



REPORT  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*April 1957 — March 1958*

NEW DELHI

(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1959

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**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**  
**April 1957—March 1958**

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act 1956, No. 3 of 1956, the University Grants Commission forward their second report, on the work done during the period April 1957 to March 1958 to the Central Government, the first having covered the period December 1953 to March 1957.

**Members of the Commission**

The following were the members of the Commission on 31st March 1958 :

Shri C. D. Deshmukh, *Chairman*  
Pandit H. N. Kunzru, M. P.  
Dr. K. S. Krishnan F. R. S.  
Dewan Anand Kumar  
Dr. A. L. Mudaliar (Vice-Chancellor, Madras University)  
Prof. N. K. Sidhanta (Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University)  
Shri G. C. Chatterjee (Vice-Chancellor, Rajasthan University)  
Shri K. G. Saiyidain  
Shri N. N. Wanchoo

**New Universities**

During the year the Universities of Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, and Kurukshetra, and Vikram University, Ujjain, came into existence. The Commission had not been consulted before these universities were established by legislations by the States concerned. The Commission has hitherto not made any grants to new Universities. But it is proposed to establish contact with these Universities to see if some assistance can be given to them out of savings from other allocations.

The Government of India in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have, on the advice of the University Grants Commission, declared the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to be deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act.

**Medium of Instruction and Allied Problems—Hindi**

The Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the problems connected with the question of "medium of instruction" and recommend measures to ensure an adequate proficiency in English at the

University stage submitted its report, and this has been accepted by the Commission. The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows :

1. That the change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the University stage should not be hastened.
2. That the change to an Indian language should be preceded by an adequate preparation both in the cultivation of the Indian language concerned as medium of expression for learned purposes and by preparation of a sufficient body of learned literature in that language in all subjects of study.
3. That even when a change in the medium of instruction is made English should continue to be studied by all University students.
4. That a proper foundation in English should be laid at the secondary school stage so that the students going up to the University can have an adequate knowledge of English.
5. That it would be necessary to have the methods of teaching English at the schools carefully examined so that teachers might be suitably trained and the benefit of the latest techniques in the study of foreign languages made available to our teachers and students.
6. That it would be necessary to have text-books prepared on scientific principles and that the Government of India or the Council of Secondary Education should take up this question for consideration.
7. That it is necessary to define the aims of English teaching at the school stage and to have some arrangement by which those who propose to go up for University education can have additional emphasis laid on proficiency in English.
8. That in relation to the Three-Year Degree course which is now proposed to be introduced in our Universities the teaching of English be given special attention in the pre-university class.
9. That the teaching of English literature should be related to the study of Indian literatures, so that, apart from its value for linguistic purposes, it could be an effective means of stimulating critical thinking and writing in the Indian languages.
10. That it is desirable to have the question of courses of study in English and methods of teaching English at the University stage examined by an expert body and the recommendations of that body adopted by all the universities.

11. That where English is not the medium of instruction at any university course it is necessary to adopt special methods to secure an adequate knowledge of English as a second language.
12. That far greater attention should be given to linguistics in our universities and in our teacher—training colleges.
13. That it is possible to learn languages more effectively and much faster than was considered possible in the past with the assistance of special techniques and the use of gramophone and tape records and other mechanical devices.
14. That it is in our educational interest that English should be retained as a properly studied second language in our Universities even when an Indian language is used as the ordinary medium of teaching.

As recommended in this Report the Commission organised a Seminar on the problems of teaching English, in which various representatives of universities and departments of State Governments participated. The Report of the Seminar (received after the period under review) has been accepted by the Commission and referred to the State Governments and Universities. Further action will be taken in consultation with the universities.

*Hindi.* Except for Saugar University, no University has switched over to Hindi as the sole medium of instruction. Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Baroda, Bihar, Delhi, Lucknow, Nagpur, Osmania, Rajasthan and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth have decided to introduce Hindi as the medium of instruction by stages upto the Bachelor's Degree and in certain cases upto the M. A. stage. Patna University has informed the Commission that it will adopt Hindi as the medium of instruction for non-language subjects from 1959. Certain Universities in the non-Hindi speaking regions are considering the question of introducing the regional language as the medium of instruction. No University appears, however, to have taken a final decision in the matter so far.

#### **Salaries of University Teachers**

As against 14 State Universities which had implemented the scheme for improving the salaries of University teachers with financial assistance from the Commission, as stated in the previous Report, five more State Universities have fallen into line during 1957-58. bringing the total to 19 as in the list at Appendix A. The Universities of Baroda and Sri Venkateswara have not been able to agree to accept responsibility for 20% of the increased cost involved in this scheme.

Six other Universities, namely, Agra, Allahabad, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Lucknow and Saugar, have already better scales of pay for their teachers and obviously the question of applying the University Grants Commission scales of pay to them does not arise. Actual payments during the year were made to 11 Universities and this amounted to Rs. 7,32,869.26

### Qualifications of University teachers

The Committee which had been set up to consider the qualifications of different categories of University teachers and to make recommendations for their improvement suggested certain minimum qualifications for Lecturers, Readers and Professors. Preliminary to making regulations under Section 26 (1) (e) of the U.G.C. Act the Commission decided that the recommendations of the Committee be referred to the Universities for their opinion. This has been done and regulations will be made after considering the views expressed by the Universities.

The Committee had also expressed the desirability of drawing up a list—which would be revised and brought upto date periodically—of persons suitable for appointment as Professors in various subjects in the Universities with a view to helping the latter to recruit suitable persons.

This proposal also has been referred to the Universities for their comments.

### Salaries of Affiliated College teachers

As stated in the last Report, we have been giving considerable thought to the problem of improving the conditions of service of the teachers of the affiliated colleges. The Commission had earlier recommended revision of scales of pay of affiliated college teachers and since provision under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of collegiate education was included in the budget of the Ministry of Education, we requested the Government of India to give assistance to State Governments/Colleges for this purpose. But the Government of India could not take on this additional responsibility. As, however, the Commission felt that it was essential to take some steps to improve the salaries of affiliated College teachers, a scheme was prepared by which funds would be made available by the Commission itself for the revision of scales of pay of teachers in affiliated colleges on the basis of the State Government/University/College concerned sharing 50% of the increased expenditure in the case of Men's Colleges and 25% in the case of Women's Colleges.

The following typical scales of pay were fixed.

Principals	...	Rs. 600-40-800
Heads of Departments	...	Rs. 400-25-700
Lecturers	...	Rs. 200-15-320-20-500
Tutors and Demonstrators.	...	Rs. 150-200

The Universities of Poona, Calcutta, Bombay and Osmania have agreed to adopt the revised scales of pay in some of their affiliated and constituent colleges during 1957-58,

### **Affiliated Colleges**

We had so far taken the view that our main concern was with University departments as distinct from affiliated colleges and had made no grants for development in the colleges except in the case of the constituent colleges of Delhi University and a very few post-graduate departments in some colleges, which were treated as departments of the University. We had also decided that we should concentrate our attention on post-graduate education and research. •

It became increasingly clear to us however, that the problem of raising University standards could not be solved by concentrating efforts at the point of post-graduate study and research alone or through university departments only. As was pointed out in the last report "by far the larger part of the actual teaching in the country including some of the post-graduate work is provided by more or less autonomous colleges affiliated to the Universities". We have now come to the conclusion that it is necessary to assist in the improvement of standards in the colleges by making grants to them. As required by the U.G.C. Act regulations have been framed enabling the Commission to include affiliated colleges within its purview and a list of colleges under the various universities has been drawn up for this purpose. Colleges directly run by Government and also Intermediate Colleges have been left out. These latter will either become secondary schools or full degree colleges where the three-year degree course scheme is introduced.

As stated in above, we have already resolved to make grants to affiliated colleges to enable them to raise pay scales from existing levels to the minimum scales recommended by us.

A number of universities and State Governments have agreed to find their share of this expenditure and it is hoped that before long all colleges will fall into line in the matter of scales of pay of college teachers.

Following from the centenary grants paid to the three first universities in the country it seemed desirable to us to make a token grant to colleges which also had served the country for 100 years. As detailed below it is proposed to make a special grant to colleges which have a continuous history of 100 years or more. Government colleges are not included in this scheme as it is assumed that the Governments concerned have been making adequate provision for colleges directly under their care. While the Commission would like to be able to assist colleges in the same way as University departments, it is unlikely that this will be possible during the present plan period. There are no funds specifically provided for this purpose and even the sum originally provided under the Five Year Plan by the Government of India is being reduced. The Commission hope however to be able to make small grants available to the Colleges from other unexpended allocations to the Universities.

As a token of appreciation of the work done by private Colleges during a period of 100 years or more in the cause of Higher Education, a grant of Rs. one lakh each has been paid to 7 private colleges. These Colleges are :—

1. Agra College, Agra.
2. St. John's College, Agra.
3. Bareilly College, Bareilly.
4. Wilson College, Bombay.
5. Krishanath College, Berhampur.
6. Scottish Church College, Calcutta.
7. Serampore College, Serampore.

The history of some other Colleges is being examined to determine their claim for suitable grants.

#### **Scholarships and Publication grants**

The Commission awarded 64 post-graduate scholarships of the value of Rs. 100/- per mensem and 37 research scholarships of Rs. 150/- p.m. for various subjects in the Humanities and Social Sciences, on the advice of a Selection Committee appointed for the purpose.

For Science subjects the Commission have decided to institute annually 100 post-graduate scholarships of Rs. 200/- p.m., 70 post-doctoral fellowships of Rs. 300/- p.m. and 40 Senior Fellowships of Rs. 500-600 p.m. These fellowships are intended to attract qualified and promising young scientists to enter upon or continue in post-doctoral studies as well as to afford opportunities to senior scientists for additional study and research.

*Publication Grants* : In addition to the scheme for grants for publishing approved theses in arts subjects which was accepted last year, we have now adopted a scheme of grants to universities for the publication of monographs, pamphlets or books on special subjects ; proceedings of seminars ; lectures on special subjects by visiting Professors ; and theses on science subjects containing a large number of illustrations, diagrams, etc., which scientific journals do not usually find it possible to publish.

During the year the Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs.8,516/- to the Universities of Andhra, Bombay and Utkal for the publication of four approved theses.

#### **Hostels and Staff Quarters**

The Commission has already taken the view that the provision of hostels for students and quarters for teachers in Universities ought to



receive high priority. The Commission's disability, however, to give loans to universities towards hostels and staff quarters continues. In the circumstances, arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Education for loans to be given to Universities for these purposes on the recommendation of the Commission. The following loans have been paid during 1957-58.

	<u>Approved total cost</u>	<u>Loan paid</u>
Agra University Hostel	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 50,000
Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya- peeth Hostel.	„ 4,00,000	„ 50,000
Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.	„ 4,16,000	„ 75,000

In addition, on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Commission approved payment of loans by the Ministry of Education to the following Universities and Institutions for the construction of hostels and staff quarters out of the Ministry's funds.

<b>(a) Aligarh Muslim University</b>	
Hostel for the College of Engineering and Technology.	6.00 lakhs
<b>(b) Andhra University</b>	
(i) Hostel for the Engineering College, Waltair.	10.00 lakhs
(ii) Hostel for J.V.D. College of Science and Technology, Waltair.	2.10 lakhs
<b>(c) Annamalai University</b>	
Additional hostel for Engineering and Chemical Engineering students.	7.00 lakhs
Staff quarters for Engineering College.	3.66 lakhs
<b>(d) Banaras Hindu University</b>	
Hostel for the College of Engineering.	3.00 lakhs
<b>(e) Madras University</b>	
Hostel for A.C. College of Technology.	1.50 lakhs
Staff quarters for College of Technology.	3.25 lakhs
<b>(f) Utkal University</b>	
Hostel for the new Engineering College.	4.68 lakhs
	41.19 lakhs

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The Commission also decided that when a University or a college is willing to meet from its own resources 50% of the cost of a hostel building, the remaining 50% may be given as a grant from the Commission. On this basis the following grants were sanctioned in 1957-58 for the construction of hostels :—

<u>Name of the University</u>	<u>Total approved cost</u>	<u>Grant paid</u>
Annamalai	Rs. 1,66,500	Rs. 55,000*
Baroda	„ 5,75,000	„ 2,00,000
Karnatak	„ 7,37,000	„ 1,00,000
Nagpur	„ 3,48,000	„ 1,00,000
Punjab	„ 22,00,000	„ 1,00,000
Rajasthan	„ 5,74,200	„ 1,00,000*

In addition a sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was given to the Punjab University as a grant on the same basis for the construction of staff quarters estimated to cost Rs. 9,99,000/-.

### Three-year Degree Course

According to the report of the Three-year Degree Course Estimates Committee, which has been accepted by the Government of India, the estimated cost of implementation of the three-year degree course during the 2nd Five Year Plan is Rs. 15 crores. On the basis of 50% being found by the State Governments or Institutions, expenditure from Central Government sources will be Rs. 7.5 crores and of this the Commission's share will be Rs. 2.5 crores. It was decided that the Commission may undertake responsibility for expenditure involved in introducing the three-year degree course in the non-government colleges of selected Universities, beginning with the Universities of Madras, Mysore, and Poona.

The Universities of Baroda, Karnatak, Kerala, Madras, Osmania and Saugar have already started the three-year degree course. The Universities of Aligarh, Andhra, Annamalai, Mysore, Nagpur, Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth and Sri Venkateswara are expected to implement the scheme in 1958-59 and the Universities of Poona, Rajasthan, S.N.D.T. Women's, Utkal and Vikram in 1959-60. The matter is under the consideration of the other Universities.

It is possible to argue against the three-year degree course and in favour of the continuance of the intermediate-plus-two-year degree course, and while it may particularly seem unnecessary to spend a great deal of money on what may appear superficially to be a merely organisational reform, it is necessary to remember that the three-year degree course is a corollary to the introduction of the Higher Secondary course at the school stage. It is part of a total plan to improve school and University education. In any re-organisation of education some of the expenditure

\*Paid in 1958-59

involved will in the beginning inevitably be on organisational matters ; but in the estimated expenditure for introducing the three-year degree course in our colleges and Universities the major portion will in fact be on the provision of more buildings, teachers, libraries, laboratories, etc., as well as on the introduction of General Education. That our colleges and university departments need a great deal of improvement and expansion is clear to anyone who has studied the problems of university education in India. The change of pattern provides the opportunity and incentive to bring about urgent improvements and reforms in many aspects of university education.

As already stated, the scheme of the three-year degree course presupposes the re-organisation of High School education also as it will involve the addition of one more year to the present school years and the re-shaping of the last years of school in such a way as to make that stage both a finishing stage in such education and a preparation, in some measure at least, for Higher Education. The expectation is that the boys and girls leaving the Higher Secondary Schools after completion of the course at the age of 17 plus will be adequately educated persons capable of entering any walk of life at the appropriate level and making the necessary adjustments and adaptations. We hope that the introduction of the Higher Secondary course will be carried out in this spirit everywhere.

The changing of all our High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools will take time and will cost a good deal of money. It has therefore been thought that the reform of the University stage of education need not wait until the Higher Secondary form of school education has been universally introduced. As an interim measure it has been proposed that a student leaving school after Matriculation might be admitted to what is known as a pre-university class run by the University itself and, after successful completion of the course provided in that year, be admitted to the University in the three-year degree course.

It may be argued that with the introduction of the pre-university class all that happens is that the total period of four years is divided slightly differently and that the change is meant to be from tweedledum to tweedledee. But the reform is certainly not merely that in design and expectation. The expectation is that the pre-University class will be used (as it has been used in the Delhi University since 1941) as a preparatory year giving a grounding in General Education with perhaps a stress on the study of languages—English and the regional language. The course of study for the three years is conceived as an integrated whole and planned at a somewhat higher level than was possible when the degree course was only two years long.

### **General Education**

Several universities have included courses in General Education under the scheme of the three-year degree course. Part of the help given by the Commission to universities for the three-year degree course will thus be utilised for this purpose.

Books suitable for use in connection with a General Education course for Indian students have yet to be written and it will take some time before proper teaching of General Education courses can be undertaken on a country-wide basis in all the Universities. The Commission is giving financial assistance to the Aligarh Muslim University for the preparation of reading materials in this connection. It is hoped that as soon as this scheme and the experiments being tried in one or two other universities are completed it will be possible to take up the question of preparing books in the humanities and the various sciences which can be used as a part of the required reading in a course in General Education at all the Universities. Another problem connected with the teaching of General Education courses is the difficulty in finding suitable teachers. A satisfactory implementation of this scheme will therefore take some time.

### **Student Numbers**

The problem of increasing numbers in the colleges and universities continues to occupy the Commission's attention. While we recognise the increasing demand for university education, our main concern is to derive the maximum benefit from available resources, and we have therefore to insist on improvement by regulating numbers in the various institutions. The gradual acceptance by most universities of the three-year degree course now makes it possible to regulate numbers to some extent in the colleges. It has been made a condition of assistance to the colleges for conversion to the three-year degree course that the colleges should agree to a phased reduction of numbers. We consider 800 to 1000 a suitable number of students in a normal arts and science college. Only in exceptional cases where adequate buildings and other facilities for a larger number already exist will it be permissible for colleges to enrol larger numbers.

But the demand for more technically trained personnel is rapidly growing in the country and on the advice of the All-India Council for Technical Education the University Grants Commission is assisting Engineering Colleges and Departments to increase the number of seats available in them. In most cases the numbers are being doubled. As the increase in the intake in the Engineering and Technical institutions is taking place without relation to the numbers in the Arts and Science colleges, the total number of university students in the country is actually likely to increase substantially in the next year or two. The present estimated numbers are about 8,50,000 and this figure is likely to rise to a million within a year or two.

### **Discipline in the Universities**

We referred in passing in our last report to problems of discipline in some of the universities. We regret to say that this problem is assuming larger proportions and in some cases has led to serious dislocation of work and has caused unpleasant happenings. We feel that "indiscipline" in the Universities is in large measure a reflection of indiscipline in public life and in some instances is created or aggravated by outside influences.

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We cannot believe, for instance, that agitation by students in relation to such matters as raising of tuition fees takes place without the knowledge and consent of parents and other older people. We would urge parents to co-operate with university authorities in maintaining discipline and we would also urge that political parties should not meddle in university matters.

Part of the remedy for the present situation will be to occupy the students more effectively throughout the working day by giving them more academic work to do and by finding healthy leisure-time activities. We hope before long to enable universities and colleges to undertake more tutorial and seminar work and to help them to change their methods of teaching and examinations. This is, however, not an easy matter. The difficulties involved are not merely material but also psychological and there are strong vested interests and much inertia to overcome.

Student indiscipline is also partly due to certain defects in our teaching and examining methods, by which it is possible for students to have a great deal of free time on their hands. As there is no regular assignment of reading and writing work throughout the year and there are few tutorial or seminar classes, many students leave any serious work they may wish to do to the last few weeks before the final examination. During the rest of the year they have much time at their disposal which makes it possible for them to get into mischief.

In so far as factors within the universities and colleges contribute to an atmosphere of inattention and disrespect on the part of students we trust that steps being taken by us and by other authorities will gradually improve matters. We also hope that right-minded students in the universities—who are by far the large majority—will not allow the handful of trouble makers to dominate the situation and carry their agitations to reprehensible lengths. Students who take their work seriously must help to create an atmosphere in which rowdyism of any kind will not be tolerated.

But it is also necessary for Government and national leaders and political parties to take a serious view of the situation and assist university authorities in bringing about a normal atmosphere. There is an insufficient appreciation in this country of the role of higher education in the development of the nation. It is necessary to create a new regard for university education and a new prestige for the universities. In this process the universities will require the co-operation and support of the wider public and a new sense of vocation and single-minded devotion to duty among the teachers.

### **Student Welfare**

We have decided to give financial assistance to Universities for providing such amenities as non-resident student centres, common rooms, cafeterias, health centres, etc. As a first stage student centres will be established at the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Patna, Osmania and Punjab.

In addition to the above, we have sanctioned the establishment of two Student Homes for the Calcutta University.

It is hoped that under proper management these centres and homes will become real centres of study and that other forms of academic activity by students, such as discussion groups, seminars, etc., will also be conducted there.

The Commission helped the Baroda University in providing a common room for women students.

In order to meet the essential needs of medical care of students and members of staff, the Commission have initiated a scheme based on an earlier proposal of the Ministry of Education for the establishment of Health Centres in the Universities. These centres will be equipped to treat simple cases of illness and to conduct periodical medical examination of students. The Commission have since decided that the normal basis of assistance for a Health Centre catering for a student population of 5000 will be Rs. 50,000 and for larger numbers upto 10,000, Rs. 1 lakh. A list of minimum equipment, furniture, etc., required for a Health Centre has been drawn up and intimated to the Universities for their guidance.

The scheme for giving financial assistance for setting up student aid funds in Universities has been finalised. During 1957-58 grants amounting to Rs. 59,295 were paid to the Universities of Aligarh, Allahabad, Andhra, Jadavpur, Karnatak, Osmania, Poona, Roorkee, and the Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth.

#### **Co-ordination of Standards**

Dr. K. S. Krishnan replaced Prof. M. S. Thacker in the Committee set up for the co-ordination of standards. This Committee has collected considerable statistics on various aspects of university education, all of which calls for careful consideration and examination before formulating definite lines of policy applicable to all Universities.

#### **Building Committee**

The Building Committee set up by the Commission met a number of times to consider various problems connected with the construction of buildings in the Universities. They have laid down standards for hostels and staff quarters and the procedure for payment of grants to the Universities for construction of buildings. The Commission have made suggestions to the Universities regarding the constitution of their own building committees, qualifications of the engineers in charge of their works, etc,

### Visiting Committees

In accordance with the established practice of the University Grants Commission, Visiting Committees were deputed to various Universities to examine the development proposals put forward by the Universities and on the recommendations of these Committees grants have been made to various Universities.

Apart from these schemes a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was given to the Allahabad University for the construction of a new Library building in connection with the celebration of the University's 70th anniversary. Some of the Universities not already visited by the Visiting Committees appointed during 1957-58 have since been visited and it is expected that all the universities will have been fully covered before the end of the financial year 1958-59.

### Library Committee

Libraries occupy a pivotal place in modern Universities and the Commission has accordingly given a high priority to the improvement of University Libraries. The Commission have been giving financial assistance to Universities for construction of new buildings, purchase of books and journals, etc. It is the aim of the Commission to assist the University libraries to function more effectively in raising academic standards and encouraging research work. A committee with Dr. S. R. Ranganathan as Chairman has been appointed to advise on various matters relating to the development of University libraries such as standards and guiding principles for the design of library buildings and furniture, staff requirements, qualifications of University Librarians, minimum qualifications and scales of pay for College Librarians, administrative practices with regard to selection, ordering and cataloguing of books, procedure in regard to release of grants by the Commission for libraries, facilities for training of Librarians, etc. As soon as the recommendations of this committee are available, the Commission will assist Universities in bringing about the maximum improvement and to make long-term plans for the betterment of library facilities.

### Reform of Examination System

The present system of evaluating the work of University students in India is not entirely satisfactory and calls for reform. It is one of the statutory functions of the Commission to consider problems relating to examinations and to bring about necessary improvements in the system. A committee of persons with special knowledge and interests in this field has been appointed to make a thorough study of the problems involved and propose remedial action. The report of this committee is awaited.

### Other Schemes

*Hobby Workshops* : The Commission accepted a scheme for setting up Hobby Workshops in Indian Universities. These workshops are intended in the main to provide facilities for hobbies involving mechanical or manual work. The normal hobby workshop will provide for carpentry and wood turning, smithy and metal work, assembly of electrical appliances, photography, clay modelling and papier machie work. The scheme will be tried in the first instance in the Universities of Aligarh, Baroda, Calcutta, Delhi, Nagpur, Madras, Poona, Saugar, Sri Venkatesvara and Visva-Bharati. The maximum financial assistance that may be given to a University for this purpose will be :—

Building	Rs. 25,000 (NR)
Equipment	Rs. 25,000 (NR)
Staff, etc.	Rs. 50,00 (R) per annum

It may be mentioned that cultural hobbies like music, painting, etc., are also expected to be encouraged by the Universities and where special assistance is asked for, the Commission will consider extending the scheme.

*Chair in Buddhist Studies* : During the celebration of the 2500th anniversary of the birth of Buddha, it was recommended that a chair in Buddhist studies should be established at the University of Delhi. The Commission examined the proposal and agreed to establish such a chair at the Delhi University with the necessary additional staff, equipment and research facilities. One Professor and two research Fellows have been appointed to begin with, and assistance has been given to the University for purchase of books, journals, etc.

*Gandhi Bhavans* : The Commission approved a scheme for the establishment of Gandhi Bhavans in Indian Universities as drawn up by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The cost of each bhavan not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, will be shared equally between the University Grants Commission and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. It has been decided that in the first instance bhavans may be set up in the Universities of Allahabad, Delhi, Kerala, Nagpur, Patna, Punjab and Rajasthan.

*Encouragement of Studies in Regional Languages* : The Commission has instituted a scheme to encourage students to learn languages other than their own regional language. Rules have been framed for the conduct of examinations in this connection and prizes will be awarded to the best candidates in the form of cash awards and also travel expenses to tour the relevant linguistic regions.

*Appointment of Additional Staff* : The Commission decided to assist the Universities to appoint a small additional administrative staff to supply promptly information and statistical data required by the Commission. The grant for the purpose is limited to Rs. 6000/- per annum or 50% of the actual expenditure, whichever is less.



*Definition of Degrees :* The Commission has drawn up a list of "Degrees" to be notified under Section 22 (3) of the U. G. C. Act 1956 and referred it to the Government of India for formal approval as required by the Act. The approval of the Government of India is awaited.\*\*

*Increase in intake in Engineering Colleges :* One of the important schemes approved by the Commission during 1957-58 concerns the increase in intake in Engineering Colleges and diploma institutions. Serious shortage of technical personnel required for the various programmes of national development was expected at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and the Government of India, the Planning Commission and the All-India Council for Technical Education came to the conclusion that, in the circumstances existing, the most practicable way of expanding technical education was to enlarge the 'unit size' of some of the existing well-established institutions and provide therein the maximum training capacity. A scheme was therefore formulated by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research for converting 19 existing Engineering Colleges and 46 existing polytechnics into bigger units so as to yield 2538 additional seats for degree courses and 4225 additional seats for diploma courses. This expansion scheme includes 11 University institutions. The Commission approved the scheme so far as it related to University institutions and agreed to provide the necessary funds. A statement showing the number of additional seats to be provided in each of the institutions concerned and the estimated cost thereof is given in Appendix B. The total cost for all the University institutions during the Second Plan period is :—

Non-recurring	Rs. 135.56 lakhs
Recurring (total for 4 years)	„ 63.51 lakhs
Interest-free loans for Hostels	„ 93.07 lakhs
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Total	Rs. 292.14 lakhs
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The entire non-recurring cost will be borne by the Commission. As regards recurring expenditure, the Commission will bear 100% of the approved cost in 1957-58, 80% during 1958-59 and 50% during 1959-61. In the case of Central Universities, however, the full recurring expenditure also will be borne by the Commission.

*Opening of New Colleges and Courses in Engineering and Technology :* On the recommendations of the A. I. C. T. E., the Commission has approved a scheme for the modernisation and expansion of the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna University. The scheme provides for consolidating the facilities for the existing courses in Civil Engineering and for the opening of new departments in Electrical and Mechanical

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\*\*Since received at the time of going to press and degrees notified in the Gazette of India.

Engineering. With the implementation of this scheme an annual intake of 60 for Civil and 30 each for Electrical and Mechanical engineering courses will be possible. The approved cost of the scheme and the Commission's share thereof are as under :

	<i>Total approved cost.</i>	<i>Share of U. G. C.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Non-Recurring</b>		
Buildings	10.62 lakhs	7.08 lakhs
Equipment	12.64 lakhs	8.42 lakhs
<b>Recurring</b>		
Maintenance & Contingencies	3.20 lakhs	1.06 lakhs
Total	26.46 lakhs	16.56 lakhs

A scheme for the opening of a new college of Engineering at Waltair under the Andhra University was also approved by the Commission in the course of the year. Annual admissions to this new college will be 60 for civil and 30 each for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The total approved cost for this scheme is Rs. 30.60 lakhs (NR) and Rs. 3.60 lakhs (recurring) of which the share of the U. G. C. will be Rs. 20.40 lakhs (NR) and Rs. 1.20 lakhs (recurring) for the period 1957-61.

Opening of new courses in Telecommunication Engineering at Jadavpur (intake 40), Roorkee (intake 30) and Osmania (intake 20) Universities has also been approved by the Commission.

*New Post-Graduate Courses in Engineering :* During the year under review, the Commission accepted the proposal from the Roorkee University for starting a post-graduate course in Applied Thermodynamics. Roorkee University's other schemes for starting post-graduate courses in Highway Engineering and Photogrametrics are under the Commission's consideration.

*Award of studentships for Post-Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology :* With a view to ensuring the success of post-graduate training and research schemes in Engineering and Technology the Commission resolved to award studentships of the value of Rs. 150/- and Rs. 200/- per month for post-graduate courses and research courses respectively. Fifty per cent of the students admitted each year to University colleges and Institutions for approved post-graduate and Research courses will benefit from the scheme. The cost is to be met in the ratio of 3 : 1 by the Commission and the State-Government/University concerned. In the case of Central Universities the expenditure will be borne entirely by the Commission.

*Development of Training And Research in Geology and Applied Chemistry* : A Joint Committee consisting of nine experts including the Mineral Adviser and the Geological Adviser to the Government of India and representatives of the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, the Universities and the All-India Council for Technical Education had been appointed by the Commission to examine the present position in respect of the facilities available in the Universities and other institutions for training and research in Pure and Applied Geology and to ascertain the scope for development of these facilities particularly for training in Applied Geology. The recommendations made by this committee were accepted by the Commission in December 1957 and the following grants were sanctioned for the period 1958-61 :—

No.	Name of the University	Building floor area sq. ft.	Approx. cost including Lab. services & furniture	Scientific equipment	Recurring expenditure on additional staff	Remarks
			Rs. (Lakhs)	Rs. (Lakhs)		
1.	Aligarh	—	—	1.00	13,500	1 Lecturer
2.	Banaras	18,000	4.35	2.00	35,100	1 Reader 1 Lecturer
3.	Andhra	14,500	3.10	1.25	48,200	2 Readers 1 Demonstrator
4.	Annamalai	—	—	0.75	36,000	1 Professor
5.	Calcutta	18,000	4.80	2.00	43,200	2 Readers
6.	Karnatak	—	—	0.60	57,600	1 Professor & 1 Reader
7.	Madras	—	—	1.10	21,600	1 Reader
8.	Osmania	10,000	2.00	1.20	21,600	1 Reader
9.	Patna	Additions & alterations	0.50	0.75	21,600	1 Reader
10.	Poona	—	—	0.50	13,500	1 Lecturer
			14.75	11.15	3,11,900	
	Total non-recurring			Rs. 25.90 lakhs		
	Total recurring			Rs. 3.119 lakhs		

One of the main recommendations of the Joint Committee was that training in Applied Geology be confined to seven centres during the Second Five Year Plan—five Universities (Andhra, Banaras, Saugar, Nagpur and Mysore) and two Central Government Institutions (Dhanbad and Kharagpur).

*Research in Social Welfare* : Small grants have been sanctioned to the Universities of Agra, Annamalai, Baroda, Gujarat, Poona, Rajasthan, Saugar and Utkal for carrying out research on Social Welfare problems.

#### **Rules and Regulations Framed**

The Government of India notified under Section 25, [ clause (j) of Sub-Section (2) ] of the University Grants Commission Act 1956 "Returns and Information Rules 1957" and Regulations under Section 2 (f) read with Section 26 (d) of the University Grants Commission Act, enabling the Commission to recognise institutions affiliated to Universities. A list of the affiliated, constituent and other colleges to be brought under the purview of the University Grants Commission has been drawn up in consultation with the Universities. Colleges directly run by any Government have not been included in the list.

#### **Some Difficulties**

The Commission's work has been greatly hampered by certain external difficulties over which we have had no control. We had given priority to the construction of much-needed new buildings in the Universities for various building purposes. But the tempo of construction has been slow owing to shortage of steel and cement, and Universities have found it difficult to implement their projects with the speed with which they had expected to do so. Delay often causes increase in the cost, as prices of commodities are steadily going up. It has been difficult for the Commission to make exact calculations of money that could be used by Universities during the financial year and sometimes unexpended balances have been left with the Universities, or the Commission itself could not fully utilise funds earmarked by it for building purposes.

Again, there has been a great deal of difficulty in the matter of scientific equipment and books. A considerable amount of scientific apparatus is now manufactured in India and the Universities themselves have been encouraged to fabricate equipment of various kinds. It may be said that most of the apparatus needed for scientific work up to the first degree stage is now available in India. But for higher work, and particularly for research, equipment has still to be imported from abroad. For this purpose, these Universities require import licences and foreign exchange permits. These have not been readily available to them. The officers of the Commission have had discussions with various officers in the Government of India regarding this matter but the position continued to be unsatisfactory. In response to a letter from the Chairman, the Ministry of Finance informed the Commission that the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was allowing Actual Users Import

Licences to Universities and technical institutes for certain items under the existing policy and that for other items not covered by this he would issue licences from within his quota. The Commission were assured that there would not be much difficulty in meeting the essential import requirements of Universities for technical equipment. This information was conveyed to the Universities and they were asked to contact the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for the issue of import licences for their urgent and essential needs in respect of scientific goods not available in the country. But when the Universities approached the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports or his regional offices their applications were rejected in a large number of cases and they were asked to contact the established importers for getting their requirements. In most cases the established importers had either no stock of the equipment required or did not have a large enough quota from which they could import the required equipment. In certain other cases Universities were asked to produce evidence that the foreign exchange involved in the import of goods had been sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Education has not found it possible to spare any part of their allocation of foreign exchange for the use of the Universities for the import of equipment for which grants had been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission.

We are still negotiating this matter with the Government and would like to take this occasion to say that unless the Universities' need for scientific equipment is properly recognised and adequate means found to enable them to obtain the equipment quickly, the development of higher scientific education in the country will be greatly retarded. The Commission appreciate the need to conserve the country's foreign exchange resources and are careful to see that only the most essential equipment is ordered from abroad but an imaginative approach to the needs of the Universities in this matter is necessary in the best interests of the country.

#### Matching Contributions by Institutions

Grants to the Universities continue to be paid on the sharing principle adopted by the Commission from the beginning. Non-recurring grants are normally on the basis of 2/3 by the Commission and 1/3 by the University and/or the State Government concerned. Recurring grants are on a 50 : 50 basis. The sharing principle was adopted by the Commission because of the pattern of allocation of development funds between the Centre and the States adopted by the Planning Commission under the Five Year Plan. But we have continued to experience difficulty in working this arrangement because of the trouble that the Universities have in securing agreement from the State Governments for their share of developmental grants on approved projects. New schemes like the proposal to enhance salary scales of college teachers are frequently wrecked on the rock of the matching grant to be found by the institution or the State Government. This problem continues to be a cause of delay in implementing our schemes and needs further examination by all concerned.

### Fund of the Commission

A sum of Rs. 3,50,00,000 (for plan and non-plan as well) was placed at the disposal of the Commission during the 2nd year of the Plan i. e. in 1957-58. A statement showing grants paid to the Universities out of this amount and payments made by adjustments of unspent balances from the previous years is appended (Appendix C). As pointed out by us elsewhere in this report the activities of the Commission are affected by factors beyond the control of the Commission. The Commission cannot operate as though it were merely a bank or a finance corporation. It has the responsibility of dealing with the situations arising from a great variety of causes in a rapidly changing social and economic order, and for this purpose it must have the freedom in financial terms to shift its objectives and goals, vary its emphasis and take up new objectives as the situation in its judgment demands. We are aware of course that the funds likely to be placed at our disposal at any time will be limited by wider national considerations and in accordance with the economic position of the country. But what we desire is to have the freedom to operate within flexible limits of a quinquennial allocation of funds rather than in the rigid limits of an annual budgetary provision. We should like also to receive encouragement from the Government to go all out to meet the multifarious needs of Universities. Such encouragement in financial terms should take the form of willingness on the part of Government to place at our disposal any additional funds that may become available from savings elsewhere if we can use such additional funds. When we set out to finance a few selected schemes in the Universities we invariably find ourselves retarded in our rate of progress by a multiplicity of factors arising from the national and world situation. We should therefore like to be able to utilise available resources on fresh and emergent schemes so that if there is delay at one point we may act expeditiously in another.

### India wheat loan fund

During the year under review, the following allocations were finally approved by the U. S. Department of State for the Universities for the Third year of the India Wheat Loan Programme : —

#### Scientific Equipment

A Specific Projects :	\$ 2,25,000
B Instrumentation Workshops :	\$ 75,000

#### Books

Books and journals on scientific & technical subjects as well as for Humanities and Social Sciences and two special projects relating to Library Extension Service :	\$ 2,25,000
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A provision of \$ 1,50,000 was also made for exchange of personnel in consultation with the University Grants Commission. Two American Scientists, Professors K. V. Thimman and W. W. Buchner, and a batch of experts on General Education were invited to India during 1957-58 and 22 Indian scientists visited the United States.

#### **Office of the Commission**

The accommodation available to the Commission's office in the building of the C. S. I. R. being inadequate, the Commission acquired some additional accommodation in the All India Fine Arts & Crafts Society building next door. But even this accommodation has proved insufficient to meet the growing needs of the Commission's office. Negotiations are still continuing with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for the allotment of a suitable plot of land for the University Grants Commission to put up its own building.

#### **Visits abroad**

During the year under report the Secretary (Shri Samuel Mathai) and the Development Officer for Science (Dr. B. D. Laroia) travelled to the United States of America and certain other countries for visiting some Universities and participating in discussions with University people. Shri Mathai's visit was made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. Laroia travelled under the auspices of the Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme. During a stay of seven weeks in the U. S. A. Shri Mathai visited a number of American Universities and observed aspects of their administrative and financial organisation, the arrangements for General Education, and the development of study and research in linguistics. Shri Mathai also visited the Universities of Toronto and McGill in Canada and on his way back to India he had discussions in Sweden, Denmark and Germany on the teaching of English in those countries.

Dr. Laroia was in the U. S. A. for a period of 10 weeks from May 1957. He visited a number of Universities and observed new developments in the scientific work done by the Universities and in the lay-out and equipping of Laboratories. He also participated in discussions on General Education and had consultations on the working of the Wheat Loan Programme in India. On his way to U. S. A. he visited Rome, Paris and the United Kingdom to acquaint himself with modern developments in laboratory technique, laboratory equipment, etc. On his return journey he visited Japan where he was particularly interested to observe the method by which cheap local editions of expensive text-books originally published in America and Europe are produced and made available to students and teachers.

In conclusion we should like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the ready co-operation we have received from the Universities and from the various Ministries of the Government of India

in carrying out our work. We should like particularly to pay our tribute to the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who took great personal interest in the work of the Commission, interest which continues to be evinced by his successor.

S. Mathai  
*Secretary*

C. D. Deshmukh  
*Chairman*

H. N. Kunzru

K. S. Krishnan

Anand Kumar

A. L. Mudaliar

N. K. Sidhanta

G. C. Chatterjee

K. G. Saiyidain

N. N. Wanchoo



## APPENDIX A

*List of the State Universities which have Implemented the Scheme  
for Improving the Salary Scales of University Teachers.*

1. Andhra
2. Annamalai
3. Bihar
4. Calcutta
5. Gauhati
6. Gujarat
7. Jadavpur
8. Karnatak
9. Kerala
10. Madras
11. Mysore
12. Nagpur
13. Osmania
14. Patna
15. Poona
16. Punjab
17. Rajasthan
18. S. N. D. T. Women's
19. Utkal

**APPENDIX B**

*Statement indicating the number of additional seats provided in different Engineering Institutions and the estimated cost thereof :*

State	Course	Name of institutions	Addl. seats	Accommodation		Equip-ment	Total Non-recurring	Ultimate Recurring	Loan for Hostel	Remarks
				Area	Cost					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Sq. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	(Rs. in lakhs)
West Bengal	Degree	College of Engineering & Tech. Jadavpur	110	62,667	13.80	7.24	21.04	4.52	6.10	The estimates include provision for starting a new course in Tele-communication Engg. with an intake of 40.
Uttar Pradesh	"	Engg. College, Banaras University	110	57,800	6.94	5.72	12.66	4.40	12.63	
	"	Roorkee University, Roorkee	170	73,700	8.84	10.20	19.04	6.22	19.04	The estimates include provision for starting a new course in Tele-communication Engg. with an intake of 30.
	Diploma	Roorkee University	100	51,200	6.14	12.09	18.23	1.50	7.50	
	"	University Polytechnic, Aligarh	150	42,000	4.84	3.02	7.86	2.31	8.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	Degree	Engineering College Osmania University	140	67,200	10.08	7.24	17.32	5.60	9.20	The estimates include provision for starting a new course in Tele-communication Engg. with an intake of 20.
Mysore	Degree	Government Engg. College, Bangalore	90	48,000	7.56	5.12	12.68	3.60	5.04	
Bombay	"	Faculty of Tech., Baroda University	165	11,920	1.83	1.00	2.83	4.95	13.86	
	Diploma	Polytechnic, Baroda	300	87,815	13.28	10.62	23.90	5.22	11.20	This is a replacement polytechnic.
Total					73.31	62.25	135.56	37.78	93.07	
Total Expenditure during plan period :										
Non-Recurring										
Recurring (4 years)										
Loans										
Total										
Rs. 292.14 lakhs										

Note : The estimates are based on the assumption that the University Grants Commission will bear 100% of the Recurring expenditure for the Central Universities of Banaras and Aligarh.

## APPENDIX C

Statement showing grants paid to Universities during 1957-58.

University	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
<b>Central Universities</b>			
Aligarh Muslim	44,61,960.97	6,92,458.00	51,54,418.97
Banaras Hindu	51,70,817.05	2,53,973.75	54,24,790.80
Delhi	31,22,366.68	11,02,500.00	42,24,866.68
Visva-Bharati	16,36,754.84	34,568.00	16,71,322.84
Total	1,43,91,899.54	20,83,499.75	1,64,75,399.29
<b>Constituent Colleges of Delhi University</b>			
	15,40,661.00	2,63,694.00	18,04,355.00
<b>State Universities</b>			
Agra	30,800.00	2,80,000.00	3,10,800.00
Allahabad	4,000.00	37,000.00	41,000.00
Andhra	62,470.00	2,31,800.00	2,94,270.00
Annamalai	3,82,721.15	2,57,616.00	6,40,337.15
Baroda	22,676.57	9,88,400.00	10,11,076.57
Bihar	6,820.00	60,000.00	66,820.00
Bombay*	1,54,085.32	13,07,700.00	14,61,785.32
Calcutta*	2,48,815.00	18,73,285.87	21,22,100.87
Gauhati	7,640.00	7,39,000.00	7,46,640.00
Gujarat	7,398.53	3,10,000.00	3,17,398.53
Jadavpur	6,48,179.35	7,71,542.00	14,19,721.35
Karnatak	—	5,20,000.00	5,20,000.00
Kerala	—	700.00	700.00
Lucknow	4,400.00	32,500.00	36,900.00
Madras*	1,49,479.75	22,01,001.00	23,50,480.75

\*This includes Centenary grants also.

University	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total
Mysore	—	30,000.00	30,000.00
Nagpur	13,059.52	1,60,000.00	1,73,059.52
Osmania	1,51,028.96	2,30,600.00	3,81,628.96
Patna	1,000.00	2,31,500.00	2,32,500.00
Poona	13,400.00	2,12,800.00	2,26,200.00
Punjab	12,611.00	11,18,000.00	11,30,611.00
Rajasthan	10,202.00	4,92,000.00	5,02,202.00
Roorkee	1,95,473.00	6,50,667.00	8,46,140.00
Saugar	3,025.00	96,500.00	99,525.00
S. Vallabhbai Vidyapeeth	—	36,586.00	36,586.00
S. N. D. T. Women's	—	4,92,322.50	4,92,322.50
Shri Venkateswara	—	3,70,000.00	3,70,000.00
Utkal	3,600.00	5,13,500.00	5,17,100.00
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Total	21,32,885.15	1,42,45,020.37	1,63,77,905.52
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Total for Central & State Universities including Constituent Colleges of Delhi University	1,80,65,445.69	1,65,92,214.12	3,46,57,659.81
Grants paid by adjustment	Non-Plan	10,38,482.76	
	Plan	25,80,065.05	
	Total	36,18,547.81	
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## APPENDIX C (Contd.)

Summary of Grants paid during 1957-58

Non-Plan Projects			
	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total
<b>Central Universities</b>			
Block Grants	1,37,96,738:24	— (1)	1,37,96,738:24
Other Grants paid from Non-Plan Provision	27,986:68	3,58,881:75 (2)	3,86,868:43
Maintenance grant for Constituent Colleges of Delhi University.	14,98,033:00	—	14,98,033:00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,53,22,757:92</b>	<b>3,58,881:75</b>	<b>1,56,81,639:67</b>

## Plan Projects

<b>Development Grants to Central Universi- ties.</b>			
Humanities	1,31,415:26	10,45,558:00 (3)	11,76:973:26
Science	6,84,000:00	1,77,194:00 (4)	8,61,194:00
Technology	1,99,625:34	54,000:00 (5)	2,53,625:34
Constituent Colleges of Delhi University	42,628:00	2,63,694:00	3,06,322 00
<b>Development Grants to State Universities</b>			
Humanities	5,59,885:49	40,27,458:50 (6)	45,87,343:99
Science	46,519:00	23,20,677:00 (7)	23,97,196:00
Technology	15,26,480:68	30,05,884:87 (8)	45,32,365:55
Grant for Centenary		48,61,000:00	48,61,000:00
	<b>31,90,553:77</b>	<b>1,57,85,466:37</b>	<b>1,89,76,020:14</b>

Grand Total for Plan  
& Non Plan  
projects:—

3,46,57,659:81

N. B. (1) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs. 1,48,27,000/-. After adjusting Rs. 10,30,261:76 nP. lying unspent out of the grant paid during previous years, cash payment was Rs. 1,37,96,738:24.

29920.

29

- (2) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs. 3,95,089:43. After adjusting Rs. 8,221:00 lying unspent with the Universities out of previous years, grants, cash payment was Rs. 3,86,868:43.
- (3) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs. 16,79,973:26 After adjusting Rs. 5,03,000:00 lying out of the grants paid during previous years, cash payment was Rs. 11,76,973:26.
- (4) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs 9,77,842:00 After adjusting Rs. 1,16,648:00 lying unspent from previous years, grants, cash payment was Rs. 8,61,194:00.
- (5) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs. 3,12,565:34 After adjusting Rs. 58,940:00. lying unspent with the Universities out of the previous years, grants, cash payment was Rs. 2,53,625:34.
- (6) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs. 55,15,968:04. After adjusting Rs. 9,28,624:05 lying unspent, the actual cash payment was Rs. 45,87,343:99.
- (7) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs. 25,88,196:00. After adjusting Rs. 1,91,000:00. lying unspent, the cash payment was only Rs. 23,97,196:00.
- (8) Actual payment sanctioned was Rs. 53,14,218:55 nP. After adjusting Rs 7,81,853:00, the actual cash payment was Rs. 45,32,365:55.