government's share of grants paid to the universities for the three-year degree course which amounted to Rs. 118.55 lakhs or the loans sanctioned and paid by the Ministry of Education to universities on our recommendation. A statement showing the broad details of expenditure under different heads during the entire Plan Period is given in Appendix IX.

Third Plan Allocation

Our allocation during the Third Plan is estimated to be Rs. 37 crores, inclusive of grants for the three-year degree course. As the process of sharing of expenditure with State universities often delayed implementation of the schemes and was sometimes difficult to operate, it is proposed that during the Third Five Year Plan, the Commission may meet cent percent expenditure for the development schemes relating to post-graduate studies and research, in the first instance. During the year under report, a series of meetings were arranged among the University Grants Commission and representatives of the State Governments and of the State universities to find out how to implement the development schemes of a reasonable size, keeping in view the allocations available at the disposal of the Commission for the purpose during the Third Plan.

Office Accommodation

As the work of the University Grants Commission has been expanding, more staff has necessarily to be appointed to deal with the increasing volume. But we are experiencing acute difficulty on the question of accommodation. During the year under report, the Commission's office have been distributed in three buildings viz., the major portion of the top floor of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, a part of the building of All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society and a few rooms in the newly constructed Rail Bhavan at

Rafi Marg. In order to enable the Commission to function efficiently as a self-contained unit in one building, the Government of India has been good enough to place at our disposal two adjacent plots of land measuring 1.176 acres on Mathura Road. A six-storeyed building at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.27 lakhs is under construction. Shri C. D. Deshmukh laid the corner-stone of the building on January 14, 1961. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation towards the middle of the year 1962.

Before we conclude we should like to record our thanks to the members of various faculties of universities and all other learned institutions who have actively co-operated with us as members of the Committees for assessing the needs of universities and in giving their valuable advice in all technical matters whenever necessary.

S. Mathai
Secretary

D. S. Kothari
Chairman

Dewan Anand Kumar

S. Boothalingam

S. R. Das

A. C. Joshi

P. N. Kirpal

H. N. Kunzru

D. C. Pavate

A. R. Wadia

APPENDIX-I

Statement showing the grants paid to the universities in 1960-61 and in the Second Five Year Plan for development schemes (Humanities)

S. No.	University	1960-61	Total grant paid in Second Five Year Plan
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES			
1.	Aligarh	Rs. 8,29,550.00	Rs. 27,29,203.94
2.	Banaras	13,99,669.17	23,58,646.65
	plus	1,30,000.00	plus 5,05,000.00
3.	Delhi	5,94,150.00	34,92,547.85
			plus 1,28,000.00
4.	Visva Bharati	—	14,59,025.95
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	28,23,369.17	1,00,39,424.39
	plus	1,30,000.00	plus 6,33,000.00
STATE UNIVERSITIES			
1.	Agra	Rs. 1,79,147.00	Rs. 8,08,094.00
2.	Allahabad	1,89,583.60	3,83,983.60
3.	Andhra	7,49,009.80	15,01,859.80
4.	Annamalai	1,34,200.00	9,39,350.00
5.	Baroda	5,03,952.00	23,78,609.00
6.	Bihar	17,400.00	1,13,600.00
7.	Bhagalpur	5,000.00	5,000.00
8.	Bombay	1,80,200.00	6,08,335.46
9.	Calcutta	1,79,077.70	11,29,433.70
10.	Gorakhpur	1,02,000.00	1,52,000.00

S. No. University	1960—61	Total grant paid in Second Five Year Plan
11. Gauhati	Rs. 2,50,596.70	Rs. 24,07,794.70
12. Gujarat	1,37,642.60	8,16,857.60
13. Jammu & Kashmir	66,600.00	3,39,300.00
14. Jabalpur	10,550.80	60,550.80
15. Jadavpur	77,300.00	4,86,140.00
16. Karnatak	4,29,796.60	19,02,474.54
17. Kerala	1,83,333.00	7,85,033.00
18. Lucknow	80,642.60	5,69,197.60
19. Madras	1,42,731.10	6,27,101.10
20. Mysore	1,02,300.00	1,80,100.00
21. Marathwada	56,500.00	1,06,500.00
22. Nagpur	1,32,204.90	—
23. Osmania	5,15,000.00	8,19,211.00
24. Panjab	15,58,747.40	31,40,297.40
25. Poona	4,60,256.31	16,23,656.31
26. Patna	—	2,00,300.00
27. Rajasthan	96,199.07	13,27,243.44
28. Roorkee	10,000.00	3,95,000.00
29. Saugar	1,44,826.20	8,37,926.20
30. S. V. Vidyapeeth	7,84,229.50	11,11,129.50
31. S. N. D. T.	—	10,12,322.50
32. Sri Venkateswara	4,30,000.00	9,17,900.00
33. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishva Vidyalaya	50,000.00	50,000.00
34. Utkal	1,12,991.00	10,63,191.00
35. Vikram	—	51,000.00
Total (State Universities)	Rs. 81,62,017.88	Rs. 2,88,50,492.25
Total (Central and State Universities)		Rs. 3,95,22,916.64

APPENDIX-II

Statement of grants paid to the universities for development of Engineering and Technological education during 1960—61 and during Second Plan Period.

S. No.	University.	Total for Second Plan Period		1960—61	
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES					
1.	Aligarh	Rs. 20,52,000	Rs. 7,38,703	Rs. 3,11,500	—
2.	Banaras	31,29,250	4,87,899	6,09,600	79,780
3.	Delhi	35,000	86,610	—	—
4.	Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore.	23,79,396	12,69,899	11,95,000	3,24,579
Total		75,95,646	25,83,111	21,16,100	4,04,579

STATE UNIVERSITIES

5.	Andhra	Rs. 22,45,998	Rs. 6,80,924	Rs. 5,45,000	Rs. 1,20,045
6.	Annamalai	4,41,996	5,93,013	75,000	1,60,192
7.	Baroda	25,55,662	8,52,978	4,03,000	1,64,520
8.	Bombay	16,42,676	10,30,274	5,14,676	3,11,194
9.	Calcutta	13,37,732	10,35,746	2,00,999	1,59,746
10.	Jadavpur	28,68,000	36,19,134	2,65,000	8,33,939
11.	Madras	5,07,433	4,51,118	—	70,847
12.	Mysore	11,65,333	2,21,659	6,05,000	1,00,000
13.	Nagpur	3,000	2,773	3,000	2,773
14.	Osmania	24,60,665	6,69,461	6,66,933	2,11,518
15.	Punjab	12,64,333	1,09,542	1,12,000	51,849

S. No.	University	Total for Second Plan Period		1960—61	
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring
16.	Patna	Rs. 7,25,000	Rs. 1,38,361	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 45,000
17.	Roorkee	35,15,942	17,51,636	3,28,100	6,97,158
18.	Saugar	1,60,406	21,740	—	15,334
19.	Sri Venkateswara	80,000	—	30,000	—
20.	Utkal	17,08,727	2,38,317	—	4,615
Total		2,26,82,873	1,14,16,676	38,48,708	29,48,730
Grand Total (Central and State Universities)		3,02,78,519	1,39,99,787	59,64,808	33,53,309

APPENDIX-III

**Statement of grants paid to the universities for development
of higher scientific education and research during Second
Five Year Plan Period and during the year 1960-61.**

S.No.	University	Grants paid during 1956-61		Grants paid during 1960-61	
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES					
1.	Aligarh	23,55,096.00	4,64,551.00	3,64,320.00	1,21,808.00
2.	Banaras	33,18,000.00	2,51,138.00	13,97,206.68	1,04,476.00
3.	Delhi	22,59,729.00	3,65,361.00	6,43,563.63	1,33,052.00
	Total	Rs. 79,32,825.00	10,81,050.00	24,05,990.31	3,59,336.00
STATE UNIVERSITIES					
4.	Agra	1,10,000.00	—	—	—
5.	Allahabad	9,37,315.00	45,224.00	3,14,374.00	18,303.00
6.	Andhra	13,32,633.00	81,896.00	2,30,000.00	35,971.00
7.	Annamalai	11,23,667.00	59,519.74	81,000.00	5,298.00
8.	Baroda	11,87,266.00	79,925.00	2,81,860.45	31,271.00
9.	Bihar	5,31,667.00	4,853.00	—	—
10.	Calcutta	15,93,331.00	18,884.00	2,43,333.00	4,936.76
11.	Bombay	3,02,037.86	—	2,59,386.00	—
12.	Gauhati	18,62,666.00	26,024.00	2,21,666.00	11,258.00
13.	Gorakhpur	6,90,000.00	—	2,60,500.00	—
14.	Gujarat	4,60,000.00	51,820.00	85,000.00	51,820.00
15.	Jabalpur	40,000.00	—	40,000.00	—
16.	Jadavpur	9,85,677.90	10,260.00	5,01,333.00	7,505.00

S. No.	University.	Grants paid during 1956-61		Grants paid during 1960-61	
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,43,133.00	18,355.00	2,00,000.00	15,000.00
18.	Karnatak	14,53,334.00	46,332.00	4,03,667.00	3,355.42
19.	Kerala	6,21,936.00	9,975.00	—	—
20.	Lucknow	7,63,366.00	16,602.00	1,62,667.00	—
21.	Madras	8,56,000.00	2,19,000.00	1,98,333.00	96,860.00
22.	Marathawada	80,000.00	—	40,000.00	—
23.	Mysore	3,23,332.00	14,125.00	1,73,332.00	14,125.00
24.	Nagpur	1,83,725.00	20,683.00	—	5,630.73
25.	Osmania	12,41,162.00	48,464.00	5,62,021.00	25,350.00
26.	Panjab	44,70,002.00	1,51,227.00	16,41,212.00	1,00,080.00
27.	Patna	6,82,333.00	23,003.00	2,40,000.00	9,677.00
28.	Poona	17,12,957.00	52,610.00	5,48,130.00	51,233.88
29.	Rajasthan	6,09,667.00	11,476.00	5,21,667.00	—
30.	Ranchi	9,00,000.00	7,837.00	—	—
31.	Roorkee	6,28,750.00	5,630.00	5,98,750.00	5,630.00
32.	Saugar	7,67,000.00	66,134.00	80,001.00	31,668.05
33.	S.V. Vidya Peeth	4,60,333.00	60,441.00	3,05,000.00	29,506.00
34.	Sri Venkateswara	21,15,000.00	—	2,35,000.00	—
35.	Utkal	2,42,258.00	45,782.00	20,592.00	21,466.00
36.	Vikram	2,25,000.00	—	2,25,000.00	—
Total		2,99,35,548.76	11,91,725.74	86,75,824.45	5,75,944.84
Grand Total (Central and State Universities).		3,78,68,373.76	22,72,775.74	1,10,80,914.76	9,35,280.84

APPENDIX-IV

Statement showing the grants to hundred year old colleges

1. Wilson College, Bombay	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
2. St. John's College, Agra	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
3. Agra College, Agra	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
4. Bareilly College, Bareilly	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
5. Scottish Church College, Calcutta	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
6. Serampore College, Serampore	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
7. Krishnath College, Berhampore	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
8. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
9. Malabar Christian College, Malabar	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
10. Khallikote College, Berhampore	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
11. Salem Municipal College, Salem	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
12. Hislop College, Nagpur	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
13. C.M.S. College, Kottayam	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
14. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
15. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
16. Madras Christian College, Tambaram	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
17. American College, Madurai	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
18. Madura College, Madurai	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
19. Sarah Tucker College, Palayamkottai	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
20. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
21. St. John's College, Palayamkottai	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
22. Vidya Sagar College, Calcutta	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
23. Andhra Christian College, Guntur	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
24. Maharaja's College, Vizianagram	...	Rs. 30,000.00
25. St. Stephen's College, Delhi	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
26. Christ Church College, Kanpur	...	Rs. 50,000.00
27. Scott. Christian College, Nagercoil	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
28. Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan	...	Rs. 20,000.00
29. M.D.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli	...	Rs. 25,000.00
30. Ewing Christian College, Allahabad	...	Rs. 95,000.00
31. Government College, Ajmer	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00
	Total	Rs. 28,20,000.00

APPENDIX-V

**Table showing the number of students residing in the Halls
of Residence of Universities and Colleges
in 1960-61**

S. No.	University	Enrolment	No. Residing in Hostels.*	% Residence
1.	Agra	47,520	6,700	14.1
2.	Aligarh	4,717	2,641	56.0
3.	Allahabad	9,375	2,316	24.7
4.	Andhra	27,989	6,969	24.9
5.	Annamalai	3,556	2,137	60.1
6.	Banaras	9,945	3,670	36.9
7.	Baroda	8,232	1,399	17.0
8.	Burdwan	16,689	2,236	13.4
9.	Bihar	21,318	3,773	17.7
10.	Bombay	49,033	3,825	7.8
11.	Bhagalpur	16,428	1,019	6.2
12.	Calcutta	1,10,612	8,185	7.4
13.	Delhi	20,570	2,201	10.7
14.	Gauhati	25,600	3,994	15.6
15.	Gorakhpur	11,955	1,136	9.5
16.	Gujarat	33,641	4,743	14.1
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	9,774	948	9.7
18.	Jabalpur	9,626	2,339	24.3
19.	Jadavpur	2,789	499	17.9
20.	Karnatak	12,642	2,503	19.8
21.	Kerala	41,677	11,378	27.3
22.	Kurukshetra	96	85	88.9
23.	Lucknow	14,166	3,017	21.3

S. No.	University	Enrolment	No. Residing in Hostels*	% Residence
24.	Madras	52,527	21,641	41.2
25.	Mysore	35,121	4,039	11.5
26.	Marathwada	4,496	656	14.6
27.	Nagpur	23,340	3,268	14.6
28.	Osmania	19,550	1,603	8.2
29.	Patna	27,323	3,689	13.5
30.	Poona	27,879	5,269	18.9
31.	Punjab	62,663	11,593	18.5
32.	Rajasthan	28,346	4,677	16.5
33.	Roorkee	1,636	1,554	95.0
34.	Ranchi	13,096	2,672	20.4
35.	Sanskrit University	1,044	220	21.1
36.	Saugar	13,803	2,609	18.9
37.	S.N.D.T. Women's	2,699	186	6.9
38.	Sri Venkateswara	8,740	2,910	33.3
39.	S.V.V. Peeth	3,821	2,228	58.3
40.	Utkal	15,091	4,346	28.8
41.	Vikram	20,272	2,210	10.9
42.	Visva Bharati	537	307	57.2
Total		8,69,934	1,53,390	17.6

* Refers to Attached and Approved Hostels only.

APPENDIX-VI

Statement showing the grants paid to the universities towards the revision of salary scales of university teachers during the Second Plan Period.

S. No.	University	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	Agra	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra	15,112.50	1,24,532.87	2,94,732.00	2,44,912.00	2,00,009.01
3.	Annamalai	—	1,92,711.81	2,43,059.49	3,65,600.60	4,61,475.64
4.	Bombay	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Baroda	—	—	89,600.00	50,000.00	1,91,220.42
6.	Bihar	—	6,820.00	7,000.00	—	—
7.	Calcutta	—	59,785.87	45,000.00	47,547.22	1,05,431.32
8.	Gauhati	—	440.00	4,180.00	—	17,666.70
9.	Gujarat	3,127.37	1,398.53	2,627.11	2,346.31	2,120.00
10.	Jadavpur	—	6,379.35	8,994.84	65,955.44	1,18,566.57
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	2,095.61
12.	Karnatak	9,639.37	—	43,292.41	38,000.00	51,000.00
13.	Kerala	—	1,11,000.00	—	—	60,234.80
14.	Madras	24,983.62	23,000.00	33,558.65	64,443.02	65,160.90
15.	Mysore	—	—	—	—	10,00,000.00
16.	Nagpur	15,210.06	13,059.52	15,196.16	31,603.67	20,939.53
17.	Osmania	—	56,247.04	78,209.75	71,534.81	74,277.16
18.	Poona	—	—	61,478.79	84,123.40	53,820.57
19.	Rajasthan	615.00	80.00	480.00	480.00	480.00
20.	S.N.D.T.	—	—	26,152.00	13,508.00	—
	Women's	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Utkal	—	—	61,368.00	2,304.00	12,085.00
22.	Sri	—	—	—	—	—
	Venkateswara	—	—	—	20,000.00	15,378.35
23.	Panjab	—	—	20,000.00	—	—
24.	Saugar	—	—	—	—	100.00
25.	S.V.V. Peeth	—	—	—	—	50,000.00
	Total	68,687.92	5,95,554.99	10,34,929.20	11,02,358.47	25,02,061.67

APPENDIX-VII

**Statement showing the grants paid to the universities for
revision of salary scales of teachers in affiliated
and constituent colleges during the Second Plan.**

S. No.	University	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1.	Agra	—	—	178.63	—
2.	Andhra	—	1,50,769.70	1,12,780.25	3,02,909.22
3.	Bombay	1,25,000.00	39,000.00	4,91,304.13	2,76,901.04
4.	Burdwan	—	—	—	1,70,000.00
5.	Calcutta	—	6,88,000.00	25,05,321.00	13,56,521.47
6.	Gauhati	—	—	1,09,301.42	—
7.	Gujarat	—	—	—	22,098.06
8.	Gorakhpur	—	—	—	8,277.12
9.	Jabalpur	—	—	—	39,328.75
10.	Karnatak	—	3,027.75	46,196.50	1,11,716.82
11.	Kerala	—	47,619.50	10,18,416.76	6,02,941.79
12.	Madras	—	1,92,356.91	4,65,638.44	3,97,272.89
13.	Marathwada	—	—	—	6,333.98
14.	Mysore	—	76,700.00	1,34,323.14	2,66,356.25
15.	Nagpur	—	30,700.00	31,500.00	89,678.98
16.	Osmania	—	6,029.64	42,000.00	1,07,113.48
17.	Panjab	—	2,57,991.35	2,01,436.11	1,92,855.20
18.	Poona	—	1,90,887.40	1,33,595.24	2,32,366.72
19.	Rajasthan	—	—	27,297.95	10,757.18
20.	Saugar	—	6,146.80	27,870.00	12,030.29
21.	S.N.D.T. Women's	—	11,030.20	21,770.00	33,001.32
22.	Sri Ven- kateswara	—	—	—	1,79,693.24
23.	S.V.V. Peeth	—	—	9,359.49	11,688.82
24.	Utkal	—	—	—	1,22,825.78
	Total	1,25,000.00	17,00,259.25	53,78,289.06	45,52,664.80

Enrolment trends in the Universities
(All percentages are with regard

S. No.	Country	Total No. of students	Year	Humaniti- es	%	Education	%	Fine Arts	%
1.	Canada	92560	1958	33396	36.1	7701	8.3	920	1.0
2.	U.S.A.	3236414	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Japan	636232	1958	95659	15.0	69681	11.0	10079	15.8
4.	Philipines	249573	1957	569	0.2	37672	15.1	2905	1.2
5.	France	226173	1958	57263	25.3	1367	0.6	4144	1.8
6.	Germany	164015	1958	37692	23.0	463	0.3	5346	3.3
7.	Italy	163945	1958	28215	17.2	—	—	—	—
8.	U.K.	111437	1958	34221	30.7	2230	2.0	225	0.2
9.	Australia	72564	1958	12709	17.5	14745	20.3	2770	3.8
10.	U.S.S.R.	2260400	1959	—	—	733000	32.4	18500	0.8
11.	Newzealand	16333	1958	4249	26.0	3910	23.9	628	3.8
12.	Spain	111192	1958	6207	5.6	591	0.5	38829	34.9
13.	Czechoslovakia	75306	1958	1235	1.6	18767	24.9	1032	1.4
14.	Yugoslavia	97323	1958	14935	15.3	9006	9.3	4358	4.5
15.	India	833450	1957	433104	<u>51.8</u>	19044	2.3	3292	0.4
16.	Iraq	8374	1958	975	11.6	178	2.1	187	2.2
17.	Argentina	155631	1957	6225	4.0	6225	4.0	7782	5.0
18.	Egypt	96785	1958	23807	24.6	8435	8.7	1875	1.9

Source : "Basic facts and figures 1960", UNESCO.

APPENDIX-VIII

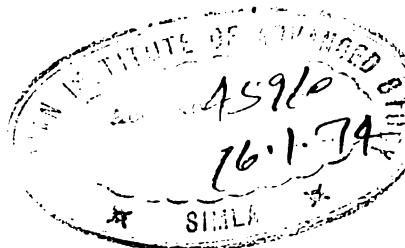
**of certain selected countries of the world (1958 Data).
to the total number of students in 1st column)**

Law	%	Social Sciences	%	Natural Sciences	%	Eng.	%	Medicine	%	Agriculture	%	Others
2714	2.9	8720	9.4	12071	13.0	14826	16.0	8941	9.7	2738	3.0	530
—	—	—	—	—	—	287164	8.9	—	—	—	—	—
65019	10.2	218214	34.3	26475	4.2	83584	13.1	38225	6.0	27893	4.4	1403
12320	4.9	119910	48.0	1487	0.6	38414	15.4	24940	10.0	10372	4.2	984
34229	15.1	3010	1.3	61725	27.3	15755	7.0	41182	18.2	2210	1.0	5288
18996	11.6	20101	12.3	23310	14.2	30923	18.9	23797	14.5	3322	2.0	65
33027	20.1	34848	21.3	18238	11.1	20197	12.3	22354	13.6	2826	1.7	4240
4042	3.6	6524	5.9	24185	21.7	10739	9.6	17374	15.6	2378	2.1	9
2163	2.9	5728	7.9	6805	9.4	9365	12.9	15962	22.0	2317	3.2	—
154400	6.8	145700	6.4	—	—	765000	33.8	184600	8.2	259200	11.5	—
933	5.7	1942	11.9	1650	10.1	991	6.0	1094	6.7	817	5.0	119
16936	15.2	5104	4.6	9757	8.8	6834	6.1	24798	22.3	2136	1.9	—
1795	2.4	7612	10.1	1622	2.2	27758	36.9	8744	11.6	6741	9.0	—
12690	13.0	18123	18.6	4398	4.5	15328	15.7	11396	11.7	7089	7.3	—
22695	2.7	63358	7.6	218418	26.2	28340	3.4	344771	4.1	9596	1.2	2132
1279	15.3	2228	26.6	1014	12.1	786	9.4	1308	15.6	419	5.0	—
42020	27.0	26457	17.0	6225	4.0	14007	9.0	43577	28.0	3113	2.0	—
14469	14.9	20383	21.0	3602	3.7	8369	8.6	9234	9.5	6616	6.8	—

APPENDIX-IX

Statement of grants paid under Plan Projects (from the year 1956-57 to 1960-61) excluding the Central Government share of grants paid for Three-Year Degree Course

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Development schemes (Humanities and Science)	12.290
2. Revision of salaries of university and college teachers	1.710
3. Three-Year Degree Course	1.000
4. Grants to affiliated and constituent colleges for the construction of Library, Laboratory buildings and Hostels etc.	1.760
5. Centenary grants to universities and colleges	1.770
6. Students' welfare schemes e.g., Hobby Workshops, Students' Aid Fund, Non-Resident Students' Centres etc.	0.510
7. Fellowships and scholarships	0.130
8. General Education and Reform of Examination System	0.020
9. Miscellaneous	0.089
Total	<u>19.279</u>



4



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