

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE 1962-63

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT (THIRD LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND
CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Fifteenth Report (Second Lok Sabha)
of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile
Ministry of Education and Scientific Research**

Technical Education—Part II



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February, 1963/Magha, 1884 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(ii)
INTRODUCTION .	(iii)
CHAPTER I. Report	I
CHAPTER II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government	2
CHAPTER III. Replies of Government that have been accepted by the Committee	24
CHAPTER IV. Replies of Government that have not been accepted by the Committee	38
 APPENDICES	
I. Statement showing the percentage of candidates called for interview out of those who took the examination for undergraduate courses .	44
II. Statement showing the staff position of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	46
III. Statement showing the cadre sanctioned and actual position from 1951 to 1958 in the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur .	47
IV. Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee	48

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1962-63

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* Elected w.e.f. 15th November, 1962 *Vice* late Shri B. J. Singh.

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee present this Twenty-second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Scientific Research—Technical Education—Part II.

2. The Fifteenth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on the 28th April, 1958. Government furnished their replies indicating action taken or proposed on all the recommendations on the 17th October, 1960. The replies of Government were considered by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee, 1960-61, on the 30th March, 1961 who desired that further information in respect of recommendation Nos. 14, 20, 45 and 47 might be called for. Further information on these recommendations was received on the 3rd June, 1961. Clarification was sought in respect of recommendation Nos. 24 and 40. Government furnished further replies in respect of these two recommendations between 20th June, 1962 and 29th November, 1962. Further replies of Government in respect of recommendation Nos. 14, 20, 24, 40, 45 and 47 were considered by the Study Group 'D' of the Estimates Committee, 1962-63 on the 11th December, 1962. The draft Report on action taken on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report was considered by the Study Group 'D' on the 11th December, 1962 and adopted by the Committee on the 30th January, 1963.

3. The Report has been divided into the following four Chapters:—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.

III. Replies of Government that have been accepted by the Committee.

IV. Replies of Government that have not been accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report is given in Appendix IV. It would be

(iv)

observed therefrom that out of 47 recommendations made in the Report 30 recommendations *i.e.* 63:8 per cent have been accepted fully by Government, while 2 recommendations *i.e.* 4:3 per cent have been accepted partly. Of the rest replies of Government in respect of 12 recommendations *i.e.* 25:5 per cent have been accepted by the Committee, while those in respect of 3 recommendations *i.e.* 6:4 per cent have not been accepted by the Committee.

H. C. DASAPPA,

Chairman,

NEW DELHI-1,

4th February, 1963/Magha 15, 1884 (Saka). *Estimates Committee.*

CHAPTER I

REPORT

In para 27 of the Fifteenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) on Technical Education, the Estimates Committee have dealt with the shortage of teaching staff in the Delhi Polytechnic Institute. One of the reasons for the shortage given to the Committee was that the recruitment of the gazetted staff being through the Union Public Service Commission, procedural delays were involved. In evidence the Committee were told that the Union Public Service Commission was not agreeable to treat as valid the panel of selectees recommended by them beyond the period of six months. The Committee recommended that the Government should take up the question of treating the panel of selectees as valid for a period of twelve months or even a longer period with the Union Public Service Commission.

The Government have stated in reply that the information furnished to the Committee during evidence regarding the limitation of the period of six months for which the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission were valid was not correct. The Union Public Service Commission had pointed out to the Ministry of Home Affairs in a communication, that the duration of the reserve list was not limited to any specific period but was governed by the requirements and merits of each case. The Committee further understand that the Ministry of Home Affairs have made certain suggestions to the Union Public Service Commission about the period for which the reserve lists prepared by them should be treated as valid. *The Committee hope that early decision would be taken in the matter.*

The Committee would also like to emphasise that a witness should furnish correct information to the Committee during evidence. In any case, when a copy of evidence is sent to the witness for correction he should make sure that the information furnished by him is factually correct and while returning the copy, he may point out that there has been a mistake in his evidence which needs to be corrected.

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN FULLY ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Sl. No. (as in Appendix XIV to the 15th Report)	Reference to Para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusion	Reply of Government
1	2	3	4
2	4	In respect of the post-graduate course, the Committee understand that there were only 94 students on the roll of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur in the year 1957-58 against the modified capacity of 600 seats. Since the Institute has been specially designed and equipped for higher research in engineering and to help the technological institutions with the supply of qualified teachers, the present position regarding the number of post-graduate students in the Institute is a matter of concern. The Committee suggest that the question of shortage of students in post-graduate courses may be examined in detail and suitable steps taken to induce more students to take up post-graduate courses. Offering liberal scholarships and recognition of post-graduate training are the ways by which more students can be attracted for post-graduate work.	The entire question of post-graduate education in Engineering & Technology is being looked into by a Committee appointed by Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker, Secretary to Govt. in this Ministry and Director-General, Scientific & Industrial Research. The report of the Committee is expected to be received by the end of this financial year (1960-61) and Government will, on the recommendations of the Committee, take steps to ensure that (i) the courses are run efficiently in the various institutions in the country and (ii) the facilities created for such courses are fully and effectively utilised. It may be pointed out that there can not be a sudden increase in the number of post-graduate students, and the great demand for engineers and technologists induces many to accept immediate employment instead of undertaking

further studies. Nevertheless there has been an appreciable increase and enrolment for post-graduate work in the Kharagpur Institute (courses and research) has increased to 300 students.

It has also been decided to award post-graduate scholarships to all students joining the Institute for advanced studies as against the provision of scholarships to 50% students.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960]

3 5 .
In view of the fact that only a small number of candidates who appeared at the entrance examination conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur qualified in accordance with the standard laid down and that the authorities of the Institute had to pick up students who had not qualified themselves at the entrance examination with a view to filling in the available number of seats, the Committee suggested that the matter should be examined in detail with a view to ensure that adequate number of suitable candidates are forthcoming for admission.

3
The situation described here is due mainly to the general decline in the standard of science teaching in High Schools and Intermediate Colleges. The Government and the University Grants Commission are paying special attention to the improvement of standards in science in schools and colleges and it is hoped that the position will improve before long. The Board of Governors of the Institute is being requested to make a detailed study of the problems vis-a-vis admissions to the Institute with the help of the Academic Council with a view to determining if any changes are necessary in the admission examination held by the Institute.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960]

4 6

The Committee have observed that while the largest number of candidates nearly 38 per cent (869) had appeared for entrance examination, during the year 1955-56, from the contiguous States of the West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, only 104 candidates were selected for admission, i.e. 24 per cent of the total number of selectees. As against this, 214 candidates i.e. nearly 49 per cent had been selected from the States of Delhi, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh out of the total number of 435 candidates selected for admission. From the rest of the States in India 117 candidates i.e. nearly 27 per cent were selected. The total number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes was 108 out of which 49 candidates were selected for admission and 28 actually took admission. Although, the entrance examination to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur is being held all over India, there is a marked disproportion in regard to the number of candidates admitted to the Institute from different regions. The Committee suggest that the reasons for this marked disproportion may be analysed in detail with a view to see whether a more even distribution is possible without in any way, sacrificing the principle of merit.

An analysis made state-wise of the position in respect of the following is given at Appendix I.

- (a) facilities for higher technical education i.e. seats per 10,000 people.
- (b) percentage of candidates taking the Kharagpur entrance examination who were called for interview.

The analysis in respect of various States excepting Delhi reveals many points. Delhi has a high concentration of educated people within a small area as compared to any other State and therefore it is only natural that a larger proportion of students from Delhi compete in the entrance examination. Further, Delhi till recently was the only State which offered a pre-engineering course i.e. the course preparatory to engineering education at degree level. Bombay, Mysore and Madras have more facilities for higher technical education within their own areas and therefore fewer students from those States sit for the entrance examination. Uttar Pradesh with a high population has comparatively less facilities for higher technical education and therefore more students from that State compete in the entrance examination.

The above trends are fairly constant and short of fixing State quotas for admission, which the Academic Council of the Institute does not advocate, there seems to be no way of bringing about an even distribution of the seats among the different parts of the country. The fixing of State quotas contravenes the principle of merit and also leads to a lowering of efficiency. Nevertheless, now that the other three higher technological institutes have started functioning and facilities have been provided in all States for first degree courses, an overall picture of the admissions made to all the four Institutes is necessary. Such a picture could be obtained only after the next 3-4 years when all the Institutes have been fully established. Government is of the view that admissions on merit through competition is the best method of maintaining the high standards aimed at at the Central institutions.

As regards Scheduled Caste students, a high percentage of the seats are reserved for them in the Institute. Adequate concessions are extended to such students in the matter of admission.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960]

Attention is drawn to comments on para 4 of the Report.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960]

The Committee note with concern the drop in the number of admissions during the year 1956 as compared to the year 1955. They would like to stress again that suitable measures should be taken to ensure that the number of post-gradu-

ate students increased progressively from year to year.

6 8

The Committee were told that the high percentage of failures or wastage in the years 1956 and 1957 in some of the post-graduate courses, viz., Technical Gas Reaction and High Pressure Technology, Transportation, Engineering, Applied Geology, Exploration Geophysics, Advanced Broad-casting, Farm Machinery and Power, was probably due to the abandonment of those courses, prematurely, by students who, in the meantime, had secured some employment. The Committee consider this rather unfortunate and recommend that the position about failures of wastage in different courses offered by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, especially in the post-graduate courses should be analysed in detail and remedial measures taken to arrest this trend.

The actual figures of number of students admitted to and number of students who passed out of the post-graduate courses are given below. Percentages are misleading due to the small numbers involved:

Subject	Year of admission	No. admitted	No. passed out
Technical Gas Reaction and High Pressure Technology	1955-56	5	3
Transportation Engg.	do-	7	4
Applied Geology	-do-	8	4
Exploration Geophysics	-do-	6	3
Advance Broadcasting	-do-	6	3
Farm Machinery & Power	1956-57	1	—

The wastage is mainly due to the fact that students who did not receive scholarships after admission left. They must have secured employment. Some students also got scholarships for studies abroad and therefore left the courses.

As already stated, the Thacker Committee which is currently looking into the entire question of Post-graduate Education is expected to suggest measures necessary for an effective utilisation of the facilities. Government propose to increase the value of the scholarships as also the number of such scholarships. That should help to reduce the wastage.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960]

Please see comments on recommendation 6 of the Report.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960]

The Committee noticed that during 1956 the number of students in about seven post-graduate courses did not exceed a couple of students. The Committee were told that with the coming up of more developmental projects in the country, more students would be attracted towards post-graduate studies for bettering their future prospects. The Committee hope that conscientious efforts will be made towards that end. Lack of publicity, specially about future prospects may be one of the reasons of paucity of students. Steps may, therefore, be taken to remedy this.

The Committee suggest that the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur may examine the feasibility of awarding scholarships on the result of the Entrance Examination held every year for admission to the Institute in order to avoid the strain and expenses consequent upon the holding of two examinations.

The number of students appearing for the admission test runs to several thousands. The valuation of this large number of answer scripts is always a rush job which has to be completed within a limited time. The main intention of this test is to lay down a minimum standard in respect of general education from the point

of view of admission to the Institute and evaluate the prospective candidates on that basis. For the award of scholarships, however, the evaluation of merit is much more important. It also involves a higher degree of selectivity. These can be ensured only if the number of candidates to be tested is limited and the test is done after the admissions have been made to the Institute. Nevertheless, the Institute is re-examining the matter in the light of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

[*Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960*]

12 The Committee feel that the amount spent on the buildings is excessive. They suggest that, in future, construction of costly prestige buildings should be avoided and stress should be on simplicity in design and purely utility aspect only.

Government agree with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee that in future construction of costly prestige buildings should be avoided and the stress should be on simplicity of design and purely utility aspects. The Government would, however, like to point out that the general approach in the matter of construction of buildings has always been to put up permanent buildings of utility.

[*Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960*].

14 16

The Committee were informed that some of the foreign experts to be posted in the Institute at Bombay had already arrived and were temporarily posted at Kharagpur for the time being. The Committee are glad to learn this. They hope that the experience gained at Kharagpur would be fully utilised for establishing the remaining Higher Technological Institutes in the country, more economically.

[Further information called for by the Committee.]

It may please be stated if the experience gained by the foreign experts at the I.I.T. Kharagpur was taken advantage of by Government in setting up the new technological Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 76-EC-II/58, dated the 4th April, 1961.]

15 18

The Committee recommend that the Governing Body of the Delhi Polytechnic may be delegated more powers to avoid frequent references to the Ministry in its day to-day working.

No comments.

[Ministry of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/68-T. 1 (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960]

Government have taken advantage of the experience of foreign experts at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and other Institutes in India in planning and setting up the new Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur.

[Ministry of S.R. & C.A. O.M. No. 12-30/61-T.1, dated the 3rd June, 1961]

The Government agree in principle with the recommendation of the Estimates Committee regarding the delegation of larger powers to the Governing Body of the Delhi Polytechnic. The new College of Engineering and Technology which is being established at Delhi has been set up as an autonomous society with full powers to implement the scheme. This College will take over the degree courses conducted at present at the Polytechnic. The question of revising the constitution and powers of the Governing Body of the Delhi Polytechnic

which, on the full establishment of the College, will only deal with diploma and certificate courses, is under consideration of the Government.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.1, (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960].

16 The Committee understand that the Governing Body of the Delhi Polytechnic has prepared a scheme for the development of the Institution under the Second Five Year Plan which is under consideration of the Central Government. The estimates of cost appear to be excessive. The Committee suggest that these should be reviewed by the All India Council for Technical Education to see how these can be suitably reduced specially by reducing the cost of construction of additional buildings which should be simple in design. In view of the general shortage of engineering and technical personnel in the country, the Committee recommend that the scheme may be finalised and implemented at an early date so that the intake of students may be increased to the proposed revised capacity.

17 The Committee are of the opinion that the proposed bifurcation of degree courses from the

10 The development plan prepared by the Governing body of the Delhi Polytechnic has had to be modified owing to various reasons. The important reasons are (a) the limitation of space for development at the present site of the Delhi Polytechnic, (b) the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education that degree courses should be provided separately and not with diploma and certificate courses at the same institution and (c) the offer made by the U. K. Government to assist in the establishment of a College of Engineering and technology at Delhi which will provide facilities for degree courses as also for advanced studies in engineering. Instead of expanding the Delhi Polytechnic for all courses and then separating out the degree courses, Government have decided to establish immediately a college of engineering and technology at a new site as a residential institution. This college will receive

diploma/certificate courses in the Delhi Polytechnic should be effected as soon as possible, so that both degree courses and the diploma/certificate courses may develop independently.

It is, however, a matter for consideration whether a separate degree college is necessary or whether the three courses (Diploma, Certificate and Degree) can run simultaneously in the same Institution with additional facilities.

18 21 In view of the fact that additional courses like Cost and Works Accounts Parts I & II, Office Equipment Institute of Bankers, Parts I and II, Chartered Accountants Part II, Secretarial Assistants, Inspectors of Cooperatives

assistance from the Government of U. K. in the form of equipment and expert professors. The value of the equipment is £.2,50,000 and the services of 10 professors will be made available to the college. The College has been registered as a society and the first admissions are expected to be made in 1961. The estimates prepared by the Board of Governors of the College are under the consideration of the Government. It will be ensured that the buildings of the College are of simple and economic design.

At the Polytechnic, part-time National Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have been started to enable those who have passed the National Certificate examination of the All India Council for Technical Education to improve their qualifications while in employment.

In view of the starting of the College of Engineering & Technology, and the gradual transfer of degree courses from the Delhi Polytechnic to the new College, the development plan of the Polytechnic for diploma and certificate courses is being reviewed.

[Ministry of S.R. & C.A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.1, (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

Government agree that emphasis should be laid on the development of engineering and technological courses. After degree courses have been transferred from the Polytechnic, the institution will be developed on a large scale

and Salesmanship would be started in the Delhi Polytechnic in its Commerce Department, the Committee are of the opinion that there should be more emphasis on the development of engineering and technological courses.

for diverse courses in engineering and technology at the diploma and the certificate levels. Part-time courses in engineering will also be organised. Part-time courses like Cost and Works Accounts, etc., are proposed to be undertaken only according to needs. These courses will not require any extra expenditure on buildings as the existing class-rooms, library etc. will be utilised outside the normal working hours of the Polytechnic.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960].

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Regarding the existing degree course in Commerce in the Delhi Polytechnic, the Committee suggest that it should be conducted by the Delhi University instead of by the Polytechnic to facilitate more admissions to engineering courses.

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Government have already accepted this recommendation and admissions to degree courses in Commerce have been stopped with effect from 1959.
[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960].

21

The Committee were informed that students securing less than 60 per cent marks were advised not to apply for B.E. Courses and during the year 19th June 1957, no student securing less than 68.5 per cent marks in Intermediate Science was called for interview for unreserved seats. In view of this

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The plan for the new College of Engineering and Technology provides for an annual intake of 250 students to various degree courses as against the present admission of 140 students.
[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960].

difficult situation, the Committee suggest that Government should take early steps to increase the number of seats for engineering courses in the Delhi Polytechnic.

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The Committee are surprised to learn that out of 42 seats reserved for educationally backward States, only 17 and 9 were filled in during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively and the rest of the seats had been treated as unreserved seats. From the available figures of admission to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1955-56, the Committee understand that sufficient number of candidates were forthcoming from educationally deficient States. The Committee consider this unfortunate and suggest that Government should investigate the reasons for non-utilisation of these reserved seats and review the procedure of inviting applications from students belonging to educationally backward States and take suitable measures to see that the allotted quota is not wasted in this manner, but is fully utilised. It should also be examined whether all the High Schools in the States concerned are being notified about these reserved seats and whether proper publicity is given in regional language papers.

Due publicity was given to the reservation of seats for educationally backward states through newspapers. The advertisements were issued by the Polytechnic for this purpose.

As a result of the expansion of technical education facilities in the country, there is no State which does not have its own facilities for the basic engineering subjects viz. Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering. Therefore, there is no need hereafter to reserve seats in these subjects for any State. Reservation of seats in other fields like Chemical Engineering and Textile Technology will, however continue for some States, which have no facilities in them. The State Governments concerned will be asked to give wide publicity to the arrangements made at the new College. As suggested by the Estimates Committee, the State Governments will also be requested to disseminate this information among students at the high schools.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960].

23 The Committee understand that 20 per cent of the total number of seats in the Delhi Polytechnic were reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes. From the figures of actual admissions the Committee observe that very few students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes were taking up engineering and technological studies in the Delhi Polytechnic. The Committee consider this as rather unsatisfactory and suggest that Government should now take proper steps to encourage Scheduled Castes/Tribes students to take up engineering and technological studies.

25 28 Regarding the low scales of salary, the Committee are glad to learn that Government had decided to revise the salary scales in the Delhi Polytechnic and make them more attractive from the point of view of qualified persons.

27 30 The Committee understand that the Delhi Polytechnic had been experiencing some difficulty in securing services of part-time teachers from various Government or semi-Government departments. The Committee suggest that Government should examine the procedural difficulties which were coming in the way

Adequate steps have already been taken to attract Scheduled Castes/Tribes students to Engineering and Technology courses. Various concessions such as scholarships, relaxation of academic standards for admission, upper age limit etc. have been extended to them.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960.]

Government note with pleasure that the Estimates Committee has welcomed the decision of the Government to improve the salary of teachers at the Polytechnic.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960.]

There are no procedural difficulties in the way of government employees being permitted to do part-time teaching work at educational institutions. If the employees concerned is willing and the head of his Department comes to the conclusion that such part-time assignment in educational institutions will not in-

of Government Engineering departments in permitting some of their officers to give part-time instruction in the Delhi Polytechnic, provided that this can be done without detriment to their normal duties.

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The Committee recommend that Government should take necessary steps early to vacate the premises occupied by the Inspector-General of Police, the Regional National Savings Officer, the Railway Claims Office and the Industrial Training Centre in favour of the Delhi Polytechnic. Alternatively, the question of shifting the Polytechnic itself to some wider area outside but near about Delhi, preferably near a site of industry, should be examined.

terfere with his normal work, there is nothing in the Government rules and procedures that will hinder the arrangements.
[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960].

The premises occupied by the Inspector-General of Police, Delhi, have been handed over to the Polytechnic and the premises occupied by the Industrial Training Centre are likely to be vacated soon. Efforts are being made to secure the use of other premises referred to by the Estimates Committee.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960.]

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The Committee observe that during the last three years, only Rs. 18,39,076 had been spent out of the budget grant of Rs. 42,00,800 under non-recurring expenditure. The Committee were informed that the shortfall in expenditure was due to procedural delays involved in procuring the equipment through the Director-General of Supplies & Disposals and also due to uncertainties of delivery by manufacturers and suppliers. The Committee were surprised to learn that indents placed by the Delhi Polytechnic in the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 for certain types of equipment had not been fulfilled even in the year 1957-

The remarks of the Committee have been noted for guidance and compliance.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

58. The Committee regret to observe the recurring unhealthy feature of the budget grants not being utilised fully due to some reason or other. This also indicates the necessity of preparing the budget estimates more realistically. The Committee suggest that the authorities of the Delhi Polytechnic should take effective steps to place indents of equipment sufficiently in advance in future to ensure that the indented equipment was made available at the time when it was required.

33

39 The Committee suggest that the feasibility of appointing a non-official as the Chairman of the Government Body of the School of Town & Country Planning may be examined.

34

40 The official who was deputed by the Ministry of Finance to serve as a Member on the Board of Governors of the School of Town and

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee regarding the appointment of a non-official as the Chairman of the Governing Body of the School has been examined. Government is of the view that in the initial stages of the establishment and development of the School, it will be an advantage if an official of the Ministry occupies this position. In the constitution of the Board, it has been ensured that the various interest concerned with Planning and Architecture are adequately represented.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

Government has accepted the recommendation and has appointed the Assistant Financial Adviser attached to the Ministry as the re-

Country Planning, continued to serve till December, 1956, when he retired. The Committee understand that the Ministry of Finance had not appointed any representative on the Board of Governors thereafter. The Committee are of the opinion that a representative of the Finance Ministry should be on the Board in view of the fact that the funds of the Society are entirely financed by the Government of India.

41 From the date of registration of the Society i.e. the 11th September, 1956 till the 10th September, 1957, the Board of Governors met only twice although they are required to meet at least once in every three months under Rule No. 11(i) of Rules and Regulations. The Committee consider this rather unfortunate. There is no point in making elaborate Rules and Regulations, if they are not to be observed.

46 The Committee were informed that the question of recognising the Diploma awarded by the School of Town and Country Planning by the Central Government was considered by the Assessment Board of the All India Council for Technical Education and that the matter had been referred to the Special Committee. The Committee feel that the matter of granting recognition to the Diploma Course of the School of Town and country Planning should be

representative of the Ministry of Finance on the Board of Governors.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960].

Steps have been taken to ensure that the rules and regulations are duly observed. In 1959 the Board held 5 meetings and this year the Board has already held 3 meetings up to June, 1960.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

Government have since recognised the Diploma in Town and Country Planning awarded by the School for purpose of appointment to superior posts and services.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960.]

expedited in view of the fact that the first batch of six students was due to pass out in 1958.

39 47

The Committee observe that emphasis was given to several aspects of Town Planning, whereas Rural Planning was practically non-existent. The Committee recommend that Government should take early steps for introducing a course in Rural Planning.

The Memorandum of Association of the School states that the School will prescribe and conduct courses of training in all aspects of rural, urban and regional planning. The syllabus prescribed by the School have been drawn up keeping this objective in view and the courses include training in Rural Planning. The students are given three problems on Rural Planning for project work during the course.

The School has also undertaken Rural Development projects and has prepared master plans for the development of villages. Assistance was given by the School to the Development Commissioner of Delhi Administration in conducting socio-economic and physical surveys of villages.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

44 55

One of the reasons given by the Secondary Education Commission for the slow progress in the field of Technical Education was that there had not been sufficient coordination and cooperation between the different depart-

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Ministry has succeeded in the setting up of State Boards of Technical Education in all States. The various departments concerned with technical educa-

ments of Government. The Committee observe that this is the condition even now to some extent.

tion and training in the States are represented on the Boards. This has led to better cooperation and coordination than in the past.

At the centre, the Ministry of Labour and Employment which is responsible for training in vocational trades is represented on the All India Council for Technical Education. The All India Council for Technical Education is also represented on the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades.

The present position in respect of coordination and co-operation between these two bodies is more satisfactory than when the Secondary Education Commission submitted its report.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960).

It seems that the scheme of Technical Schools has not evoked sufficient interest in many States. The Committee suggest that the reasons for this may be ascertained and the States which have not so far taken sufficient interest in the scheme may be persuaded to do so.

According to the revised Second Five-Year Plans of the States the following provision has been made for the establishment of Junior Technical Schools in the various States:—

West Bengal	...	11
Bihar	...	2
Kerala	...	9
Uttar Pradesh	...	3
Punjab	...	3
Madhya Pradesh	...	7
Madras	...	3
Andhra Pradesh	...	3

In addition, Pondicherry and Manipur have provision for one school each.

With a view to securing economy, it has been decided that Junior Technical Schools should be set up in the future as adjuncts to polytechnics. It is expected that a much larger number of schools will be provided for by the various States in the Third Five Year Plan. The question of setting up schools in the Third Five Year Plan in the States which have not so far shown interest in the scheme is being taken up with the State Governments concerned.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

[Further information called for by the Committee.]

The result of taking up the question of setting up of Technical Schools in the Third Five Year Plan in the States which have not so far shown interest in the scheme of establishment of Technical Schools, may be intimated.

L.S.S. O.M. No. 76-EC11/58, dated 4-4-11961]

8 States showed interest in the scheme during the Second Plan. Three more states viz., Assam, Gujerat, Mysore, have included Schemes in the Third Plan for the setting up of such schools as adjuncts to the Polytechnics. Maharashtra has supported the establishment of one such school by a private agency during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Among the Union Territories in addition to Pondicherry establishing one school during the Second Plan, Delhi has made provision for such schools during the Third Plan. The over-all picture for the Third Five Year Plan is that

new schools will be established by the various States and the Union Territories.

[Ministry of S.R. & C.A. OM. No. 1230/51 T.I. dated the 3rd June, 1961].

There appears to be some misunderstanding in regard to the question of coordination between the National Council for Vocational Training and the All India Council for Technical Education. Arrangements for coordination do exist. As already stated, each organisation is represented on the other. In addition, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, which is concerned with the National Council for Vocational Training is also represented on the All India Council for Technical Education. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, which is concerned with the All India Council for Technical Education, is in turn represented on the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades.

At the regional and district levels, Secretary of the Regional Committee, the All India Council for Technical Committee, the All India Council on State Council for Vocational Training and the Director General of Resettlement and Employment of the Ministry of Labour is represented on the Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

The Committee were informed by the representative of the Ministry that the Ministry of Labour had set up the National Council for Vocational Training and that there was no coordinating authority for the functions of the National Council for Vocational Training and the All India Council for Technical Education. The Committee consider this rather unfortunate. The Committee feel that the various stages of education and training are inter-related in such a manner that real development is not possible without close co-ordination, especially when the subjects are being dealt with by more than one Ministry. The Committee are of the view that there should be some agency in the Government of India which should be in a position to take an overall and comprehensive view of the various aspects and stages of technical training imparted by the different Ministries, making it possible for trainees to derive the maximum benefits of the schemes without much additional cost. *Prima facie* there is scope for rationalisation standardisation and integration of existing training facilities. In this connection, the Committee would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation contained in paragraphs 107 and 108 of the 55th Report on the estimates of the Ministry of Defence.

47 59 The Committee suggest that the feasibility of transferring the training programme of the Labour Ministry to the new Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, under the All India Council for Technical Education and to secure better overall coordination, should be examined.

It is requested that the position in respect of recommendation 47 in particular may be examined in the light of the Comments on the recommendations 45, 46 and 47 received from the Ministry of Labour and the final reply of the Ministry may be furnished at an early date.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 76-SC-II/58, dated 16-4-1962].

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is under examination.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1961].

The matter is still under consideration.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A. O.M. No. 12-30/61-T1, dated 3-6-1961].

"The programme of the Labour Ministry covers the training of skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and craftsmen in Industrial Training Institutes established by that Ministry, the training of instructors for the Industrial Training Institutes and apprenticeship training in workshops, factories etc. As such, it is considered appropriate that the Ministry of Labour should administer the programme in collaboration with the State Governments and other organisations concerned."

"All educational programmes for technical personnel (except in the field of agriculture and medicine) are at present administered in the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. on the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). Arrangements for the training of workers to acquire higher qualifications for

supervisory posts are also made by this Ministry in institutions providing normal educational courses at the diploma and degree level. Coordination is achieved by having a representative of this Ministry and a representative of the AICTE on the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades established by the Ministry of Labour and by having a representative of the Ministry of Labour on the AICTE.

"The broad division of responsibilities is that wherever the objective of a programme is to develop manual skills, the Ministry of Labour handles the programme; on the other hand, any programme which has a substantial educational content, becomes the responsibility of the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs. These arrangements have worked satisfactorily and Government would, therefore suggest that they may be continued."

[Min. of S.R. & C.A. O.M. No. 12-30/61-T1,
dated 20-6-1962].

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Sl. No. as in Appendix XIV to the 15th Report	Summary of Recommendation/Conclusions.	Reply of the Government
1	2	3
1	The Committee were informed that the original plan of the Sarkar Committee in respect of the capacity of the Higher Technological Institute in the Eastern Region was modified due to the following reasons:— (i) Inadequacy of financial provision at the time of the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, in the year 1951 due to high prices. (ii) Unemployment prevailing among the engineering graduates at the time of the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. The second reason offered seems to indicate that proper appreciation of the requirements of the technical personnel during the Second Five-Year Plan was lacking. The Committee consider that looking to the amount that the Gov-	While it is true that in 1950-51, the plan was modified to provide for a total enrolment of 1800 (1200 for the under-graduate courses and 600 for post-graduate courses and research) as against 3000 proposed by the Sarkar Committee on account of the reasons given to the Estimates Committee, subsequent events led to a further modification of the plan of the Institute and the decision that there should be a total enrolment of 2000 (1600 for the under-graduate courses and 400 for post-graduate courses and research). A number of new institutions were established by the State Governments and Private Societies all over the country and post-graduate courses were also started in a variety of subjects at some selected institutions. The increasing demands of technical personnel were thus met to some extent by this expansion and it was, therefore, decided that the Higher Technological Institutions established

ernment is spending on the Institute, the number of students is quite small. They feel that vigorous steps ought to have been taken to see that the best use was made of the facilities provided.

8 10 The Committee were given to understand that industrial undertakings in public sector did not derive adequate benefit of research facilities available at the Institute and showed some diffidence in collaborating and participating in the matter of research problems. Taking into consideration the potentiality of the various

by the Central Government should restrict the total enrolment in each of the Institutes to 2000.

It is submitted that the best use has been made of the facilities at the Kharagpur Institute and high standards have been maintained. It will be of interest to note that the Reviewing Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Willis Jackson, Director of Research, Metropolitan Vickers, Manchester has suggested a reduction in numbers in order that high standards may be maintained at the Institute. A detailed review made by the Engineering Personnel Committee of the requirements for technical personnel for the 2nd Plan and the various measures taken by the Central Government in consultation with the Planning Commission to expand technical education all over the country have indicated that the correct size of the Kharagpur Institute should be for an enrolment of 2000 students.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.) dated the 17th October, 1961].

As suggested, the various industrial undertakings will be kept informed about the research facilities available at the Institute and the types of research in progress from time to time. It has, however, to be ensured that educational Institutes like the Kharagpur Institute do not lay undue emphasis on day to day development

research departments of the Institute in rendering research service to Government Departments, the Committee suggest that problems like the manufacture of special varieties of Steel, Gas Turbines, cheaper type of refrigerators suitable to Railways etc., should be entrusted to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur by Government. At the same time, the Committee feel that Government should examine the feasibility of keeping all the important industrial undertakings, both public and private, well posted with details of research equipment available at the Institute and also the nature of research problems being tackled at the Institute from time to time.

10 12

The Committee observe that the total number of students in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur had increased by 24.7 per cent during the years 1954-55 to 1956-57; while the corresponding increase in the number of Academic, Technical and other supporting staff was 27 per cent., 64 per cent and 52.6 per cent. respectively.

These figures are revealing. The Committee feel that the increase, more especially in the category "other supporting staff" was disproportionate to the increase in the number of stu-

problems of industry. The main function of the Institute is to train personnel and to advance the frontiers of fundamental knowledge in the various fields. Governments have set up a chain of National Laboratories and Central Research Institutes to deal with all types of industrial problems and the role of educational institutions in this matter is necessarily restricted.

[*Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.I. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960*].

The academic staff at the Institute has been sanctioned after taking into account the needs of the various courses offered by the Institute. Each post-graduate course requires at least two teachers, one of whom has to be a Professor. For the under-graduate courses, the norms laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education in respect of staff-student ratio, namely, 1 teacher to 10 students, has been adopted. On this basis, the Institute should have 337 teachers on the academic staff for the approved activities. The staff in position in 1958-59 was only 245. Appendices II and III.

dents. The position as it existed in the year 1956-57 shows that there was one teacher for every seven students, two technical men for every 13 students and one man on the supporting staff for every 3 students. In comparison with the standard laid down by the Sarkar Committee, the strength of staff in the Institute is excessive. The Committee suggest that the entire position should be carefully reviewed so as to reduce the strength of staff to actual requirements or alternatively to increase the admission of students to the original figure contemplated by the Sarkar Committee, so that *per capita* expenditure can be brought down.

The number of students for each post-graduate course has to be limited to 8 because a staff member cannot supervise the work of more than 4 students for their dissertation[thesis.

Regarding the technical staff for research activities, the appropriate ratio of scientific staff to technical staff should be of the order of 1 to 4. Therefore, for teachers engaged in research, the technical staff should eventually be approximately 600. The actual number is only 257.

The bulk of the supporting staff comprises of what was previously known as Class IV staff. A large number of them is required for security, maintenance and municipal work of the estate. The ministerial staff has been sanctioned on the same scale as applies to government departments.

The standards proposed in the Sarkar Committee in 1945-46 were tentative and in the very nature of things, it would not be visualized at that time what responsibilities would devolve on the Institute, particularly in regard to the maintenance and security of the campus. It may be mentioned that the Sarkar Committee itself in para 44 of its Report stated:

"It should be clearly understood that the estimates are purely tentative and should be regarded as only general indications. With the growth of research activities the recur-

ring expenditure may be expected to increase." Again in para 39 the Committee stated that it could only make an approximate forecast. All the staff for the Institute has been sanctioned after a detailed scrutiny of the needs of the Institute in various spheres.

It may be mentioned that normally a technical or scientific institution requires a higher ratio of teachers than an institution giving general education. Thus the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is a comparable institution, has a pupil teacher ratio of 1:4. A University like Oxford, where there is provision for both Scientific and Technical as well as general studies, the ratio is about identical. By the same standards, the Kharagpur Institute should have 458 teachers.

[*Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.I. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960.*]

The pay scales prescribed for teachers at the Institute are in accord with those recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education for technological teachers all over the country. The question of a comparison between these scales and the scales offered by industry for persons possessing similar qualifications does

The Committee were told that to attract the best talents in the country to the teaching profession, it was necessary:—

(a) to have good scales wherein maximum can be reached without hurdles, higher start being provided for special qualifications.

(b) to rehabilitate teachers socially by restoring the prestige and respect for the teaching profession that used to be given to them in the past.

The scales of pay appear to be on the high side, and it is a matter for examination whether they would suit the conditions of this poor country. The salary scales of technical and non-technical staff should not be out of proportion to the salary scales of similar staff elsewhere. The justification for these high scales, perhaps lies in the fact that the private sector is offering such or even better scales of pay to the technically qualified persons. Unless, therefore, correspondingly high scales of pay are offered in the public sector, it would be difficult to attract talented persons for such jobs. The position should, therefore, be carefully examined in consultation with the private sector to arrive at an equitable solution which will ensure that the best talent will be forthcoming for such institutions in the public sector without making the cost prohibitive. As regards other conditions of service, etc., the Committee understand that the Board of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur was competent enough to make necessary changes in the existing rules etc.

not arise. The latter are very much higher. Even with the existing pay scales, the position regarding the vacancies and recruitment made in previous years may be seen at Appendix III which is self-explanatory.

[Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-125/53-T.I. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960].

13 In view of the important role that science and technology have to play in the rapid industrialisation of the country, the Committee hope that the original target of 3000 students for the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur would be gradually attained. They also hope that by hard work and steadfastness of purpose, this pioneer Institute will attain and maintain a very high standard to justify the claim of being the "Massachusetts Institute of Technology" of India.

As already explained, on account of the expansion of the existing institutions and establishment of new institutions throughout the country and in the interests of maintenance of high standards at the higher technological institutes, the Government have decided that the four higher technological institutes should ultimately have an enrolment of 2000 students in each—1600 at the first degree level and 400 for advanced courses and research. A larger enrolment (3000 students as proposed by the Sarkar Committee in a different situation) is not only likely to affect the standards adversely but also requires a large additional financial outlay. The institutions are completely residential and therefore provision has to be made for the housing of students, teachers and other staff.

[Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.I. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960].

20 In view of the fact that different universities and Boards in the country are having different standards of examination, the Committee feel that it might not be possible for the Admission Committees to equate relative merits of applicants seeking admission to the Delhi Polytechnic. Stating reasons for not holding a competitive examination for admission to the Polytechnic as at Kharagpur, the representative of the Ministry stated that there was the diffi-

Admissions for degree courses are regulated by the Delhi University to which the Polytechnic is affiliated. The proposed College of Engineering and Technology will also be affiliated to the University. The possibility of having a common admission examination for the College and the higher technological institutions is being examined.

[Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.I. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960].

culty of providing hostel facilities to students who might turn up in large numbers if competitive examinations were held by the Polytechnic. The Committee are not satisfied with the reasons given by the Ministry. They suggest that the Government should take steps to hold an open competitive examination for admission to different courses in the Delhi Polytechnic.

[Further information called for by the Committee].

The result of the possibility of having a common admission examination for the proposed College of Engineering and Technology at Delhi and the other higher technological institutions may be intimated.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 76-EC-II/58, dated 4-4-1961).

The College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, is affiliated to the Delhi University and, therefore, the admissions will be regulated by the Admission Committee of the Delhi University. For the year 1961-62, it has been decided to admit students to the College on the basis of the marks obtained in the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination.

The Common Entrance Examination being held for admission to the 1961-62 academic session will cover for the present only the four Indian Institutes of Technology. On the basis of the experience gained by these institutes, other institutes such as the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, will decide whether it will join in the Scheme, subject of course to the agreement of the University.

[Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-30/61-T.I., dated 3-6-1961].

26 While on the one hand the Delhi Polytechnic was facing acute shortage of staff, the Committee understand that permanent members of the staff of the Delhi Polytechnic are permitted to apply for two permanent positions outside in a year. The Committee were informed that a permanent senior Lecturer in the scale of Rs. 500—30—800 was selected by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for appointment to a post carrying the salary scale of Rs. 1300—1800. The Committee do not quite appreciate the policy of the Governing Body of the Delhi Polytechnic in laying down a general practice of permitting the permanent members of the staff to apply for two permanent positions outside in a year, especially in view of the paucity of trained teaching staff. The Committee feel that this is encouragement to the flight. The Committee hope that Government will consider the matter of flight of technical teaching personnel and evolve a policy for the future guidance of all departments under their control.

28 The Committee gathered an impression that several buildings of the Delhi Polytechnic, housing its departments, workshops and laboratories, had been constructed spasmodically as and when a need was felt for additional accommodation. The Committee found that there

In the matter of flight of technical teachers, Government have decided that the competent authorities concerned may, while considering individual applications for outside jobs, balance the interests of the state *Vis-à-vis* the necessity of avoiding hardship to an individual. Government feel that these arrangements ensure that adequate discretion is given to the administrative authorities to hold the balance even between the interest of the institutions and the desire of an individual teacher to better his prospects outside. Government hope that the discretion will be applied with judgement and not mechanically. It has also to be remembered that a disaffected and unwilling teacher can injure both discipline and academic standards.

[Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.I. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960].

The buildings constructed for the Polytechnic have been sited in accordance with the master plan prepared by the architects of the C.P.W.D. on account of the limited space available, the master plan naturally could not provide for large open spaces, etc.

was absence of coordinated planning of the Polytechnic campus as a whole which had resulted in its haphazard growth. The Committee also gathered an impression that the workshop, laboratories and drawing rooms were congested and needed more space. The Committee are of the opinion that the Delhi Polytechnic campus needs replanning.

31

The Committee suggest that the Library of the Delhi Polytechnic should also be kept open during such extra hours and also on Sundays and public holidays as would enable students to take its advantage outside the normal working hours of the tutorial and practical classes.

35

After the degree courses are shifted to the new College it will be possible to make more space available to the laboratories and workshops.
[Min. of S. R. & C. A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T.I. (Pt.), dated 17-10-1960].

The Library of the Polytechnic is now kept open on week days from 8 A.M. to 8 A.M. and on Saturday from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Since the Polytechnic is not a fully residential institution like the Kharagpur Institute, the Library is not kept open on Sundays and other holidays. Effect will be given to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in the new College which is proposed to be a fully residential institute.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1961].

32

The Committee suggest that adequate steps should be taken to encourage students participation in games by acquiring more play-grounds to meet the normal additional requirements of the total number of students of the Delhi Polytechnic and that the existing play grounds should be kept in serviceable condition through the year.

36

It has not been possible to secure more play-grounds to meet the additional requirements of the polytechnic. This problem will, however, not arise at the new College where ample provision has been made for playgrounds and other students amenities.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

36 The Committee note that the salary scales in the School of Town & Country Planning are even higher than those prevailing in Universities and other high grade engineering and technological institutions in the country and suggest that they should be suitably reviewed to bring them in conformity with the pay scales in other sister institutions.

Government is of the view that any lowering of the scales of pay will result in difficulties in the recruitment of staff. As it is, the School has been experiencing such difficulties. It may be stated that the All-India Council for Technical Education which has examined the question of salary scales of teachers of technological institutions has recommended that for institutions doing post-graduate work there should be provision for appointment of professors in the senior scale Rs. 1,800-1,800 and that the scale of Assistant Professors should be Rs. 600-1150. The scales of pay at the School are in conformity with these recommendations of the All India Council.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

The annual expenditure per student was high in the initial states of the establishment of the School. The School is now training students for Delhi University degree in Architecture and the total student enrolment at the School is 397. On the basis of the provision made for recurring expenditure for 1960-61, viz. Rs. 4,81,000, the expenditure per student works out to little more than Rs. 1,200 per annum which is quite reasonable.

37 44 The Committee observe that the annual expenditure per student in the School of Town & Country Planning during the year 1956-57 was Rs. 5,900. On the basis of the budget estimates for the year 1957-58, sanctioned by the Board of Governors, the probable expenditure per student works out to Rs. 9,900 per annum. Besides the quantum of direct expenditure incurred by the School out of the grant of the Central Government the Committee understand that students sponsored by State

Governments were in receipt either of a stipend of Rs. 100 p.m. or the deputation pay. The Committee are of the opinion that the annual expenditure incurred per student is on the high side and suggest that suitable measures should be taken to reduce it.

40 48

Referring to the small number of students in the School of Town & Country Planning, the representative of the Ministry told the Committee that it was due to the fact that it was not fully developed having no building of its own. The Committee were also told that the standard of Diploma Course in the School of Town & Country Planning was the same as the standard of the M. Tech. Course conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and that the latter was not conducting a course of the type of the Intensive course conducted by the former. The Committee are not convinced with the reasons stated by the representative of the Ministry especially in view of the fact that even a fairly developed institution like the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, having a similar post-graduate course in Regional Planning (Town and Country Planning) leading to the degree of M. Tech. was experiencing great dearth in the number of post-graduate students. The Committee are not convinced about the justification for running a separate institution of the type of the School of Town and Country Planning with all

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

The importance of planning is growing steadily. There is an increasing awareness of that everywhere. As a result the response from the students for joining the School has also increased. The increasing enrolment of student year by year is given below:—

Course of Study	Number of students on the School's roll in each year					
	1956-1957-1958-1959-1960					
	57	58	59	60	61	
1. Diploma course in Town & Country Planning (Two years course)	7	13	8	12	21	
2. Intensive course (one year course)	2	5	6	*Nil	*Nil	
3. Diploma course in Housing (one year course)	—	—	—	11	8	
	9	18	14	23	29	

* Intensive course was abolished from 1959-60 session and in its place the Diploma Course in Housing was introduced from the same year.

its separate paraphernalia for a single post-graduate course. The Committee, therefore, suggest that Government should examine the feasibility of conducting the post-graduate course in Town & Country Planning as one of the post-graduate course in the Engineering and Technological College proposed to be established in Delhi. The feasibility of introducing a diploma course at Kharagpur and other Technological Institutes, besides a degree course in this subject, should also be examined.

[Further information called for by the Committee].

While the figure of students enrolled in the School of Town and Country Planning, is shown as 397 in the reply to recommendation 37, the number given in reply to recommendation 40 is 29. It will be appreciated if the apparent discrepancy is reconciled and the revised replies to the two recommendations is sent urgently.

(L. S. S. D. O. No. 76-EC. II/58 dated the 10th November, 1961).

Since the Estimates Committee visited it, the School has introduced a post-graduate course in Housing. A post-graduate course in Landscape Architecture is also contemplated. At a specialised school of this kind it is easier to undertake intensive research work and to add to the courses as may be required for various development projects under the Five Year Plans.

The cooperation of the Institute of Town Planners (India) is also available at Delhi on account of the headquarters of the Institute being located here. For a large country like India, a number of centres for training in Planning is necessary. Government, therefore, propose to continue the School and to expand the scope of its activities as and when required.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

The apparent discrepancy between the figures given in our replies to recommendations 37 and 40 is explained by the fact that in the former case, i.e., recommendation 37, the figure of 397 which represents the total student-enrolment includes all the students studying in the school in the various courses viz., Town Planning, Housing, Architecture, Rural Housing etc. The figure of 29 as the student enrolment shown

against recommendation 40 is restricted to the students studying the Town Planning and Housing Courses only.

The break-up of the enrolment is as shown below:—

[a] Bachelor of Architecture Course	141	
[b] National Diploma in Architecture	214	368
[c] Rural Housing Course	13	
[d] Diploma Course in Town and Country Planning	21	29
[e] Diploma Course in Housing	8	

397

The figure of 397 which is the sum total of all the course is shown in recommendation No. 37. The figure of 29 which is the total of the enrolment for the courses in Planning and Housing is shown against recommendation No. 40.

[Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 12th December, 1961].

41 The Committee were told by the representative of the Ministry that the building of the School of Town & Country Planning was in the process of construction in the Indraprastha Estate at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,46,429. The Committee suggest that Government might utilise that building with suitable additions and alterations for the proposed Engineering and Technological College in Delhi.

As already stated, Government propose to continue the School and expand its scope of activities. In any case, it would not have been possible to make use of the buildings of the School for the proposed new College of Engineering and Technology which requires a much more extensive area and many more buildings. [Min. of S.R. & C.A., O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960].

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Serial No. (as in Appendix XIV to the 15th Report	Reference to Paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/ Conclusion	Reply of the Government	Comments of the Committee
I	2	3	4	5
24	27	Regarding the problem of recruitment of the gazetted staff through the Union Public Service Commission, the Committee were told by the representative of the Ministry that the Union Public Service Commission was not agreeable to treat as valid the panel of selectees recommended by them beyond the period of six months. The Committee suggest that Government should take up the question of treating the panel of selectees as valid for a period of 12 months or even a longer period with the Union Public Service Commission.	The Estimates Committee has already been informed* that the information given regarding the limitation of the period for which the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. are valid is not correct. (Ministry of S. R. & C, A. O. M. No. 12-125/58-71. (Pt.) dated the 17th October, 1960).	Please see Chapter I.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The period for which the panel of selectees made out by the U.P.S.C. is treated as valid may kindly be stated.

(L.S.S.D.O. No. 76-ECII/58 dated the 16th August, 1962).

According to a letter written by Secretary, U.P.S.C. to the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 25th August, 1959 "the compilation of reserve lists, the duration for which they are to be treated as valid and other cognate matters are matters for the Commission itself to decide. The duration of the reserve list is not limited to any specific period, but is governed by the requirements and merits of each case."

(Ministry of S. R. & C. A. D. O. No. 5-41/59-T.I, dated the 15th September, 1962).

It may be intimated whether the Government have taken up with the U.P.S.C. the question of fixing the period for which the reserve list should be treated as valid, and if so with what results.

(L.S.S.D.O. No. 76-EC/62 dated the 31st October, 1962).

A reply has been received from the Ministry of Home Affairs that that Ministry have taken up the matter with and made certain suggestions to the Commission in this regard. Comments from the Commission on these suggestions are awaited.

(Ministry of S. R. & C. A. D. O. No. F. 5-41/59-T.I dated the 29th November, 1962).

The Assistant Educational Advisers in charge of Regional Offices represent the Central Government on Managing Committees of non-Government institutions situated within the jurisdiction of the Regional Office. The Committee understand that the Assistant Educational Adviser in charge of the Eastern Regional Office was representing the Central Government on Managing Committees of 32 aided institutions situated within his region. The Committee feel that it is a formidable task for a single officer to be on Managing Committees of such a large number of institutions. The Committee are not sure whether he can do justice to his work with such a heavy work load. The Committee suggest the existing procedure of nominating the same official representative on various governing bodies/Managing Committees of institutions receiving grants-in-aid may be revised and suitable non-officials may be appointed in their places.

Whenever Government gives grant to an institution, a condition is prescribed that the institution shall have on its Management Committee a representative of the All-India Council for Technical Education in addition to a representative of the Central Government. The All-India Council for Technical Education nominee is a non-official. The Regional Officer represents the Central Government. The responsibility and work of the Regional Officers are heavy and the officers, therefore, have been asked to attend only important meetings of the Managing Committees or those meetings when matters of direct interest to the Central Government are being considered. The nomination of the Regional Officers on the Managing Committees enable the Government to have first-hand knowledge of the working of the institutions and the way they are managed. Government is also in a position to give advice and suggestions to the institutions in their development. In view

The Committee feel that the purpose of nominating a representative of the Government on the Managing Committees of non-Government institutions namely to gain first-hand knowledge of their working is not likely to be achieved by his attending only 'selected and important' meetings of such institutions. They suggest that the matter may be examined *de novo* with a view to achieving the underlying purpose more effectively.

of the fact that the Central Government makes large grants to the institutions, Government consider that it is necessary to continue the existing arrangement of nominating the Regional Officers on the Mangling Committees of the institutions.

(Ministry of S. R. & C. A. O. M. No. 12-125/58-T(Pt.), dated the 17th October, 1960).

While the Regional Committees have been useful so far in securing the co-operation of contiguous States forming a region in pooling all the knowledge of the region as a whole and in the matter of giving practical training for students of one State in another, the Committee feel that there is no justification for this additional tier, with the establishment of the State Boards of Technical Education with more or less similar functions, in most of the States. Moreover, the State Boards are fully representative bodies, having members drawn from Industry, Commerce, Universities, Technical Institutions and the All India Council for Technical Education. The Committee do not con-

The State Boards of Technical Education are mostly concerned with the holding of examinations for the award of diplomas and certificates. In some of the States matters relating to development of institutions in the States are considered but it is natural that such Boards, consisting of the representatives drawn from various interests within the State only, should draw plans of rather an ambitious character. On the other hand, Regional Committees consisting of persons drawn from the different States comprising the regions industry, commerce etc. bring to bear on the problems of technical education a more balanced view. The assessment of the requirements of various institutions

The Committee made more or less similar recommendation as in column 3 in para 56 of their Tenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) on the late Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Government did not accept the same on grounds similar to those stated now. The Committee would like to draw attention of the Government to the views expressed by them in Chapter I of their 98th Report (Action Taken Report on the Tenth Report).

ceive any serious difficulty in the State Boards of Technical Education performing the functions now under the charge of the Regional Committees and the Regional Offices. The Committee, therefore, suggest that Government might take steps for merging the functions of the Regional Committees with the State Boards of Technical Education and abolishing the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, gradually, with the establishment of the State Boards of Technical Education in all the States. The necessary coordination amongst the various State Boards on an all India basis may be maintained by the All India Council for Technical Education through its Coordinating Committee. The Zonal Councils established under the States Reorganisation Act will do the coordinating work within the zones, where necessary.

by visiting committees appointed by Regional Committee that consist of persons from institutions in different states is unbiased and impartial. Experience has shown that the institution of Regional Committees has played a very important role in bringing about a coordinated and balanced development of technical education in the country. It has also helped the States which are backward in the field of technical education to secure without difficulty the services of persons from States which are advanced and secure the benefit of the experience of the latter.

The closing down of the Regional Offices only means that the work of those offices will shift from the regions to the Ministry at Delhi. In that event, the officers have to make long tours since the activities can be effectively performed only by maintaining close contacts with the state governments and other organisations concerned. For example, the Regional Offices arrange for

the practical training of students of various States in industry etc. in different regions. This has become possible only because of the personal contacts established by the Regional Officers with private industrial concerns and other organisations.

The Zonal Councils established under the States Reorganisation Act are concerned with many other matters and could not possibly be an adequate substitute for the Regional Committees formed under the aegis of the All India Council for Technical Education in so far as matters concerning technical education are concerned.

For the above reasons Government is convinced that in the interest of co-ordinated development of technical education the existing arrangements for Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education and the Regional Offices of the Ministry should continue.

(Min. of S.R. & C.A. O.M. No. 12-125/58-T1. (Pt.), dated 17th October, 1960).

NEW DELHI,
4th February, 1963/Magha 15, 1884 (Saka).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

[Vide reply to Recommendation 4 in Chapter II]

UNDER GRADUATE COURSES

*Percentage of candidates called for interview out of those who took the examination for
Under graduate Courses*

State	Facility seat per 104	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Andhra .	6·4	6·1	7·0	4·3	15·3
Assam .	5·8	16·1	13·4	17·4	34·5
Ajmer .	...	...	...	38·8	...
Bihar	11·8	8·6	13·4	14·7	5·4
Bhopal .	...	...	...	33·3	16·7
Bombay.	3·9	15·2	11·8	13·9	10·9
Coorg .	...	...	...	...	50·0
Delhi	1·04	25·8	19·3	24·1	42·7
Himachal Pradesh .	8·2	13·3	...	5·0	75·0
Hyderabad	...	...	...	8·25	...
Jammu & Kashmir.	5·6	16·0	14·3	13·3	...
Kutch . .	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	10·2	19·2	13·7	10·3	26·0
Manipur .	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Bharat	...	...	...	15·0	37·0
Mysore .	3·4	6·4	6·6	10·1	6·7
Madras .	3·1	13·0	14·4	17·0	11·8
Orissa .	8·1	12·3	4·7	20·5	31·7
Punjab .	4·2	17·4	12·1	18·2	39·5
Rajasthan	7·3	14·1	15·0	18·3	17·5
Pepsu .	...	...	...	12·1	32·3
Saurashtra	...	...	...	75·0	...

State	Facility seat per 104	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56
Travancore-Cochin . .	6.3	9.1	5.9	5.3	10.8
Uttar Pradesh .	9.6	19.4	13.0	21.3	16.0
Tripura .	16.0	11.1		21.4	20.0
Vindya Pradesh .	..	..	..	33.3	40.0
West Bengal	6.0	15.1	20.2	19.1	11.2

POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Eastern Region . . .	13.5	19.3	34.2
Delhi/U.P./Punjab . .	17.1	17.0	13.0
Rest of India . . .	69.4	63.7	52.8

APPENDIX II

(Vide reply to Recommendation 10 in Chapter III)

Staff Position of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	(As on 1st July)							
Undergraduate	224	293	309	312	331	405	392	457
		193	270	291	288	309	367	(Prov.) 338
			190	268	277	286	304	365
				180	249	254	274	295
						20	28	31
Postgraduate	224	486	769	1051	1145	1274	1365	1486
		18	31	5	90	72	86	..
			16	26	..	14	15	82
Research Scholars		18	47	31	90	86	101	82
Post-Doctoral Fellow		15	22	30	48	43	49	49
					2	3	1	1
Total number of Students and scholars.	224	519	838	1112	1285	1406	1516	1618 (Prov.)
Total number of seats available in the Hostels	225	500	600	900	1250	1310	1424	1700
Total number of Academic staff.	46	93	122	166	196	216	212	245
Student-Teacher ratio (approx.)	5.1	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Annual working Expenses	13.11 lakhs	19.44 lakhs	22.89 lakhs	29.31 lakhs	35.74 lakhs	41.74 lakhs	41.77 lakhs	43.00 lakhs
(Academic year) Working expenses per Student per year (Rs.)	5853	3,746	2,731	2,636	2,780	2,780	2,980	2,836

APPENDIX III

(Vide reply to Recommendation Nos. 10 and 11 in Chapter III)

Cadre sanctioned and actual position as on 18 July

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	San- cti- oned	In posi- tion	San- cti- oned	In posi- tion	San- cti- oned	In posi- tion	San- cti- oned	In posi- tion
<i>Academic & Administrative</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Academic</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	73	46	111	93	172	122	251	166
<i>Administrative</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
<i>Technical</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	47	42	60	51	109	97	180	125
<i>Other Supporting staff</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>General Admn.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Departments</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Library</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Stores</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	115	103	147	126	232	223	225	217
<i>For N.C.C.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	9
<i>For Hospital</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>For Reception & Hospitality</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	5
<i>For Students Messing & Supervision</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	2	5	5	8	8	15	15
<i>For Scavenging & Sweeping</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	13	4	13	4	33	33	45	39
<i>For Watch & Ward</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	8	5	18	9	68	33	84	33
<i>Maintenance</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	261	205	358	291	604	536	822	615
	1114	893	1192	908	1216	990	1216	990

APPENDIX IV

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Education and Scientific Research—Technical Education Part II.

I.	Total number of recommendations made	47
II.	Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>Vide</i> recommendations included in Chapter II)	
	Number	30
	Percentage to total	63·8%
III.	Recommendations accepted by the Government partly or with modifications (<i>Vide</i> recommendations Nos. 8, 31 included in Chapter III)	
	Number	2
	Percentage to total	4·3%
IV.	Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies to which have been accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> recommendations Nos. 1, 10, 11, 13, 20, 26, 28, 32, 36, 37, 40, 41 referred to in Chapter III)	
	Number	12
	Percentage to total	25·5%
V.	Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> recommendation Nos. 24, 42, 43 referred to in Chapter IV)	
	Number	3
	Percentage to total	6·4%