

UGC

BY:-

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(UGC)University Grants Commission

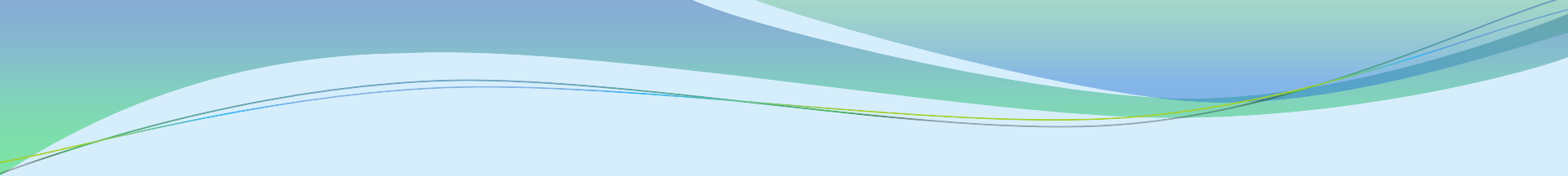
➤ The UGC was first formed in 1945.

In August 1949 a recommendation was made to reconstitute the UGC along similar lines to the university grants committee of the United Kingdom. This recommendation was made by the university Education commission(1948-1949)which was set up under the chairmanship of S. Radhakrishnan “ to report on Indian University education and suggest improvements and extensions.”

- In November, 1956, the UGC became a statutory body upon the passing of the “University Grants Commission Act, 1956” by the Indian parliament.
- In 1994 and 1995 the UGC decentralised its operations by setting up six regional centers at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati and Bangalore.
- The head office of the UGC is in New Delhi.

FUNCTIONS OF UGC

- Promote and co-ordinate University Education.
- Advising Central & State governments on the measures for the improvement of university education.
- For the development of universities and college in India, UGC grants funds from its own resources.
- UGC collects information on university education system in India and compare the same with the education system in other countries.
- UGC initiates the process of conducting UGC NET/JRF through national testing agency (NTA).

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- The national fellowship and teacher fellowship are granted for encouraging research and teaching work.
 - It provides awareness of new innovations and research in teacher education.
 - Monitor academic function of university.
 - Make rules and regulations for the appointment and service of teacher and other staffs in the university and colleges.
 - Work at examination reforms and curriculum development.