CHAPTER V

SOURCES OF INCOME

- Sources of Income
- An Aggregate Analysis of Funds
- Comparison of Madhya Pradesh Universities
SOURCE OF INCOME:

In our country, education is a State subject, and the responsibility of financing it has been shouldered by the State Government. For the Universities of Madhya Pradesh, the finances come from various sources:


b. State Government.

c. Fees.

d. Endowments.

e. Other sources.

a. Central Government (U.G.C.),

This source is already discussed in the Chapter on Grant-in-aid.

b. State Government:

This source is also discussed in the Chapter on
Grants-in-aid.

c. Fees:

Apart from Government support to education, the fees from the students constitute a major source of income to the University. The fees collected from the students can be classified into three major categories: (i) Academic fees (ii) Examination fees and (iii) other fees. Academic fees include the fees charged on items like registration, admission, enrolment, tuition, library and laboratory fees paid by the students studying in various teaching departments of the University. Examination fees include the fees charged for conducting examinations in various courses. Examination fees are received from all the regular and private candidates who appear in examinations for various kind of courses. Other fees received by the University include fees charged for migration certificate, transfer certificate, registration of graduates and post-graduates etc.

d. Endowments:

Many individuals, organisations and associations are inclined for various reasons to give liberal gifts for education in the form of money or property. Donations are of two kinds, general and specific. The former are used for general educational purposes and the donor does not
specify the purpose for which they are to be used. In the case of the latter, the funds are to be utilised only for the purpose specified by the donor.

The money is deposited in fixed accounts and the interest received on them or the income from the properties is utilized.

e. Other sources:

These refer to all sources other than those mentioned above. The University provides certain services which are of commercial nature and therefore, admit of getting some revenue from them. It derives income from sources like hostels, buildings, lands, and other properties, publications, fines, etc. Income derived from these sources forms only a small proportion of the total income. Donations and small contributions are included under other sources.
INCOME OF SAGAR UNIVERSITY:

The total revenue of the University which was Rs. 11,48,016 in 1950-51, increased to Rs. 60,35,356 in 1955-56, that is, five times the earlier revenue. But the income in 1960-61 decreased to Rs. 54,59,096.26. Even then it was higher than the 1950-51 level and the rise from the base point was 4.76 times. Again in 1965-66, it increased to Rs. 1,01,13,773.14 which was 8.81 times the initial income. This trend of increase in the income of the University continued till 1975-76. During these twenty-five years the income increased almost 16 times as compared to the income in 1950-51. This general trend of increase in the total income of the University with only one exception in 1960-61 is indicative of the general growth in the revenues of the University.
In order to evaluate the real growth of any enterprise, organization or institution, it is essential to compare the relation to its income. The real progress of an institution in reflected specially in financial matters, when a proper balance between income and expenditure is maintained by the institution. As far as educational institutions are concerned this principle does not apply because they grow rapidly to meet the demands of the community and it is the responsibility of the government to supplement the income of such institutions, keeping in view the growth of the institution and its own resources.

As far as a University is concerned, for this purpose the picture can only be clear if a detailed expenditure the different heads and the income from different resources are separately analysed. With this aim in mind, the information relating to income has been presented here.

The income of the University is mainly divided under three broad categories:

1. Recurring receipts (Part I).
2. Non-recurring receipts (Part II).
3. Debts and deposits (Part III).

Each category involves several subheads. In the following lines, the income under these heads has been presented.
SAGAR UNIVERSITY: INCOME: 1950-51 TO 1975-76

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

α — Recurring
β — Non-recurring
γ — Debts and Deposits (Part III)

FIG: SAGAR - 1
RECURRING INCOME:

The gross income during the year 1960-61 of the first five year plan of the university was Rs. 54,59,096.26 out of which Rs. 24,94,362.52 was the recurring income which was 45.70% of the gross income of the University. Similarly the gross income during 1965-66, 1970-71, and 1975-76 was respectively Rs. 1,61,13,772.14, Rs. 1,23,39,172.13 and Rs. 1,93,54,964.58. The recurring income was Rs. 32,17,435.66 (37.75%), Rs. 42,85,734.56 (34.76%), and Rs. 25,07,230.65 (51.88%) respectively for these years (vide Table No. A-4 & Fig. No. 4a). The detailed head-wise income along with their percentage in reference to recurring income is given in the following paragraphs:

1. General Receipts:

General receipts were 53.23% of the total recurring receipts in 1960-61, which increased to 64.07% in 1955-56. But it suddenly decreased to 50.42% and 34.93% respectively during 1960-61 and 1965-66. It again increased relatively to 46.33% in 1970-71 and ultimately the increases was 53.93% during 1975-76, that is an increase of 5.70% within a span of 25 years. This increase is not significant, in view of the rise in the prices and modernisation of the educational facilities (vide Table No. A-1 & Fig. No. 1).

2. Teaching Departments:

Another sub-head under the recurring receipts is the income from teaching departments. The income was 14.95% of
the total income in 1950-51 which decreased to 8.95% in 1955-56 and again gradually increased to 12.32%, 10.36% and 14.73% respectively during 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71. It was almost during 1975-76 (7.31%). This decrease may appear a surprising phenomenon but a look at the expenditure removes this surprise as expenditure in 51.33% in 1975-76 as compared to 1950-51 (vide Table No. A-1 & Fig. No. 1).

3. Library:

The income in 1950-51 under the head of library was 0.33% which decreased in 1955-56 to 0.17% and again increased in 1960-61, to 0.22% and remained constant during the period of 1965-66. It increased again to 2.27% in 1970-71. In 1975-76 the income increased to 4.61% against an income of 2.59% during 1950-51 but the percentage of income dropped down to 0.19% in the year 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 and Fig. 2).

4. Examinations:

Income from examinations was 22.23% of the total recurring receipts during 1950-51, which dropped to 15.45% in 1955-56. In the next two years i.e., 1960-61, and 1965-66 it gradually increased to 22.93% and 32.59% respectively. In 1970-71 it again dropped by almost 7% and remained almost the same during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 and Fig. No. 1).

5. Hostels:

Income from the hostels was 3.33% in 1950-51 which increased to 7.64% during 1955-56 but thereafter it has
continuously shown a decreasing trend, being 4.27% during 1960-61 and 2.16%, 1.17% and 0.86% in the subsequent years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 & Fig. No. 1).

6. Medical and Sanitation:

The income from medical and sanitation services was 0.59% during 1960-61 and it gradually kept decreasing in the subsequent years with the exception of 1970-71 when it was 0.46% ; the lowest was during 1975-76 when it was 0.21 (vide Table No. A-1 and Fig. No. 2).

7. Buildings:

Under the heads of buildings the highest income was 17.07% during 1965-66 with the lowest of 1.61% during 1955-56. It was 1.75% in 1950-51 and a little more, 1.76%, during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 & Fig. No. 3).

8. Electricity and Coal Supply:

There was an income of 2.57% during 1970-71 from electricity and coal supply. It was 0.82% during 1955-56 touching the lowest during the whole span of 25 years. During 1950-51 it was 2.04% against 1.26% during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 & Fig. No. 2).

9. Transport:

Income from transport was the highest during 1950-51 with a percentage of 1.45% which came down to 0.38% during 1965-66. The income during 1960-61 was 0.75% which showed a decreasing
SAGAR UNIVERSITY: INCOME (RECURRING): 1950-51 TO 75-76

**Figure 3**

- **Y**: Income (10 mm = 1%)  
  - 17  
  - 16  
  - 15  
  - 14  
  - 13  
  - 12  
  - 11  
  - 10  
  - 9  
  - 8  
  - 7  
  - 6  
  - 5  
  - 4  
  - 3  
  - 2  
  - 1  
  - 0

**X**: Year (5 mm = 1 Year)  

- 50-51  
- 55-56  
- 60-61  
- 65-66  
- 70-71  
- 75-76

**Legend**

- 1  
  - Buildings

**Figure 4**

- J: Guest House  
- K: Publications  
- L: University Press

**SAGAR UNIVERSITY: INCOME (RECURRING): 1950-51 TO 75-76**

- **Y**: Income (10 mm = 1%)  
  - 15  
  - 14  
  - 13  
  - 12  
  - 11  
  - 10  
  - 9  
  - 8  
  - 7  
  - 6  
  - 5  
  - 4  
  - 3  
  - 2  
  - 1  
  - 0

**X**: Year (5 mm = 1 Year)  

- 50-51  
- 55-56  
- 60-61  
- 65-66  
- 70-71  
- 75-76
trend during the subsequent years and ultimately came down to 0.16\% during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 & Fig. No. 2).

10. Guest House:

Income from guest house is almost negligible. During 1960-61 it was 0.02\% and during 1965-66 and 1970-71 it was 0.01\% and 0.07\% respectively (vide Table No. A-1 and Fig. No. 4).

11. Publications:

The income from publications was 1.95\% and 1.33\% during 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. During the remaining period it was almost negligible with 0.17\% as the highest during 1955-56 (vide Table No. A-1 and Fig. No. 4).

12. University Press:

The University Press was established during 1935-36. The income was 3.41\% during 1970-71 and 1.92\% during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 and Fig. No. 4).

NON-RECURRING:

The total non-recurring income during the representative years was respectively 8.67\% (Rs. 4,73,519.90), 28.24\% (Rs. 26,94,612.00), 18.62\% (Rs. 22,95,642.33) and 21.47\% (Rs. 3,94,1718.94) of the gross income for the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. (vide Table No. A-4 and Fig. No. Saugar-1).
The total amount and percentage discussed in the following lines are in reference to non-recurring income; it should not be confused with the gross income.

Income under the non-recurring category comes from two main sources, i.e., U.C.C. and State government, particularly for the purpose of buildings, furniture and equipments, books and journals, scholarships and miscellaneous expenditure.

The U.C.C. started giving grants from 1955-56 under two categories, i.e., non-matching and matching grants. Matching grants are those which are given by the U.C.C. only when the State government also agree to given a certain percentage of the total grant as matching grant.

The income from the U.C.C. during 1955-56 was 8.73% and 74.23% for buildings, 7.45% for books and journals, 4.03% for scholarships, and 0.63% for furniture and equipment, while the state government provided 1.73%. During 1960-61 the U.C.C. gave 10.22% while the State government gave 57.02% of which 6.34% was given for books and journals and 5.98% for scholarships, 17.62% for miscellaneous accounts, and the negligible percentage of 1.12% for staff; by U.C.C. and State government which is a very important item for a university in particular and education in general.

The total grant under this section was 17.78% of the total income during 1955-56 which fell to 8.67% during 1960-61, rising
again to 26.34% during 1965-66 and coming down to 21.47% during 1975-76. It was only 18.62% during 1970-71 (vide Table No. A-2 & Fig. No. 5 - 6).

DEBTS AND DEPOSITS:

The percentage of income shown from debts and deposits was 45.63% (Rs. 24,91,313.94), 36.01% (Rs. 36,41,294.22), 46.62% (Rs. 57,46,895.13) and 26.73% (Rs. 49,06,014.00) in the year 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-4 & Fig. No. Sauger 1).

These percentages are the percentages of the gross income and not the percentage of the debts and deposits. The gross income already referred in discussing the recurring income.

The income of the University from debts and deposits was 26.50% during 1950-51, 42.62% and 45.63% during 1955-56 and 1960-61. It was 26.73% in 1975-76. During 1965-66 and 1970-71 it was 36.01% and 46.62% respectively.

Detailed spread under special fund Provident Fund debts and suspense account and loans and advances is shown in Table No. A-3 & Fig. No. 7).

Summing Up:

The highest proportional contribution to recurring income came from general receipts which was 50.48% in 1960-61 and 52.93% in 1975-76. It was less than half in the intervening
two quinquennial years having toward the lowest percentage (24.73%) in 1965-66.

The next source that contributed most after general receipts was the examination fees whose proportion was about 26 per cent in all quinquennial years except 1965-66 when it rose to 32.52 per cent.

The receipts from Teaching Departments came third in order of importance. They fetched above 10 per cent in all the years except 1965-66 and 1975-76 when their proportional contribution was 8.9 per cent and 7.41 per cent respectively. Their highest percentage contribution was in 1960-61 and 1970-71 when it was above 14 per cent.

Among other sources hostels have been contributing a decreasing proportion, which was highest (7.64%) in 1955-56 and the least (0.36%) in 1975-76. This proportion has been higher that that of any of the remaining sources except electric and water supply and buildings which have contributed above one per cent. The proportion of buildings was highest at 17.07% in 1970-71. All other sources have been contributing less than one per cent generally.

Among the non-recurring receipts the State Government has contributed proportionally more than the U.G.C.
The overall picture of the revenue improved greatly from the second to the Fifth Plan. The total revenue of the second plan i.e. (1960-61) was approximately 14.5 lakhs which increased 6.5 times during the Fifth Five Year Plan when the total revenue was Rs. 90.4 lakhs.

This picture shows developing trend of the University. The total income of the University is classified under three categories i.e., (1) Recurring (2) Non-recurring (3) Debts and Deposits. The major portion of the income came from the examinations during 1960-61 followed by the maintenance grant by the Government.

Recurring Deposits:

The gross income during the year 1960-61, of the University was Rs. 14,67,550 out of which Rs. 13,57,550 was the recurring income, which was 93.14% of the gross income. Similarly, the gross income during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 was respectively Rs. 30,65,451, Rs. 61,89,470 and Rs. 90,42,309. The recurring income was Rs. 19,08,555 (63.50%), Rs. 30,80,000 (64.50%) and Rs. 62,68,339 (75.96%) respectively for the three years i.e., 1965-66, 1970-71, and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-8 & Fig. No. Vikram-I). The detailed head-wise income along with the percentage with reference to recurring income is discussed in the following paragraphs.
VIKRAM UNIVERSITY: COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (INCOME)
1960-61 TO 75-76

α — General receipts (Part I)
β — Non-recurring (Part II)
γ — Debts & Deposits

X [B mm = 1 Year]

Y [mm = %]

FIG: VIKRAM-1
(1) **Maintenance Grant**

The government contributed 33.96% during 1960-61 but during the year 1965-66 and 1970-71 this help was reduced to 27.14% and 13.02% respectively. During the year 1975-76 Government was generous enough to the university by giving 34.64% of the total recurring income as grant, which was perhaps given keeping in mind the rising costs in general (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 8).

(2) **Examinations**

The major source of income during 1960-61 was examination fees; 47.51% of the total revenue was realised from students and research scholars as fees, which became 40.90% during 1965-66, and 42.72% during the 1970-71. In these years this source maintained its position as the main source of income. During the year 1975-76 the net amount earned from examinations was Rs. 17,93,336 as against Rs. 17,00,000 in 1970-71. But the present contribution from this source in relation to the total income has suddenly dropped from 42.72% to 26.11% in view of a higher contribution by the Government (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 8).

(3) **Other Fees**

The income from fees other than examinations fee was Rs. 2,36,250, i.e., 16.81% of the total recurring income during 1960-61 Rs. 43,208.00 (3.36%) of the total recurring income. The University records failed to give a proper justification
for it, though the actual number of students increased and the rate of fees remained the same. During 1970-71 and 1975-76 it showed an increasing trend with 16.83% and 18.48%. This increase was actually due to rise in the rate of fees and increase in the number of the students enrolled (vide Table No. A-5 and Fig. No. 8).

There was no income during the year 1960-61 and 1965-66 from affiliation, publication, prizes and medals, scholarships, physical welfare, library, residential quarters and press.

(4) Affiliation and Annual Fee:

Affiliation and annual fee contributed 2.13% and 1.49% in 1970-71 and 1975-76 from colleges (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 9).

(5) Publication:

Publication earned an amount of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 43,430 during the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 which was 0.50% in the year 1970-71 and 0.63% in the year 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 9).

(6) Prizes and Medals:

Prizes and medals contributed a negligible share i.e. 0.08% in the year 1970-71 and 0.02% in the year 1975-76.

(7) Scholarships:

Income under the head was 6.10% during 1965-66 followed by 7.66% and 9.15% during the subsequent years. The total amount during t
year 1975-76 under this head was more than double (Rs. 6,28233) that is the Rs. 3,05,000 in 1970-71. But the increase in percentage was only 1.49% of the total income (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 10).

(9) **Physical Welfare**

Income from physical welfare fee was respectively Rs. 30,000 (0.75%) and Rs. 38,580 (0.56%) during the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 9).

(10) **Library**

Income from library was 0.35% and 0.15% during the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 9).

(11) **Residential Quarters**

Income from residential quarters was 0.38% and 1.66% during the year 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 9).

(12) **Miscellaneous Deposits**

The income from miscellaneous sources was highest during the year 1965-66 with 9.35% of the total income. This reduced itself to almost one third during 1970-71 (3.19%) and 1975-76 (0.53%) (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 10).

(13) **Press**

Income from press was 1% and 1.15% during the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-5 & Fig. No. 10).
(13) Teaching Departments:

Income from teaching departments was 9.72% and 1.35% in the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively.

(14) Hostels:

Income from hostels was 0.67% (Rs. 12,757.00) during 1965-66. In 1970-71 it was 1.16% (Rs. 46,000.00) and 1.14% (Rs. 550.00) during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-6 & Fig. 10).

Non-Recurring:

The total amount and percentage discussed below are with reference to non-recurring income, which should not be confused with the gross income.

The total non-recurring income during the year 1960-61 was 6.26% (Rs. 1,00,000.00); and 36.50% (Rs. 10,96,926.00); 27.43% (Rs. 16,92,470.00) and 8.30% (Rs. 7,59,939.00) respectively for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 of the gross income which has been mentioned earlier (vide Table No. 8 & Fig. No. Vikram-I).

Income from State Government and U.G.C. for development scheme was 100% during the 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1975-76. The highest amount was given during the year 1965-66 (Rs. 10,96,926). In the year 1970-71 the State Government and U.G.C. contributed 72.24% (vide Table No. A-6 & Fig. No. 11).

The income from the other three heads i.e., Chemajali fund, library, and Press was respectively Rs. 3,30,000.00, Rs.
1,05,740.00 and Rs. 34,000.00 in 1970-71. There was no income from these heads during earlier years.

**Debts and Deposits:**

The percentage of income shown from debts and deposits was 8.05% (Rs. 4,97,000.00) and 15.74% (Rs. 14,23,131.00) in the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. There was no income shown under this category in the years 1960-61 and 1965-66 in the University budget (vide Table No. A-7 & Fig. No. 'Vikram- I).

Income under this category was only during the years 1970-71 and 1975-76. Major contribution came from deposits i.e., Rs. 2,41,000.00 and Rs. 10,88,624.00 respectively. The rest of the income comes under advances and loans, which was 36.42% and 15.09% during 1970-71 and 8.84% and 16.67% during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-7 & Fig. No. 12).

**Summing Up:**

The highest proportion of the income came from the general receipts which was 33.96% in 1960-61 and 34.64% in 1975-76. During 1970-71 it was less than 50% of that of the years mentioned above. It was the lowest in 1970-71 (13.02%).

The next source of income after general receipts was examination fee whose proportion was 26.11% of the total income during 1975-76. But the income was higher than general receipts from 1960-61 to 1970-71, when it rose to 47.51%, 40.90% and 42.72% respectively.
The next source of income was from other fees which was 13.48% in 1975-76.

Among the sources hostels, press, affiliation and annual fee which was more than 1% but less than 2%. From all other sources the income was less than 1%, lowest being 0.02% from prizes and medals in 1975-76. Income shown from scholarships was the only exception and gave 9.15% of the total recurring income.

Towards the non-recurring income, State Government has contributed more than the University Grants Commission.

JABALPUR UNIVERSITY JABALPUR :

Recurring Income :

The gross income during the year 1960-61 of the University was Rs. 9,49,255.00 out of which Rs. 7,42,077.00 was the recurring income which was 78.18% of the gross income of the University. Similarly the gross income during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 was respectively Rs. 35,35,067.00, Rs. 28,17,717.00 and Rs. 47,29,191.00. The recurring income was Rs. 13,99,629.00 (91.10%) respectively for the respective years i.e., 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-1 and Fig. No. Jabalpur - I).

(1) Maintenance Grant :

Income from the maintenance grant shows an increasing function as the percentage rose from 13.48% in 1960-61 to 23.85% in 1965-66. It decreased slightly during 1970-71 to
Jabalpur University: Income Comparative Statement:
1960-61 to 75-76

- $\alpha$ - Recurring (Part I)
- $\beta$ - Non-recurring (Part II)
- $\gamma$ - Deposits (Part III)

$Y$ (2 mm = 1%)

60-61 65-66 70-71 75-76
$X$ (8 mm = 1 Year)

Fig: Jabalpur - 1
27.41%. But this decrease in terms of percentage does not give a real picture as the actual amount increased 3.5 times, the total amount being Rs. 30,74,200 in 1975-76 as compared to Rs. 6,00,000.00 in 1970-71 (vide Table No. A-9 & Fig. No. 13).

(2) Teaching Departments:

Income during 1970-71 from post-graduate departments was 3.49% which decreased to 1.44% during 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-9 & Fig. No. 14).

(3) Examinations:

Income from examinations was 53.14% during 1960-61 which decreased to 45.42% during 1965-66. But the actual amount increased to double during this period (Rs. 6,77,654.00). In 1970-71, it shot up to 55.32% in 1970-71 again coming down to 39.44% in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-9 & Fig. No. 13).

(4) M.G. Institute for Languages:

Maintenance grant for the Institute for Languages decreased from 12.53% in 1960-61 to 0.09% in 1975-76. This trend of decrease continued as in 1965-66, it was 7.17%, and 0.33% in 1970-71. In terms of actual amount, it dropped from Rs. 1,00,334.00 to Rs. 7,564.00 (vide Table No. A-9 & Fig. No. 13).

(5) Fees and Other Miscellaneous Receipts:

The income from fees and other miscellaneous receipts also shows a continuous decreasing function. In 1960-61 it was 15.72%, in 1965-66 it decreased to 9.11%, in 1970-71 to 8.78% which
again decreased to 6.07% in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-9).

(6) Capital Receipts:

Under the recurring receipts it is the only other head which shows an increasing function. In 1965-66 it was 0.17% which becomes 1.85% during 1970-71. In 1975-76 income increased almost to double i.e. from Rs. 40,503.00 it became Rs. 93,743.00 (2.26%)(vide Table No. A-9 & Fig. No. 14).

(7) Physical Education:

In 1960-61 the income was 4.24% from physical education. In 1965-66 it increased to 6.25%. But surprisingly decreased to 2.32% in spite of the fact that post-graduate teaching departments was started in this period. In 1975-76 it further decreased to 1.61% (vide Table No. A-9 & Fig. No. 13).

(8) Library:

Income from library was 0.02%, 0.03%, 0.01% and 0.01% in the year 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively, which shows a proportional decrease steadily (vide Table No. A-9).

Non-Recurring:

The total non-recurring income during these years was respectively 21.82% (Rs. 2,07,178.00) and 49.30% (Rs. 17,55,534) for the year 1960-61 and 1965-66. There was no income shown under this category in the year 1970-71 and 1975-76 in the University budget (vide Table No. A-12 & Fig. Jabalpur - I).
JABALPUR UNIVERSITY: INCOME (RECURRING):
1960-61 TO 75-76

A - Maintenance grant
C - Examinations
D - Institute of Language
F - Physical Education

FIG: 13

JABALPUR UNIVERSITY: INCOME (RECURRING):
1960-61 TO 75-76

B - University Teaching departments
E - Capital receipts

FIG: 14
The total amount and percentage discussed in the following lines are with reference to non-recurring income (vide Table No. A-10).

The income for research purposes was 27.60% in 1960-61 from U.G.C. and central Government. It became 24.45% during 1965-66 (vide Table No. A-10 and Fig. No. 15).

Grants from the Government agencies for building was given to the extent of 48.27% of the total income in 1960-61. It was liberally increased to 75.55%. In 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 non-recurring grants was not sanctioned by the Government under any head (vide Table No. A-10).

Debts and Deposits:

The percentage of income shown from debts and deposits was 10.49% (Rs. 3,69,554.00), 22.31% (Rs. 6,22,735.00) and 8.90% (Rs. 4,21,075.00) of the gross income in the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. There was no amount shown in this category in the year 1960-61 in the University budget (vide Table No. A-12 and Fig. No. Jabalpur - I).

Income from deposits and loans was 15.56% during 1965-66 which increased to 21.50% in 1970-71. In 1975-76 it suddenly shot up to 67.92% (vide Table No. A-11 and Fig. No. 15).
Income from special fund was 2.35% in 1965-66, and 38.21% in 1970-71. There was no income during other representative years from this source (vide Table No. A-11 and Fig. No. 15).

Income from refund of advances was 82.09% in 1965-66 and 42.29% in 1970-71. It again decreased to 32.03% in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-11 and Fig. No. 15).

**Summing up:**

The highest contribution came from general receipts which was 49.15% in 1975-76 and lowest in 1960-61 (13.48%).

Examination contributed higher than general receipts from 1960-61 to 1970-71 (53.41%, 48.42%, 55.31%) respectively, which decreases to 39.44% during 1975-76.

Next highest proportion was from other fees and miscellaneous receipts which were 15.72% in 1960-61, and lowest at 6.97% during 1975-76.

Other sources contributed about 1% except capital receipts which was 2.23% (highest) during 1975-76.

Among non-recurring grants U.G.C. contributed more than the State Government in the case of this University.
JIWAJ UNIVERSITY, GWALIOR

RECURRING INCOMES:

The gross income during the representative year (1960-61) of the University was Rs. 27,55,452.00 out of which Rs. 12,46,977.00 was the recurring income of the University which was 45.26% of the gross income of the University. Similarly the gross income during 1970-71 and 1975-76 was respectively Rs. 63,34,544.00 and Rs. 79,14,225.00. The recurring income was Rs. 22,37,255 (36.1%) and Rs. 38,54,520.00 (49.71%) respectively for the representative years i.e., 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-16 & Fig. No. Jiwa - I). The detailed headwise income along with the percentage in reference to recurring income is discussed in the following paragraphs.

(1) Maintenance Grant:

The total income from State Government was 32.08% during 1965-66 which surprisingly came down to 14.42% in 1970-71. Not only did the percentage drop down but even the actual amount given was Rs. 3,29,783.00 as compared to Rs. 4,00,000.00 during 1965-66. Government gave a grant of Rs. 10,29,783 during 1975-76, an increase of Rs. 7 lakhs over 1970-71. But the total percentage of the income was 25.72% (vide Table No. A-13 & Fig. No. 16).

(2) Fee and Examinations:

Income from fees and examinations was Rs. 6,34,627.00 in 1965-66, i.e., 54.90% of the total income. The income increased
JIWAJI UNIVERSITY: INCOME COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT:
1960-61 TO 75-76

\( \alpha \) = Recurring (Part I)
\( \beta \) = Non-recurring (Part II)
\( \gamma \) = Deposits (Part III)

\( Y \) (in lacs)

FIG: JIWAJI - 1
in 1970-71 to Rs. 17,37,100.00, the percentage being 79.29% of the total income. In 1975-76, 77.92% of the total income came from this head. In terms of percentage it decreased by almost 12% but the actual amount increased approximately by 8 lakhs. The picture of the income under this head indicates that University manage almost from its own resources during all the years (vide Table No. A-13 & Fig. No. 16).

(3) **Affiliation Fee**

Income from affiliation fee was 7% during 1965-66 which continuously decreased and become 3.38% and 1.94% respectively during 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-13 & Fig. No. 16).

(4) **Other Receipts**

Income from other receipts was 1.36% in 1970-71 and 1.03% in 1975-76. The income was nil under this head in 1965-66 (vide Table No. A-13 Fig. No. 17).

(5) **Donations**

The income under this head was 6.02% and 1.09% during 1965-66 and 1970-71 respectively. No donation was received in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-13 & Fig. No. 17).

(6) **Interest on Investment**

The University earned 0.86% of the total income from interest in 1970-71. The income increased to 2.36% in 1975-76 (Table No. A-15 & Fig. No. 17).
Non-Recurring:

The total non-recurring income during the representative years was respectively 4.73% (Rs. 1,30,116.00), 12.81% (Rs. 9,11,723.00) and 14.81% (Rs. 11,72,552.00) for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 of the gross income which is given earlier when we are discussing the recurring income (vide Table No. A-16 & Fig. No. Jivaji - I).

The total amount and percentage discussed in the following lines are in reference to non-recurring income.

43.12% (Rs. 3,50,000.00) was from State Government in 1970-71. There was no income during any other representative years (vide Table No. A-14).

U.O.G. provided 96.07% in 1965-66 and 73.03% in 1975-76 for development schemes (vide Table No. A-14 & Fig. No. 18).

Income from buildings, books and departments was 43.73%, 6.66% and 6.49% respectively during 1970-71.

Income from Scholarships was 3.03% in 1965-66 and 26.09% in 1975-76. There was no income in the year 1970-71 (vide Table No. A-14 & Fig. No. 18).

Debts and Deposits:

The percentage of income shown from debts and deposits was 50.02% (Rs. 13,73,359.00), 51.08% (Rs. 32,35,576.00) and 36.46% (Rs. 28,57,753.00) in the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-16 & Fig. No. Jivaji - I).
These percentages are the percentages of the gross income and not the percentage of the debts and deposits. The gross income already referred to in discussing the recurring grant.

There was 100% income from investment in 1965-66 (Rs. 13,79,389.00) which decreased to 32.05% and 72.12% during 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-15 & Fig. No. 19).

Income from Gangaajali fund was 3.34% and 6.95% during 1970-71 and 1975-76. Income from deposits was 6.06% and 6.58% in 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-15 & Fig. No. 20).

Income from advances was Rs. 22,364.00 (2.53%) in 1970-71 which increased to Rs. 4,14,326.00 (14.35%) in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-15 & Fig. No. 20).

**Summing Up:**

The highest contribution to recurring income was from examination fee which was highest during 1970-71 (79.89%) and lowest in 1965-66 (54.90%).

General receipts was next highest with 32.08% in 1965-66 and 26.73% in 1975-76.

Affiliation and annual fee contributed 7% during 1965-66 and 1.94% during 1975-76 which was the lowest.

Among non-recurring receipts State Government contributed nil during 1965-66 and 1975-76. But it has contributed 43.13% in 1970-71 which was only contribution as U.G.C. did not contributed anything.
JIWAJI UNIVERSITY: INCOME (PART III) DEBTS & DEPOSITS: 1960-61 TO 75-76

FIG: 19

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JIWAJI UNIVERSITY: INCOME (PART III) DEBTS & DEPOSITS: 1960-61 TO 75-76

FIG: 20
Recurring Income

The gross income during the year 1965-66 was Rs. 15,05,277.12 out of which Rs. 3,96,116.10 was the recurring income which was 33.55% of the gross income of the University. Similarly the gross income during 1970-71 and 1975-76 was respectively Rs. 43,21,731.05 and Rs. 53,66,473.85. The recurring income was Rs. 21,76,132.67 (50.36%) and Rs. 33,99,056.30 (63.80%) respectively for the representative years i.e., 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-20 & Fig. No. 20). The detail head wise income along with these percentage in reference to recurring income is discussed in the following paragraphs:

(1) Maintenance Grants:

Income from State Government was 32.57% in 1965-66, the total amount being Rs. 2 lakhs. In 1970-71 it was Rs. 4,63,616.00 which is 2.6 times more than in the previous plan. But in terms of percentage it decreased by 1.25% as the income was 21.32% during this plan. Rs. 7,82,946.00 was given by the Government in 1975-76. This amount was 23.17% of the total income (vide Table No. A-17 & Fig. No. 21).

(2) Examinations:

Income from examinations was 63.67% in 1965-66 and 60.48% in 1970-71. But it decreased to 64.75% in 1975-76, while actual amount increased from Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs during 1965-66
and 1970-71 to Rs. 23 lakhs in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-17 & Fig. No. 21).

(3) **Miscellaneous:**

8.5% was earned from miscellaneous sources during 1965-66 in 1970-71, it was 2.75% and 0.33% in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-17 & Fig. No. 21).

(4) **Hostels:**

An income of Rs. 324.00 was received from the Hostels in 1970-71, which is Rs. 23,743.00 in 1975-76 (0.01%) (vide Table No. A-17 & Fig. No. 22).

(5) **Land, Building and Others:**

92% and 1.15% were earned during 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-17 & Fig. No. 22).

(6) **Publications:**

Rs. 2,304.00 was earned from publications in 1965-66 which amounts to 0.26%. In 1970-71 Rs. 12,351.00 was earned that is 0.57% in 1975-76 this income increased to 2% with an amount of Rs. 67,394 (vide Table No. A-17 & Fig. No. 22).

(7) **Press:**

4.94% and 7.35% were earned during 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-17 & Fig. No. 17).

**Non-Recurring:**

The total non-recurring income during the representative years was respectively 33.22% (Rs. 14,384,411.83) and 17.80%
(Rs. 9,55,512.70) for the year 1970-71 and 1975-76 of the gross income which is given earlier when we are discussing the recurring income (vide Table No. 20 & Fig. No. 10fere - I).

The total amount and percentage discussed in the following lines are in reference to non-recurring income.

9.48% and 17.19% were earned from books and journals in 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-18 & Fig. No. 23).

In 1970-71, 6.98% was received for equipments. In 1975-76 this grant increased to Rs. 4 lakhs i.e., 41.86% (vide Table No. A-18 & Fig. No. 23).

47.15% was received for buildings during 1970-71 which decreased to 33.40% in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-18 & Fig.No.23).

In 1970-71, 7.25% was received from miscellaneous sources as compared to 100% in 1965-66. Income from miscellaneous sources was 6.96% in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-18 & Fig. No.23).

Rs. 1,32,155.00 i.e., 8.49% was received for maintenance of staff (vide Table No. A-18).

**Debts and Deposits**

The percentage of income shown from debts and deposits was 18.43% (Rs. 2,03,946.06), 16.36% (Rs. 7,07,180.50) and 19.40% (Rs. 10,41,004.45) in the year 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. 20 & Fig. No. Indore - I).
These percentages are the percentages of the gross income and not the percentages of the debts and deposits. The gross income already referred in the discussing the recurring income.

30.70%, 25.77% and 3.84% were earned respectively during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 from deposits (vide Table No. A-19 and Fig. No. 24).

The income from advances was 69.30% in 1965-66. It decreased to 62.63% in 1970-71. During 1975-76 the income from this source suddenly shot up to 75.38% (Rs. 7,24,643.00); 11.69% and 20.78% of the total income were earned from miscellaneous sources during 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-19 and Fig. No. 24).

**Summing Up**

The highest contribution from recurring receipts was from examination and other fees followed by general receipts.

All other sources contributed about 1%.

State Government contributed more under non-recurring receipts than U.G.C.

RAVI SHANKER UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR

**Recurring Income**

The gross income during the year 1965-66 was Rs. 16,56,647.41 out of which Rs. 13,12,253.00 was the recurring income of the University which was 79.26% of the gross income of the University. Similarly the recurring income during the
years 1970-71 and 1975-76 was Rs. 26,52,946.00 (70.05\%) and Rs. 4,45,971.88 (63.91\%) respectively (vide Table no. A-24 and Fig. No. 27). The detailed headwise income along with the percentage in reference to recurring income is discussed in the following paragraphs.

(1) **Maintenance Grant**

A grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was received in 1965-66 representing 15.23% of the total income. 16.39% of the total income was given by the Government in 1970-71. The amount was Rs. 4,48,000.00. In 1975-76 it was 32.98\% (Rs. 14,72,800.00) (vide Table No. A-27 and Fig. No. 25).

(2) **Examinations**

The income of the University from examinations was (Rs. 9,13,005.00) in 1965-66 and the net amount increased in 1970-71 (Rs. 15,08,770.70) but in terms of percentage of the total income it decreased to 56.87\%. In 1975-76 it was 54.98\% (Rs. 24,99,792.00)(vide Table No. A-25 and Fig. No. 25).

(3) **General Fees**

Rs. 69,682.00 (5.31\%) was earned from general fees in 1965-66. This increased to Rs. 4,23,924.61 (15.91\%) in 1970-71. In 1975-76 it was 3.42\% (Rs. 1,52,655.49) (vide Table No. A-21 and Fig. No. 25).

(4) **Affiliation and Inspection Fee**

Rs. 31,950 came from affiliation and inspection fee during 1965-66 which was 2.43\% of the total income. This amount
decreased to Rs. 28,100.00 (1.06%) in 1970-72. In 1975-76 it was 1.68% (vide Table No. A-21 & Fig. No. 25).

(5) Donations:

The University received donations of Rs. 19,127 (1.46%) in 1965-66 and Rs. 47,017 in 1970-71 (1.81%). There was no income in 1975-76 under this head (vide Table No. A-21 & Fig. No. 25).

(6) Library:

The library gave an earning of Rs. 40,000.00 (3.06%) in 1965-66. In 1970-71 the earning from the library decreased to almost 50%, i.e., it earned Rs. 21,369 (0.90%) and again decreased to 0.10% (Rs. 4,673.11) in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-21 & Fig. No. 25A).

(7) Physical Education:

Earning from physical education was 1.22%, 4.51% and 2.84% during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-21 & Fig. No. 25A).

(8) Teaching Departments:

Income from the teaching departments was Rs. 2,653.00 (0.66%) in 1965-66 which increased to Rs. 26,945.00 (1.02%) in 1970-71 and in 1975-76 it was 1.36% (Rs. 61,150.00) (vide Table No. A-21 & Fig. No. 25A).

(9) Miscellaneous:

An earning of Rs. 14,452.00 (1.10%) came from miscellaneous
sources in 1965-66 and Rs. 13,933.00 (0.71%) in 1970-71, and in 1975-76 it was 0.61% (Rs. 27,387.00) (vide Table No. A-21 and Fig. No. 25-A).

(10) Income from Residential Quarters:

Income from residential quarters was 0.35% and 1.03% in the years 1970-71 and 1975-76. There was no income in 1965-66 (vide Table No. A-21).

Non-Recurring:

The total non-recurring income during the representative years was respectively 16.60% (Rs. 2,75,000.00), 21.95% (Rs. 7,46,375.00) and 16.96% (Rs. 11,35,001.35) of the gross income for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 given earlier (vide Table No. A-24 and Fig. No. 27). The total amount and percentage discussed in the following lines are in reference to non-recurring income:

A development grant of Rs. 2,00,000.00 was received during both the representative years i.e. 1965-66 and 1970-71. In 1965-66, it was 72.73% of the total income, and in 1970-71, it was 26.80%.

In 1970-71 and 1975-76, U.O.C. grant for development was 2.19% and 55.99% respectively, and also the grant for furniture and equipments was 4.02% and 35.87% in the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-21 and Fig. No. 26).
Debts and Deposits:

The percentage of income shown from debts and deposits was 4.14% (Rs. 63,693.93) in the year 1965-66.

Rs. 66,694.00 was received from deposits and advances was during 1965-66. There was no income under this category in 1970-71, and in 1975-76 it was Rs. 13,36,940.20 (vide Table No. A-23).

Summing Up:

The highest contribution among recurring receipts was from examination which was 69.54% in 1965-66 (highest) and 55.98% in 1975-76 (lowest).

General receipts was next to examination. The highest was in 1975-76 (32.98%) and lowest in 1965-66 (15.23%).

General fee was another source of significantly higher receipts, highest being in 1970-71 (15.98%). All other sources contributed negligibly, that is less than 1%.

Among non-recurring receipts, U.G.C. contributed more in 1975-76 while the contribution of State Government was higher during other years.
The total income during 1970-71 and 1975-76 was Rs. 21,84,063.00 and Rs. 34,81,100.00 respectively.

The gross income during the representative year (1970-71) of the University was Rs. 21,84,063.00 out of which Rs. 21,52,617.01 was the recurring income of the University, which was 98.56% of the gross income of the University.

Similarly, the gross income during the year 1975-76 was Rs. 34,81,100.00 out of which Rs. 34,51,614.00 (99.29%) was the recurring income of the University (vide Table No. A-25).

The detailed head-wise income along with their percentage in reference to recurring income is discussed in the following paragraphs:

(1) **Maintenance Grant**:

Government contributed 11.68% and 22.16% during 1970-71 and 1975-76 (Table No. A-25).

(2) **Examinations**:

Income from examination fees was 34.16% and 60.37% during 1970-71 and 1975-76.

(3) **Other Fees**:

From other fees there was an income of 12.70% and 6.15% in 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively.
(4) **Physical Welfare**

Physical welfare fees contributed 1.8% and 2.37% respectively during 1970-71 and 1973-74.

(5) **Income from Interest**

Earning from interest was 1.70% in 1970-71 which increased to 6.03% during 1973-76.

(6) **Publications**

Publications gave an income of 0.45% and 0.63% respectively in 1970-71 and 1973-76.

(7) **Other Receipts and Affiliation Fee**

1.22% was earned from other receipts and 1.25% came from affiliation fee from the colleges during 1970-71.

(8) **Donations**

The University received Rs. 3,000.00 from donations and endowments in 1970-71.

(9) **Receipts from Reserve Fund**

In 1970-71, Rs. 7,50,000.00 was received from reserve fund (*vide Table No. A-25*).

**Non-Recurring**

The total non-recurring income during 1975-76 was 16.01% (Rs. 5,99,636.00), since there was no income from this category to the University in the year 1970-71 (*vide Table A-27*).
U.G.C. and State Government contributed 25.69% in 1975-76 (Rs. 1,51,361.00), 62.17% was granted for building and 9.08% for books and 3.06% was allocated for equipments.

No amount was granted during 1970-71 (vide Table No. A-26).

Debts and Deposits:

The percentage of income shown from debts and deposits was 1.44% (Rs. 31,450.50) and 11.33% (Rs. 4,10,800.00) in the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-28).

These percentages are the percentages of the gross income and not the percentage of debts and deposits. The gross income has already been referred to in discussing recurring income.

In 1970-71 and 1975-76 the deposits show an income of Rs. 26,678.50 (84.83%) and Rs. 46018.00 (11.69%).

Advances show Rs. 4772.00 (15.17%) and Rs. 1,35,680.00 (33.03%) in the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively.

Reserve fund shows an income in 1975-76 of Rs. 2,27,102.00 (55.28%) (vide Table No. A-27).

Summing Up:

The contribution from examination was highest with 84.16% in 1970-71 and 60.27% in 1975-76 from recurring sources, followed by general receipts which was 22.16% in 1975-76 and 11.26% in 1970-71.
Next highest income was from other fees (12.79%) and (6.16%) respectively during 1970-71 and 1975-76. State Government contributed more than U.G.C. among the non-recurring receipts.

**Bhopal University, Bhopal:**

The total income of the Bhopal University was Rs. 17,52,648.00 in 1970-71 and Rs. 47,64,229.00 in 1975-76.

**Recurring Income:**

The gross income during the representative year 1970-71 of the University was Rs. 17,52,648.00 out of which Rs. 17,43,648.00 was the recurring income of the University which was 98.49% of gross income of the University. Similarly, the gross income during the year 1975-76 was Rs. 47,64,229.00 out of which Rs. 40,74,229.00 was the recurring income which was 26.31% of the gross income of the University (vide Table No. A-31). The detailed headwise income along with the percentage in reference to recurring income is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Rs. 17,43,648.00 and Rs. 40,74,229.00 were the amounts of the total recurring income of the University in 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively.

**1. Maintenance Grant:**

Initial grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was given by the State Government in 1970-71 which was 11.47% of the total income. During 1975-76, it was only 7.36% of the total income.
percentage falls is perhaps due to increased income from the examinations (vide Table No. A-29).

(2) Examinations:

An income of Rs. 9,60,443.00 was received from examination during 1970-71 which was 57.15% of the total income from examinations increased to Rs. 28,75,674.00 in 1975-76 which represents 70.59% of the total (vide Table No. A-29).

(3) Sports:

Income from sports fee during 1970-71 was Rs. 16,104.00 i.e., 0.92%. This increased to Rs. 73,397.00 i.e., 1.80% in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-29).

(4) Miscellaneous Receipts:

Income from miscellaneous receipts amounted to 30.46% in 1970-71 (Rs. 5,31,096.00). In 1975-76 Rs. 7,95,759.00 came from miscellaneous receipts which was 19.53% of the total (vide Table No. A-29).

(5) Fees:

0.72% of the income came from fees in 1975-76 (vide Table No. A-29).

Non-Recurring:

The total non-recurring income during the representative years was respectively 0.51% (Rs. 9,000.00) and 14.49% (Rs. 6,30,740.00) for the year 1970-71 and 1975-76 of the gross income which is given earlier when we are discussing the
(vide Table No. A-31).

Rs. 9,000.00 and Rs. 6,90,740.00 were given by U.G.C. in 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. A-30).

Summing UP:

Examination contributed the highest proportion of receipts which was 70.59% in 1975-76 and 57.15% in 1970-71. The next highest source of income was from miscellaneous receipts being 30.46% in 1970-71 and 19.53% in 1975-76.

Then comes the general receipts from State Government which was 11.47% in 1970-71 and 7.73% in 1975-76.

Among the non-recurring receipts, 100% contribution was from the U.G.C.

COMPARATIVE INCOME

The gross income for all the Universities of Madhya Pradesh in 1960-61 was Rs. 78,65,301.26 out of which 69.40% related to Saugar University and 18.52% to Vikram University. Only 12.7% was concerned with Jabalpur University. Thus, Saugar University got the major share of the gross income (vide Table No. A).

During 1965-66 the gross income of Madhya Pradesh Universities was Rs. 22,65,1696.67. This increase of income as compared with 1960-61 was perhaps due to the fact that the number of the Universities increased from three to six. The
income concerned with Saugar University was 44.65%, which was followed by Jabalpur (15.56%), Vikram (13.27%), Jiwaji (12.16%), Ravishanker (7.31%) and Indore (7.04%). The trend for Saugar and Vikram Universities is a decreasing one, as the income decreased from 69.40% to 44.65% and 18.52% to 13.27% respectively for these Universities. Jabalpur University is the only institution which is showing an upward trend in incomes.

In 1970-71 the gross income for the Madhya Pradesh Universities was Rs. 39,30,7671.47. During the last decade it showed an increase of Rs. 1,66,55,964.70. This increase was due to establishment of two new Universities in Madhya Pradesh i.e., the A.P.S. University, Rewa and the University of Bhopal. But Saugar and Jabalpur Universities have shown a decreasing trend in income by 31.36% and 7.17% respectively. Leaving these two, the remaining Universities showed an upward trend (vide Table C).

In 1975-76 the gross income of Madhya Pradesh Universities was Rs. 6,06,41,746.06 which was increase of about 2 crores from 1970-71. Income from all the Universities decreased except that of the Ravishanker University Raipur, and Bhopal University, Bhopal which showed an upward trend (vide Table D).

Saugar University seemed to be the most mismanaged as the per cent of income decreased significantly after 1975. This shortage in income was upto 50% in 1975-76 when compared to the income figures of 1965-66. Income of all other Universities
also decreased during the consecutive years, but the decrease was not as acute as that of the Saugar University.

Recurring Income:

Income under this head comes mainly from examination fees, tuition fee and Government grants (general receipts) which is known as maintenance grants (from State and Central Government).

In 1960-61, 57.90% amount of the gross income was from recurring or direct income of which Saugar University contributed to 55.41% of the total recurring income of M.P. Universities while Vikram and Jabalpur Universities contributed 30.16% and 14.42% respectively (vide Table No. A).

During 1960-61 income from general receipts was 27.96% of the total recurring income of M.P. Universities and 22.30% from examination and other fees. The remaining 5.14% income under this head was from other sources at Saugar University (vide Table No. J, K and L).

The total recurring income by Vikram University in 1960-61 was 30.16% of the total recurring grant of M.P. Universities of which 10.24% comes from general receipts, 14.33% from fees and 5.59% related with other sources (vide Table No. A).

During 1960-61, for Jabalpur University the total recurring income was 14.42% of the total recurring grant of M.P. Universities;
out of which 2.22% comes from general receipts, and 8.30% from fees and 3.39% from other sources. The major share of the total recurring income is obtained by Saugar University during this year, while Jabalpur gets the lowest amount (14.42%). The figure shows that the grant sanctioning agency was biased against Jabalpur University, while Saugar was the most favoured University which received 27.40% as compared to 2.22% by the Jabalpur University. Jabalpur University made special efforts to earn increased income from fees. This gives an impression that the working of Jabalpur University was certainly better than the University of Saugar as already discussed while presenting the income and expenditure of individual Universities in the preceding pages (vide Table No. J, K and L).

The total percentage of the recurring grant was 46.68% during 1965-66 of the gross income of M.P. Universities (vide Table B) followed by 54.62% and 64.40% respectively for 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. B, C and D).

The income for Saugar University (between 1965-66 to 1975-76) was 36.11%, 19.96% and 24.42% respectively for 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76, of the total recurring income. The percentage of income under this category suddenly fell to 19.36% during 1970-71 which again increased to 24.42% in 1975-76. But during both these years income was significantly less than the income of 1965-66 (vide Table No. A, B, C, D).

The income from general receipts was 12.58%, 9.25% and
14.39% during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. The trend of income under this head is similar to the trend of total recurring income. The fees provide 15.61%, 8.19% and 8.16% during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. Here the trend is different as compared to the trend of total recurring income and income from general receipts. The income is increased during 1970-71 by (8.19%) as compared to the income during 1975-76, which was 18.16% (vide Table No. J, K).

Income from miscellaneous sources was 5.14%, 7.93%, 2.53% and 1.33% respectively during the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. Income from this source showed decreasing trend, as it gradually decreased from year to year (vide Table L).

The income by Vikram University was 12.06%, 13.54% and 17.64% during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively of the total recurring income of the M.P. Universities. The trend for this university also remains the same as that of the Saugar University (vide Table No. B, C, D).

The income from general receipts was 4.90%, 2.41% and 6.11% during the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. Revenue from fees under this head was 7.33%, 9.72% and 4.87% respectively for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. Surprisingly the income from fees is significantly higher during 1970-71 (9.72%) (vide Table J, K).
Vikram University earned 5.47%, 5.76%, 6.40% and 6.68% during 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. The trend of income from this source for Vikram University was just reverse to that of Saugar University (Table L).

A share of 13.24% was contributed by Jabalpur University as recurring income of the total recurring income of M.P. Universities during 1965-66 which decreased to 10.20% and 11.07% during 1970-71 and 1975-76. Income from general receipts was 3.82%, 2.73% and 5.33% for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. The University earned 7.36%, 6.04% and 4.53% for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 from fees (vide Table No. J, K). The trend was different from Saugar and Vikram universities. In this case it has gradually decreased.

The trend of the income from miscellaneous sources at Jabalpur University was the same as that of Saugar University. It was 3.33%, 2.06%, 1.37% and 1.21% during the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. L).

The Jiwaji University received an income of 11.90%, 10.65% and 9.90% of the total recurring income of the M.P. Universities, for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. This percentage kept decreasing gradually (vide Table No. B, C and D).

Income from general receipts for the University was 3.78%, 1.54% and 2.65% for the period under consideration i.e. the
year 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. Income from fees was 6.48%, 8.51% and 6.72% for the year 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively. The trend was different from Jabalpur University but similar to Saugar and Vikram Universities (vide Table No. J, K).

The Jiwaji University earned 2.27%, 2.07% and 1.65% of the gross recurring income of M.P. Universities from miscellaneous sources during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. L).

8.32% of the total recurring income was the total income for the Indore University individually during the year 1965-66, followed by 10.14% and 8.66% during 1970-71 and 1975-76 sessions (vide Table No. A, C, & D).

Income from general receipts at Indore University was 1.89%, 2.16% and 2% respectively for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. The trend was similar to all other universities of Madhya Pradesh. Income from fee was 5.75%, 7.04% and 5.60% respectively for 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. J & K).

0.73%, 0.93%, and 1.04%, of the gross recurring income was earned by Indore University from miscellaneous sources during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. L).

Ravishanker University, Raipur earned 12.42% of the total recurring income. During 1965-66 it decreased to 12.36% and
11.47% for 1970-71 and 1975-76 sessions respectively (vide Table No. B, C & D).

General receipts provided a share of 1.89%, 2.09% and 3.78% for the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. Income from fees during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 was 3.72%, 7.15% and 6.58% respectively (vide Table No. J & K).

The recurring income from miscellaneous sources of Ravishankar University was 1.81%, 3.11% and 1.12% of the gross recurring income during 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. L).

The A.P.S. University Rewa was established after 1965-66; hence the data was available only for the two representative years i.e. 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. C & D).

Income from the recurring sources was 10.03% of the total recurring income of the M.P. Universities during 1970-71 and 6.37% during 1975-76; out of which 1.16% and 1.44% during 1970-71 and 1975-76 related with general receipts. The income from fees was 3.43% and 4% for 1970-71 and 1975-76 sessions respectively (vide Table No. J & K).

5.43% of the gross recurring income was earned during 1970-71 by A.P.S. University Rewa of the gross recurring income. Income from this source declined to a very great extent during 1975-76, coming down to 0.94% (vide Table No. L).
Bhopal University was also established after 1965-66. The recurring income was 8.12% and 10.47% of the total recurring income for the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively (vide Table No. C).

Income from general receipts for Bhopal University was 0.94% and 0.77% during 1970-71 and 1975-76. Fees gave an earning of 4.64% and 7.30% respectively for the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. J & K).

The Bhopal University earned 2.34% and 2.30% during 1970-71 and 1975-76 respectively from miscellaneous sources of the gross recurring income of M.P. Universities (vide Table No. L).

The general trend for all the universities of Madhya Pradesh as far as income from recurring sources or direct sources are concerned was decreasing one. The percentage of income gradually decreased during subsequent years, as compared to the income of the base year that is 1960-61. Saugar University showed highest income during all the years as compared to other universities and Indore being the lowest in this respects.

Surprisingly income from general receipts was lowest for Saugar University during 1970-71 as compared to other years. Again Saugar University occupied first place and Bhopal got the last place. Income from fees was lowest during 1975-76 in Saugar, Vikram, Jabalpur, Jiwaji, Indore
and Ravishanker Universities while it was higher than the previous years for Rewa and Bhopal Universities.

The general trend of income from miscellaneous sources among M.P. Universities except Vikram and Indore was a decreasing one. The income in all these Universities showed decreasing trends during subsequent years for miscellaneous sources.

Vikram and Indore were the only two Universities where income from miscellaneous sources gradually showed an increasing trend during subsequent years.

Raipur and Jabalpur Universities are the only exceptional institutions in which the highest income was derived during 1965-66.

The decreasing percentage of income among Universities during the subsequent years seems to be due to the fact that the Government expenditure on economic planning increased substantially and hence drastic cuts were made on budgets pertaining to education. This is clearly visible from the data given here in Table A to D.

**Non-recurring Income**

The total income of M.P. Universities from non-recurring sources was 10.04% of the gross income during 1960-61 (vide Table A). Saugar University earned 60.65% of the total non-recurring income followed by 26.54% for Jabalpur.
University and 12.81% for Vikram University in the year 1960-61 (vide Table No. 4).

Non-recurring income for Saugar University was 41.36%, 32.82% and 42.45% respectively during the years 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76. The position which deteriorated in 1970-71 gradually improved tremendously during 1975-76 in Saugar University so far as the income from this category is concerned (vide Table No. B, C and D).

Vikram University had an income upto 17.09% of the gross income for M.P. Universities in 1965-66 which increased to 24.20% in 1970-71. This decreased to a very low level during 1975-76 (3.09% of the total non-recurring income) (vide Table No. B, C and D).

In 1965-66 the income (non-recurring) for Jabalpur University was higher than for Saugar University (i.e., 27.35%). The years 1970-71 and 1975-76 were such years when no income from non-recurring sources was shown in the budgets of the University (vide Table No. B, C and D).

Jiwaji University had the lowest non-recurring income among all M.P. Universities during the year 1965-66 i.e. 2.03% of the total non-recurring income of M.P. Universities. This income increased to 11.61% and 12.63% during 1970-71 and 1975-76 (vide Table No. C and D).

Indore University had an income of 7.89% in 1965-66 which increased to 20.57% in 1970-71 and again decreased
to 10.39% in 1975-76 of the total non-recurring income of
the M.P. Universities (vide Table No. B, C & D).

Ravishanker University earned 4.23% of the total gross
income during 1966-66 from non-recurring sources, which
increased to 10.67% in 1970-71 and 12.76% in 1975-76 when
compared with the total non-recurring income of the M.P.
Universities (vide Table No. B, C & D).

During the session 1970-71 two new universities came
into existence in the State of Madhya Pradesh, i.e., the
A.F.S. University Rewa and the Bhopal University. The A.F.S.
University Rewa did not show any income from non-recurring
sources in 1970-71 while Bhopal University has earned 0.13%
of the total non-recurring income of M.P. Universities.

In 1975-76 A.F.S. Rewa has received 6.34% while Bhopal
earned 7.44% of the total gross income of M.P. universities
under this head (vide Table No. C & D).

Saugar University has the highest income from the non-
recurring sources as compared to other universities during
decreased from the base year, i.e., 1960-61 (vide Table A).
The lowest income under this category was for Ravishanker
University in 1966-66. This lowest position afterwards was
occupied by the Bhopal University in the year 1970-71, while
A.F.S. University Rewa earned the lowest income during 1975-
76 (6.34%). The Jiwaji University is the only university in
Madhya Pradesh which is showing a constant increase in non-recurring income. The income of this university increased from 2.03% in 1965-66 to 12.63% in 1975-76.

Non-recurring grant and income is mainly used for development purposes of the universities. The decreasing trend of income from this category indicates a low level of efforts in M.P. Universities.

Debts and Deposits:

The total income represented under this head 'debts and deposits' among M.P. Universities constituted 24.93% in 1965-66, 27.59% in 1970-71 and 20.49% in 1975-76. All these percentages are less than the percentage shown in the base year, i.e., 32.05% in 1960-61 (vide Table A, B, C & D).