CHAPTER - II
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION - A BRIEF NOTE

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2.1 INTRODUCTION :-

The pioneer Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857. During the same period Government of India and the Provincial Governments started the practice of giving grants-in-aid to the institutions imparting higher education in the country. The universities came into existence by the Acts of Incorporation passed by the legislature. The powers and the composition of the university bodies were regulated and controlled by the state. But the development and spread of education was left to private enterprises. The Governments not only extended their moral support to the universities but also exercised a general supervision by way of assisting and stimulating the growth of universities. Similarly, Government gave finances to meet universities deficits or occasionally to promote a particular line of development. The entire teaching work of the universities was carried out in autonomous colleges affiliated to the universities. There were few colleges which were established and run by Government themselves. The entire finance of all other colleges were managed on their own private initiative, income derived from students fees and any other income available from time to time. As result of this the universities and colleges grew up as autonomous institutions. They were free to develop their own resources and thus expand and improve their work. But on the other hand universities were not able to secure much financial support from private sources. Fees paid by the students were not sufficient.
to develop and improve their work. Therefore, they had to depend largely on Government grants which were not regularly available.

In India, it has been the custom and practice to treat education mainly as a provincial concern. With the birth of several new universities in the 20th century the Government realised the need of an all India body to keep an eye on co-ordination of efforts and maintenance of academic standards in Indian Universities. In 1945 the Government of India appointed a University Grants Committee consisting of four members. The work of this committee was to advise the Government on grants to be paid to the central Universities. Due to limited personnel and powers the committee did not make any effective contribution to the development of University education and hence its existence came to an end.

After independence, i.e. in 1948 Government of India appointed a University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. This commission was appointed mainly to "report on India University Education and suggest improvements and extensions that may be desirable to suit present and future requirements of the country. The University Education Commission was of the opinion that no university responsible for teaching and research in India could be made even up to the standard without the help of recurrent grants from the centre in addition to their existing resources. The University Education Commission, therefore, recommended the setting up of a Committee or Commission for allocating both recurrent and capital grants to Universities from the centre. The University Education Commission took note of the efforts made by the central and Provincial
Governments to assess the financial needs of the Universities and strongly recommended that "the University Grants Committee of the Government of India be constituted on the general model of the United Kingdom with a full time Chairman and other members who were to be appointed from among outstanding educationists known for their wisdom and integrity. The Ministers of Finance and Education were also to be represented on this body."

The Calcutta University Commission which was established in the year 1917 recommended that there must be co-ordination and co-operation between Universities. On the basis of the recommendation of the Calcutta University Commission, All India conference of Indian Universities was held at Simla in 1924. In this conference it was decided to set-up Inter University Board to represent all the Universities. This Inter University Board came into existence in 1925. While discussing the importance of Inter University Board, the Central Advisory Board for Education said that "the Inter University Board is a purely advisory body and does not possess authority which would enable it to co-ordinate university development in the ways or to the extent which a national system will require." Therefore, they recommended that there should a University Grants Committee under the control of the Central Government and felt that "the financial implications of educational reorganisation may ultimately make it desirable that the Central Government should relieve Provincial government to a large extent of a financial responsibility for University education."  

"The recommendations of Commission, Committees and Constituted bodies / Institutions appointed by the Government of India after
independence for suggesting measures for the improvement of higher education, in general and university education are briefly given as under -

The First University Education Commission (1948) recommended the establishment of the University Grants Commission, new universities to be established on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, establishment of rural universities, education to be on the concurrent list of the constitutions and co-ordination of finance on All India basis by the Central Government. Consequently, the University Grants Commission was established in 1956. 3

2.2 THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ACT, 1956

The University Grants Commission Act 1956 in suitably divided in 4 chapters with 28 sections as modified up to the 20th December, 1985.

Chapter I :-(Sections 1 to 3)

The first chapter gives alongwith only with preliminary short title and commencement - Definitions and Application of the Act to institutions of higher studies other than universities.

Chapter II :-(Sections 4 to 11)

The second chapter covers information about the establishment of the commission. This chapter contains-composition of the commission - Terms and conditions of service of members - Meeting of the commission - Vacancies amongst members or defect in constitution not to invalidate acts or proceeding of the commission - Temporary association of persons with the commission for particular purposes - Staff of the commission - Authentication of
orders and other instruments of the commission.

Chapter III :- (Sections 12 to 19)

This chapter presents - Powers and functions of the commission - Regulation of fees and prohibition of donations in certain cases - Prohibition regarding giving of any grant to a university not declared by the commission fit to receive such grants Inspection - Consequences of failure of universities to comply with recommendations of the commission - Payment to the commission - fund of the commission - Budget - Annual Report - Account and Audit.

Chapter IV (Sections 13 to 28)

This last chapter is meant for miscellaneous - Directions by the Central Government - Returns and information - Right to confer degrees - Prohibition of the use of the word "University" in certain cases - Penalties - Power to make rules - Power to make regulation - Power to delegate - Laying of rules and regulations before Parliament.

2.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION:

The University Grants Commission established in the year 1956 is not only a grant giving body but also a co-ordinating body for academic purposes. The UGC is charged with the statutory responsibility "for the promotion and co-ordination of University education, and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities." The UGC in India is different from any grant agency in any country of the world in one significant respect. It is possibly only in India
that the UGC has been vested with two powers simultaneously. One is the power to provide funds and the other is the power to determine and co-ordinate standards. In other countries like Canada, Australia, USA and West Germany, the power to provide funds is with federal Government but none of these countries have power to deal with determination and co-ordination of standards.

The functions and powers of the UGC of India have been enumerated in chapter III of the Act. "This Act was finally passed by Parliament in 1956 sets forth the power and functions of the Commission Under Article 12 as follows" 4 :-

It shall be the general duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities, and for the purpose of performing its functions under this Act, the Commission may -

a) Inquire into the financial needs of universities.

b) Allocate and disburse, out of the Fund of the Commission, grants to universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act for the maintenance and development of such universities or for any other general or specified purpose.

c) Allocate and disburse, out of the Fund of the Commission, such grants to other universities as it may deem necessary for the development of such universities or for any other general or
specified purpose.

Provided that in making any grant to any such university, the Commis-
sion shall give due consideration to the development of the university con-
cerned, its financial needs, the standards attained by it and the national pur-
poses which it may serve;

d) Recommends to any university the measures necessary for the im-
provement of university education and advise the university upon
the action to be taken for the purpose of implementing such
recommendation.

e) Advise the Central Government or any State Government on the
allocation of any grants to universities for any general or specified
purpose out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated
Fund of the state, as the case may be;

f) Advise any authority, if such advice is asked for, on the establish-
ment of a new university or on proposals connected with the
expansion of the activities of any university;

g) Advise the Central Government or any State Government or uni-
versity on any question which may be referred to the Commission
by the Central Government or the State Government or the
university, as the case may be;

h) Collect information on all such matters relating to university edu-
cation in India and other countries as it thinks fit and make the
same available to any University;

i) Require a university to furnish it with such information as be needed relating to the financial position of the university or the studies in the various branches of learning undertaken in that university, together with all the rules and regulations relating to the standards of teaching and examination in the university respecting each of such branches of learning;

j) Perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may be deemed necessary by the Commission for advancing the case of higher education in India or as may be incidental or conducive to the discharge of the above functions.

2.4 UNSPECIFIED FUNCTIONS -

In Connection with the above sub section from a to j UGC has to perform the following unspecified functions:-

1. Assessment of Universities for Grant Disbursement :-

The UGC releases grants for following purposes -

a. Maintenance

b. Development

c. Specific Purpose

d. General Purpose

All the universities are entitled for the above grants only with the expection that the central universities are entitled to get mainten-
nance grants in full. Other universities are not entitled for them. Therefore, the UGC has to make assessment of university before allocating or disbursing grants to it.

2. Recommending and Advising the Universities:

The UGC acts as a recommending and advising body. But there are some restrictions on the recommendatory functions of the UGC. On the other hand, there are no restrictions on the advisory functions. There are two types of advices, first is the sought advice and second is the unsought advice. The sought advice may be given in connection with the allocation of grants to universities and the unsought advice may be given to those universities only to which the Commission recommends necessary measures for improvement in academic standards.

3. Collection of Data:

UGC is an apex body, in the system of higher education. Therefore, it is expected that all the information should be available with the UGC about higher education in India. Hence, UGC is bound to collect all the necessary information about the higher education not only in India but all over the world. "This informational data can be made available to any university if it desires. The UGC can make a demand on the Universities to furnish any information it needs."

4. Inspection:

As a statutory body, it is obligatory to make the inspection of a university. The method, manner and purpose of inspection is already given in the Act of UGC. The UGC has to inspect in a regular and prescribed
manner. The results of the inspection should be communicated to the concerned university for its opinion. After taking into consideration the opinion of the university the UGC may recommend some action to be taken.

5. Penal Action :-

The University Grants Commission can withhold grants proposed to be made to a particular university in case it does not comply with the recommendations within the time given to it under various provisions of the Act.

6. Staff Appointment :-

The UGC has a right to appoint its own staff subject to the rules made by the Central Government. Commission has a right to ascertain the terms and conditions of service of the employees for the efficient performance of its functions.

7. Committee Appointment :-

The UGC may appoint various committees. It appears that if the problem was of a very complicated nature and required a deeper study or a through probe into its various aspects, recourse for appointing a committee for the purpose was adopted.

8. Other :-

Section 26 of the Act provides that the Commission can frame regulations, among others, on qualifications of teaching of Universities, defining the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of any degree.
2.5 SCHEMES OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION :-

As we are aware of the fact that the responsibility of the U.G.C. is to promote, co-ordinate and maintain of standards of higher education. It plays an important role of mediator between central government and state government and various institutions of higher education. In order to achieve the objectives of promotion, improvement and maintenance of standards of higher education. The U.G.C. has adopted number of the schemes, some of these schemes are the component parts of the New Education policy 1986. Some of the various schemes are summarised as follows :-

1) Development Grants :-

Under this scheme the U.G.C. provides plan and non-plan development grants to the universities and college. The objective of the development grant is to improve the infrastructure and basic facilities in the universities and colleges. But the U.G.C. provides the development grants to the colleges and universities within the framework of norms and condition laid down by the U.G.C. The development grants are generally given for buildings, Books and journals, equipment for laboratories campus development, faculty improvement programme etc.

2) Special Assistance Programme:-

Another important programme of the U.G.C. is the programme of the Special Assistance programme. Under this scheme the U.G.C. is assisting University departments at three levels viz Centre of Advanced Study (CAS), Department of Special Assistance (DSA) and Departmental Research
Support (DRS). The main objective of this scheme is to acquire adequate infrastructural facilities, to enable to attract funds from various agencies and to develop effective international linkages." - 6

3) Committee for Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST):

This scheme was strated in 1983. The U.G.C. provides grants to selected science and Technology Departments in Universities. These grants are given mainly for sophisticated and costly equipment to enable University department internationally competitive.

4) College Science Improvement Programme (CSIP):

This Programme was introduced in 1971. The main objective of this programme is to bring out qualitative improvement in the teaching of science subjects at the undergraduate level in the affiliated colleges. In short “The aim of this programme is to give benefit to teachers, students in regards with subject matter, methods of instructions, syllabi, curriculam, laboratory exercises, workshop, teaching methods etc.” - 7

5) College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme (COHSSIP)

This is the extension of College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) which was initiated in 1974-75. Under this programme the U.G.C. provides grants for introduction of new teaching methods, extension of library services, interdisiplinary programmes, examination reforms remedial teaching and field / project work etc.
6) University Leadership Programme:

This programme was started with a view to promote interactions between the faculties of selected departments of universities with similar developments of colleges affiliated to it. This programme will help to increase the professional competency among the college teachers.

7) Human Resources Development for Teaching and Research:

Originally this programme was introduced by the U.G.C. as Faculty Improvement Programme. The U.G.C. has been providing the grants for various programmes which enable teachers and researchers to keep in touch with modern developments in this field of study and research. The main aim of this programme is to upgrade teachers' professional competence to make them better equipped for maintaining high standards in higher education. In order to attain the above objective the U.G.C. has been giving the grants for the following programmes:

1) Seminars, symposia, Refresher Courses, Workshop etc.
2) Conferences.
3) Strengthening the teaching of English language
4) National Fellowship.
5) Visiting Associateship
6) Guest/Part time teachers.
7) Visiting Professor/Fellows.
8) Teacher Fellowship
9) Research Scientists
10) Minor and Major Research Projects.
11) Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors.
12) Emeritus Fellowship
13) Career Awards etc. - 8

8) Academic Staff Colleges :-

As a component part of New Education Policy 1986, the U.G.C. has started Academic Staff Colleges in various Universities. Academic Staff Colleges are allowed to conduct the following courses.

1) Orientation Programmes :- This scheme was introduced by the U.G.C. in 1987-88 for newly appointed lecturers in universities and colleges. This scheme was initiated for the following objectives
i) to enhance the motivation of the teachers through systematic orientation in teachers in specific subjects and techniques and methodologies.
ii) to improve the quality of higher education
iii) to encourage the teachers to take initiative for innovation and creative work.

Each academic staff college has allowed to conduct five or six orientation programmes of four weeks duration each in a year. 85% of the teachers are invited from the notified catchment area and remaining 15% can be invited from outside the state on all India basis.

2) Refresher Courses :- This programme was started by the U.G.C. in 1988-89. Number of university departments and institutions were allowed to conduct the refresher courses for in service teachers. Each Academic Staff
College is expected to conduct 4 or 5 refresher courses of 3 or 4 weeks duration each year. The U.G.C. is providing 100% grants to Academic Staff College for conducting the refresher courses till today.

9) Autonomous colleges:

An autonomous college is one of the important programmes of the U.G.C. "The scheme of autonomous colleges is intended to give the colleges and its teachers an opportunity to assume full responsibility and accountability for the academic programme they provide, for admissions for assessment of their students". Accordingly autonomous colleges will have the freedom to:

i) Determine its own courses of study and syllabi;
ii) Prescribe rules for admission;
iii) Evolve methods of evaluation and conduct of examination;
iv) While the degree continues to be awarded by parent Universities the name of the college will remain in the certificate.

10) Curriculum Development:

This Curriculum Development scheme was initiated by the U.G.C. in 1986 with a view to:

i) "Review the existing syllabi at various levels"
ii) Suggest measures for modernising courses and restructuring them into units courses and
iii) develop alternative models with emphasis on learning

11) Examination Reforms:-

This programme launches by the U.G.C. in 1974 with a view to improving the reliability, validity and objectivity of evaluation and with a view to bringing about close integration of teaching, learning and evaluation. "The U.G.C. has been emphasising implementation of various measures of examination reforms such as continuous internal evaluation, development of question banks, grading system, semester system" 12

12) Vocational Education :-

In pursuance of the National Education Policy 1986, the U.G.C. has emphasised the need for vocational education at degree level. "For the academic session 1994-95 the U.G.C. was able to sanction courses in 190 colleges and 19 Universities." 13

13) Mass Communication :-

In order to increase the professional competence and communication skills of the teacher and to take education to remote rural and backward area the U.G.C. has given importance in the introduction of Mass Communication and educational technology. "Accordingly during the sixth plan period, the commission had made a provision of Rs 200 lakhs for assisting the universities on a selective basis for mass communication and educational technology."
programmes" - 14

"Telecast of the U.G.C. programmes in higher education titled "Country wide class-room" began on 15th August 1984 on an experiemental mode. Colleges which are within the transmission range of the Doordarshan Kendras have been asked to buy colour TV sets with part assitance from the U.G.C. The response and reaction from the audience has been overwhelming. The entire programme is being montored and would be evaluated so as to improve it and cast it in a higher mould during the 7th plan period" - 15

14) Development of Computer Facilities and Computer Education :-

With a view to Computer's important role in education and research work "The U.G.C. is giving grants since 1970. The U.G.C. gives finance assistance to universities and colleges for installation of computer facilities" "As on 31-03-93 assistance was made available to 112 Universities for establishment of computer centres and to 1420 colleges for purchase of PC/XT" 16 "Grants amounting to Rs 2.35 crores were released to Universities and Rs1.68 to colleges for development of computer facilities during 1992-93" - 17

15) Subject Panels :-

"In order to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facilities the panels of experts in the various disciplines were set up in February 1974".
"The recommendation of these panels go a long way updating and modernizing courses and introducing new dimension in teaching and research" - 18

16) University Science Instrumentation Centres (USIC):-

This programme was started during the year 1976 with the objective of assisting universities to maintain and repair equipment. The other objectives of the programme are - 19

a) To repair and service instruments.

b) To design and fabricate attachment for or modifications to the existing equipment.

c) To return instrument scientists and technicians

d) To develop instrument R and D

e) To provide analytical services by pooling together, major equipment in the different departments under the common instrumentation centre.

The commission has established a standing committee to deal with the various proposals received from the universities for establishing USIC'. Under this programme the U.G.C. provides grants for staff salaries, equipment, workshop, contingencies and building etc. on 100 % basis.

17) Environment Education :-

As per the directives given by the Supreme Court, the U.G.C. has asked to universities and colleges to introduce an environment education as
a compulsory subject at every level of college education. In order to implement this programme the U.G.C. has constituted experts groups on environment education to consider the proposals received from various universities and colleges. "The U.G.C. provides an assistance for the following programmes" - 20

1) Work-shop seminars on Environment Education at P.G.level.
2) Introduction of a special paper on environment Education at P.G. level.
3) Introduction of M.Sc course in Environment Education.
4) Research project on 'flyash Accumulation'

18) National Assessment and Accreditation council (NAAC)

As a programme of action of National Policy on Education 1986 and 1992, the U.G.C. has set up the National Assessment and Accreditation Council in September, 1994 with a view to maintain the quality of higher education and to assess and accredit institution of higher education - "The objectives of the N.A.A.C. are to" 21

1) Grade institutions of higher education and their programmes.
2) Stimulate the academic environment and quality of teaching and research in these institutions
3) Help institutions realise their academic objectives.
4) Promote necessary changes, innovations and reforms in all aspects of the institutions working for the above purpose.

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5) Encourage innovations self-evaluation and accountability in higher education.

19) Scheme for Construction of Girls Hostels

Number of universities and colleges don’t have a hostel accommodation facility for girls. Hence, the enrolment of girls in higher education is comparatively less than the enrolment of boys. Therefore, the U.G.C. has decided to overcome this difficulty by providing special funds for construction of girls hostels from 1995-96. For this purpose the U.G.C. has made a provision of rupees five crores in the plan budget.

2.6 PATTERN OF UGC GRANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGES DURING THE SIXTH PLAN PERIOD :-

The policy of the University Grants Commission during the sixth plan period was aimed at -

a. Improvements of standards and quality of education.

b. Removal of disparities and regional imbalances, in higher educational facilities.

With a view to achieve the above cited objectives the UGC has provided some grants to all Arts, Science and Commerce colleges which fulfil minimum eligibility conditions. The pattern of UGC grants for development of colleges during the sixth plan period was as follows.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Share of UGC grant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6th plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7th plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td><strong>Basic Assistance for College</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Faculty improvement programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including short term teacher fellowship</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Books and journals including book banks</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Essential equipment</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td><strong>Development of Undergraduate Education</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Teaching and Technical staff including professional staff for library</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Books and Journals</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr.No</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Share of UGC grant</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6th plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Equipment including library equipment</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Academic building including extension of library and labs</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Workshop shed and animal house</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Men's Hostel</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Women's Hostel</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Staff Quarters/teachers hostel</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Extension programmes</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Faculty Improvement Programme</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Canteen Building</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Improvement of facilities in the existing hostel</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Remedial Courses</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Health Centre Building &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. A.I.D. Colleges in backward & rural areas and colleges catering the needs of SC/ST students

The share of grants for all items will be the same as for undergraduate colleges except that UGC share will be 75% both
for 6th & 7th plan period for construction of Men's Hostel including dormitory type accommodation.

D. Development of Post Graduate Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Share of UGC grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6th plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Teaching &amp; Technical staff</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Books &amp; Journals including book banks</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Faculty Improvement Programme including teacher fellowship, data collection, field work for preparing research papers</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Equipment including Audio-Visual &amp; reprographic facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Academic &amp; other buildings</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Extension programmes</td>
<td>75%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 2.7 PATTERN OF UGC GRANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITIES DURING THE SIXTH PLAN & SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Share of UGC grant</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6th Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Additional staff, Professor, Reader, Lecturer, Teaching staff, Library staff and Administrative supporting staff for academic programmes</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Equipment (for teaching / research workshop and reprography, etc)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Books and new journals</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Faculty improvement programmes</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Extension programmes and services including related training programmes, continuing education and cultural activities</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Library Building</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Women's Hostel</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.8 THE NATURE OF THE UGC GRANTS :-

The nature of the UGC grants is classified as under.

Assistance (grants) to Arts, science and commerce and multi faculty colleges for the development of higher education during the 6th and 7th plan period.

A. Basic Assistance :-

1. Faculty Improvement Programmes including short-term teacher fellowships.
2. Books and journals including book banks.
3. Essential Equipment.

B. Assistance for the Development of undergraduate education in colleges :-

1. Teaching and technical staff including professional staff for library.
2. Books and journals.
3. Equipment including library equipment.
4. Academic Building including extension of library and labs.
5. Workshop shed and animal house.
6. Men's Hostel
7. Women's Hostel.
8. Staff Quarters/Teachers' Hostel.
10. Faculty Improvement Programmes.
11. Canteen Building.
12. Improvement of facilities in the existing hostels.
13. Remedial courses for weak students.

C. A.I.D. colleges, tribal colleges and colleges in backward and rural areas:-

D. Development of Post graduate education:-
   1. Teaching and Technical staff.
   2. Books, Journals and equipment.
   3. Faculty improvement programme.
   4. Academic and other buildings.
   5. Extension programmes.
   6. Equipment including Audio-visual and reprographic facilities.

E. Additional Programmes for faculty improvements :-
   1. Participation of teachers in international conferences.
   2. Participation of work-shops, seminars etc.
   3. Support for research.

2.9 ORGANISATION OF THE UGC :-

"Constitutionally speaking the University Grants Commission is a statutory body. All its members are appointed by the Union Government in the manner laid down in the University Grant Commission Act." 24 "It is a child of the Indian Parliament which has the power to appoint parliamentary Committees as and when considered necessary to review its activities." 25
"The Interim University Grants Commission as constituted in the year 1953, was to have one whole time chairman and five members, three of whom were to be non-official members and one representative each from the Ministries of Finance and education." 26 The interim University Grants Commission launched its functioning with a part-time Chairman, Dr. Shanti Bhatnagar who was also the Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

"The statutory University Grants Commission was to have nine members including the chairman. Out of the remaining eight members three were to be the Vice-Chancellors, two from among the officers of the Central government and three other Indian educationists of eminence. The chairman was to be a whole-time salaried person, but he was neither to be an officer of the Union Government nor that any Government in the states." 27

This composition of the statutory University Grants Commission differed from that the interim University Grants Commission in the following three respects.

1. Disqualifying condition for the appointment of the chairman;
2. Number of members composing the commission; and
3. The break-up of the members.

In the case of statutory Commission the Chairman was not to be an officer from the Central or State Governments. Similar condition was not attached for the nomination of the Chairman of the interim Commission. The total strength of members in the statutory commission was fixed at nine as against six in the interim commission, including the Chairman in
both the cases. The interium commission was to have three non-official members. But the term 'non-official' was not mentioned in the composition of the statutary commission. A closer look at the University Grants commission Act makes it evident that the new statutes put greater emphasis on (educationist category of members of the University Grants Commission than on officer factors) though they too were not ignored.

"The amendment 1972 raised the total number of the membership of the UGC from nine to twelve. The composition of the University Grant Commission as amended upto 1972 is as follows" 28 -

1. Chairman
2. Vice Chairman
3. Ten other members.

a) Term -

"The term of the Chairman of the Commission is five years and that of the Vice Chairmans and Members is three years only. No person can hold the office of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman or that of any other member for more than two consecutive terms" 29.

b) Appointment -

All the members of the commission (including Chairman and Vice Chairman) are appointed by the Central Government. To make the appointment of the members is great discretionary power of the Ministry of Education and the Government machinery. Normally, what the Ministry of
recommends is accepted by the Government. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman are not officers of the Central Government or any State Government. There are two officers, representing the Government of India, i.e. the Secretary of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. "There are not less than four members who are university teachers at the time of their appointment. Remaining members are appointed from the persons, (i) who have knowledge of, or experience in agriculture, commerce, forestry or industry. (ii) who are members of the engineering, legal, medical or any other learned profession, or (iii) who are Vice Chancellors of University or who, although not teachers of universities, are in the opinion of the central government educationists of repute or who have obtained high academic distinctions. All members are appointed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development." 30

c) Meeting of the Commission

"The commission generally meets once in a month to discuss various matters like allocation of funds to the universities, colleges, development schemes, research schemes, financial matters, administrative matters etc. and takes policy decisions. The policy decisions are implemented by the concerned divisions under the authority of the Secretary and Chairman / Vice Chairman. Generally the commission refers academic matters to the expert committees, and the decisions are taken on the recommendations of the expert committee." 31

Thus, we have made an attempt to study the brief history and the role of the UGC in the development of higher education under five year plan period.
REFERENCES

2. Ibid, P. 221
17. Ibid, P. 28
18. Ibid, P. 14
23. i. Ibid, P. 10
   ii. Ibid, P. 17 to 19
24. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (as Ammended upto 1972) Section 5 (i)

26. Ibid, P. 65


28. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (As amended upto 1972) Section 5


31. Ibid, P. 9