

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1960-61

HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REPORT

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Training Institutions



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI —I

January, 1961

Price 1 Rs. 1.45

C O R R I G E N D A.

Hundred and Seventh Report of the Estimates
Committee on the Ministry of Defence.

.....

Page 44, Col. 4, lines 3-4, for 'will it' read it will.

Page 49, Col. 3, against S.No.58, for recommended read 'recommended'.

Page 59, Col. 4, line 17, for 'providng' read providing.

Page 65, Col. 4, lines 9-10 from bottom, for 'constinuous' read 'continuous'.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Composition of the Committee	(iii)
Introduction	(v)
I. Report	I
II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government .	2
III. Replies of the Government that have been accepted by the Committee	18
IV. Replies of the Government that have not been accepted by the Committee	89

APPENDICES

I. Views of the Ministry of Education on the importance of giving physical education by Educational Authorities	94
II. Copy of letter issued by the Govt. of India regarding fees payable by Armed Forces Officers for the education of their sons in K. G.	97
III. List of Trophies awarded at the N.D.A. at the end of each term	98
IV. Committees associated with the functioning of NCC/ACC	103
V. Copy of Press Note dated 13th June, 1958 issued by the Ministry of Defence—with regard to the examination for admission to Sainik School	105
VI. Copy of letter dated 1st July, 1958 issued by the Ministry of Defence—to all State Governments in connection with January 1959 term of the Sainik School	106
VII. Statement showing number of Sainik School Cadets who appeared for admission to N.D.A. courses 12 to 20 and those selected	108
VIII. Scholarship Scheme at King George's School	110
IX. Important Decisions taken during last two years to improve conditions of Service of officers of the Defence Forces	113
X. Discharge Certificate issued to a Cadet who is withdrawn from Academy.	114
XI. Analysis of the action taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in the 63rd Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha).	118

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1960-61

CHAIRMAN

Shri H. C. Dasappa

MEMBERS

2. Shri Premji R. Assar
3. Shri C. R. Basappa
4. Shri Chandra Shanker
5. Shri Panna Lal*
6. Shri Shambhu Charan Godsora
7. Shri H. C. Heda
8. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
9. Shri D. A. Katti
10. Shri Khushwaqt Rai
11. Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar
12. Rani Manjula Devi
13. Shri Bibhuti Mishra
14. Shri G. S. Musafir
15. Shri M. Muthukrishnan
16. Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair
17. Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia
18. Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai
19. Shri P. T. Punnoose
20. Shri Raghunath Singh
21. Shri T. Nagi Reddy
22. Shri Vutukuru Rami Reddy
23. Sardar Amar Singh Saigai
24. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta
25. Shri Kailash Pati Sinha
26. Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane
27. Shri Sunder Lal
28. Shri A. M. Tariq
29. Shri Mahavir Tyagi
30. Shri M. G. Uikey.

SECRETARIAT

Shri A. K. Ray—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri M. C. Chawla—*Under Secretary.*

*Elected with effect from 25.11.1960 *vice* Shri Dinesh Singh resigned.

INTRODUCTION

1. the Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred and Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence-Training Institutions.

2. The Sixty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) was presented to Lok Sabha on the 28th March, 1957. The Ministry of Defence furnished their comments on the recommendations contained in this Report between 27th January, 1959 to 1st November, 1960. The replies were examined by the Study Group 'G' of the Estimates Committee on the 3rd September and 2nd December, 1960.

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

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.

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

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

4. An analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-third Report (First Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee, is given in Appendix XI. It would be observed therefrom that out of 104 recommendations made in the Report, 25% of the recommendations have been fully accepted by Government, while 29·8% of the recommendations have been accepted partly. Of the rest, replies of Government in respect of 39·4% of the recommendations have been accepted by the Committee, while replies in respect of 5·8% of the recommendations have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI-1;
January 17, 1961.
Pausa 27, 1882 (S).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

In para 95 of the Sixty-third Report (First Lok Sabha), the Committee had suggested that those schools which were at present managed by the Ministry of Defence but imparted general education on public school model and were not meant exclusively for the children of servicemen may be managed by the Ministry of Education as the Ministry of Defence had to deal with far more pressing and urgent problems concerning the security and defence of the country. The Committee also suggested that management of such schools may be transferred by the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Education with some reservation and powers to issue directions etc., so that the former might derive best advantage in all matters connected with the administration and running of schools, maintenance of their standard and meeting the requirements of the Defence Services.

The Ministry of Defence have not accepted the above suggestion. They have stated in their reply that the Ministry of Education do not manage public schools. The Committee feel that the Public Schools may not all be managed by the Ministry of Education at present but when it is seen that the schools at Lovedale and Sanawar which were being managed by the Ministry of Defence have been transferred to the Ministry of Education, *the Committee do not see any reason why these other schools which cater for the children of servicemen as well as other children should not also be transferred to the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Defence may, however, as suggested earlier, transfer them to the Ministry of Education subject to certain reservations and powers to ensure that the present privileges enjoyed by the children of the servicemen and the present standards of instructions are maintained and do not suffer.*

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Sl. No. Reference	to Paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/conclusion	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4
2	5	The Committee were apprised of existing arrangements for keeping in touch with the training methods adopted in foreign countries. They hope that there is no complacency in this important matter and that no efforts will be spared to be up-to-date in all respects.	The views of the Committee have been noted. [Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 27th January, 1959.]
3	6	The Committee were informed that a proposal to start a combined Land and Air Warfare School to train the Army and Air Force Officers together was under consideration. They hope that an early decision will be reached in the matter.	The Government have decided to establish a Land Air Warfare School. [Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 27th January, 1959.]

The Committee suggest that as a step towards improving quality of instruction at these Training Institutions, the feasibility of providing training to instructors in teaching methods should also be examined.

The syllabi of most of the courses run at the training establishments already contain periods allotted to the subject of teaching methods. In addition a Methods of Instruction course is also run at the Infantry School, Mhow, to instruct Unit Methods officers and instructors at Army Schools of all arms/services in the art and science of the methods of imparting instruction.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 27th January, 1959.]

The Committee suggest that the feasibility of utilising services of retired officers of the Armed Forces especially those who might have shown special aptitude in teaching as Instructors in Training Institutions be examined.

The principle of re-employing officers after they have reached the age of retirement has been accepted by Government. Such of those re-employed officers who are found suitable for instructional duties, will be considered for such appointments.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 27th January, 1959.]

The Committee were told that on one occasion at a passing out parade the then Defence Minister had found the parade to be below standard and consequently a number of foreign instructors had been brought, of whom two were still in service. They hope that the importance of discipline, smart marching and turnout, will continue to be impressed on the instructors, officers and troops so as to maintain the high standards to which they are accustomed.

The two foreign instructors at the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, and Military College, Dehra Dun, have since been replaced by our own instructors. The views of the Committee regarding the importance of discipline, smart marching and turnout have been noted.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 27th January, 1959.]

14 The Committee understand that discipline among
 22 the civilian instructors as well as other civilian
 employees in certain training Institutions, is by
 means of a high standard. They recom-
 mend that while adopting every reasonable mea-
 sure to keep the civilians content, a strict discipli-
 nary code should also be laid down for them.

While the civilians in the Defence Services cannot
 be brought under the same discipline rules as
 the men in uniform, the rules and instructions re-
 lating to the discipline of civilian employees of
 all Defence Installations contain provisions to main-
 tain discipline and deal with acts of indiscipline.
 The suggestion regarding laying down of strict
 disciplinary code for the civilians has also been
 noted.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-III)
 dated the 27th January, 1959.]

22 As against a number of 30 boys admitted in the
 37 *Sainik School in 1956, 48 were declared medi-
 cally unfit. The Committee feel that it indicates
 insufficient importance being given to physical
 education and that the problem should be tackled
 by educational authorities. At the same time,
 they feel that the medical standards for entrance
 to the School should be brought prominently to
 the notice of the parents of the boys through the
 application forms.

The views of the Education Ministry on the re-
 commendation of the Estimates Committee re-
 lating to physical education in Schools are en-
 closed. (Appendix I).

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee
 that the medical standards for entrance to the
 School should be brought prominently to the no-
 tice of the parents of the boys through the appli-
 cation forms has been implemented.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-III)
 dated the 27th January, 1959.]

The Committee hope that the number of scholarships available for boys at the Sainik School will increase when the capacity of the School is increased. At the same time, they feel that amount of the scholarships should, instead of being at a flat rate, have some relation to the parents'/guardians' income so as to make the charges equitable.

As most of the scholarships in the Sainik School are granted by the various State Governments they will be approached for increasing the number of scholarships as and when the capacity of the School is increased.

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee that the amount of scholarships should, instead of being at a flat rate, have some relation to the parents'/guardians' income so as to make the charges equitable, will also be brought to the notice of State Governments.

As regards Central Government scholarships, the suggestion will be implemented.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS -ID) dated the 27th January, 1959.]

The Committee feel that without patronising any particular religion, the Sainik School should provide moral education to teach universal truths common to all religions as well as the epics and lives of prophets with special reference to the values which are venerable for society such as discipline, courage, honesty, kindness, deep sense of duty etc. For this purpose they suggest that the existing morning secular prayer may be supplemented by lectures on moral education by the Principal as well as by persons competent to speak on the subject.

Action has been taken by the Sainik School on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee to supplement the existing morning secular prayer by lectures on moral education by the Principal and Sections Masters. Talks are given on lives of religious leaders/prophets and Indian Heroes to bring out moral values on discipline, courage, honesty, sense of duty etc.

In addition to the above, Government have sanctioned the employment of religious teachers in the Sainik Schools at the rate of one teacher for

every 50 cadets of various denominations. With the posting of the religious teachers, moral instruction will receive added impetus.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dt. nil June, 1959.*]

32 54 The Committee feel that the ancient tradition of 'Guru' and 'Chela' as well as the tutorial system which, they believe, exist to some extent even abroad, should be drawn upon for adoption in the School in greater measure than at present.

The suggestion of the Committee has been noted.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dt. 27th Jan., 1959.*]

33 55 The Committee were told that at present no prizes were being awarded at the Sainik School for proficiency in academic subjects but that it was proposed to introduce them very soon. The Committee consider such prizes very desirable for improving attention to studies, and hope that they will be introduced without any further delay.

An annual expenditure of Rs. 500/- has been sanctioned for the purpose of awarding prizes to the cadets at the Sainik School for proficiency in academic subjects.

[*Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dt. 27th Jan., 1959.*]

40 70 The Committee were given to understand that Government were examining the question of allowing certain concessions to the sons of officers also. They consider this a step in the right direction

A copy of the orders issued in Government of India letter No. 33/18/96-S/D(AG-I) of 12-1-57 is enclosed. (*See Appendix II*)

and hope that early orders will be issued in this matter.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 4(9)57/D (GS-II)
dt. 27 Jan., 1959.]

At present, no provision is made for the study of regional languages at the King George's Schools. The Committee hope that it would be possible to make good this lacuna at an early date.

It has now been agreed to provide for teaching of regional languages, on the basis of a minimum requirement of 40 students per language.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4(9)57/D (GS-II)
dt. 14th March, 1959.]

The Committee's recommendations in regard to Sainik School, in so far as moral education, inculcation of leadership, extra curricular activities, instructor-cadet ratio, prizes for academic subjects etc., apply equally in the case of King George's Schools also.

The suggestion of the Committee regarding moral education in the Schools has been noted.

As in the case of Sainik School, the King George's Schools already have the prefect system. Each school has four Houses, which have four House Captains with one School Captain as Head-boy. They receive guidance from the House Master and the Principal from time to time.

Extra curricular activities such as NCC, Scouting, Swimming, Band, Hobbies, Handicrafts and Music have been introduced.

The Instructor-Cadet ratio in the King George's Schools is 1 : 19. To bring these schools in line with other public schools functioning in the country, the question of constituting an autonomous Governing Board for the administration of these schools is under examination. Any revision in the Instructor-Cadet Ratio will be examined by the Board, when it is formed.

Prizes of the value of Rs. 500/- are already being awarded every year in each school for proficiency in academic subjects.

[*Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dt. the 14th March, 1959.*]

48 81 The Committee understand that of the civilian staff (other than Class IV) in these schools, 96 are temporary as against only 11 permanent. They recommend that necessary remedial action be taken at an early date.

60 98 The Committee understand that the families of the civilian employees of the NDA experience certain difficulties in regard to education of their children and medical treatment. They hope that it would be possible to rectify this defect soon.

80 per cent of the sanctioned posts have been made permanent. Individual cases will now be considered on their merits.

[*Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated the 14th March, 1959.*]

A school run by a private Educational Society has been functioning in the National Defence Academy since 1955. The school is provided with temporary buildings, playgrounds etc. by NDA authorities. A proposal for further improvement of the School is under consideration.

2. The facilities available to Central Government Servants under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 were extended to civilian employees of the NDA with effect from the 1st October, 1957.

In addition, the Commandant, National Defence Academy, has been authorised to admit civilian

The Committee were very much concerned to ob-serve faulty construction at a number of places. They recommend that independent technical authorities should also be associated with the inquiry proposed to be conducted and that severe action should be taken against all those who are responsible for the faulty construction.

The Committee recommend that measures should be adopted immediately to publicise in Schools and Colleges as well as among general public the opportunities of a career in the Defence Services. They suggest for the purpose organised tours and publicity talks by Central and State Ministers, M.P.s and senior officers of the Services, wide circulation of brochures dealing with life in the Services, documentary films etc. The Committee recommend that all these forms of publicity should gradually extend to every school and college in each one of which there should also be a show-case containing a display of posters, folders, pamphlets etc. dealing with this subject. In addition there might be stories of heroes and

employees and their families in the Military Hospital at Khadakvasla, if accommodation is available. Orders have also been issued for the expansion of the NDA Hospital from a 15 bedded Section Hospital to a 50 bedded Hospital.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F.4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 3rd October, 1959.]

The defects pointed out by the Estimates Committee have already been noticed and necessary action is in progress.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated the 24th April, 1959.]

Publicity in respect of various NDA and Military College Courses amongst the student population is at present carried out through press advertisements, free distribution of brochures and leaflets, exhibition of documentary films on officer selection and personal contact methods. Press advertisements are issued in the form of press notes and display advertisements in all the leading newspapers of the country. The press note is also broadcast over the radio. Publicity material such as brochures, leaflets and instructions to candidates for submission of applications are distributed amongst the students of Colleges/Schools. Posters are displayed in Colleges/Schools and other important places. Sufficient number of application forms are supplied to the

battles which might be included in text books and broadcast.

Universities/Colleges/Schools for free distribution to the students concerned. The Recruiting Officers have been issued with films on "National Defence Academy" and "Searchlight and Leadership" regarding officer recruitment. These films are shown to the students in Colleges/Schools by recruiting staff who have been provided with Cinema projectors. The recruiting staff visit Colleges/Schools in their areas and deliver lectures to the students and their parents on the life in the Army.

With a view to accelerate the publicity drive selected service officers now visit Colleges/Schools and give lectures to the students for taking up a career in the defence forces. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have published a pamphlet on the "National Defence Academy". Another pamphlet "Commissions in the Armed Forces" has also been published. The recruiting Officers are being provided with a large number of notice boards with glass covering for exclusive display of recruiting publicity material in High Schools. The object is to provide such Notice Boards for all High Schools in the country within a period of 5 years. In so far as organised tours and publicity by the Central and State Ministers and

M.P.s are concerned, Central Ministers, Members of Parliament and Chief Ministers of States have been addressed in this regard. (Copies of these letters have not been included in this Report).

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 24th April, 1959.*]

The Committee recommend that information on the functioning of the S.S. Boards and the tests adopted by them should be freely given by Service officers in the publicity lectures which the Committee suggested should be given on large scale in schools and colleges as well as the brochures etc. to be printed for the purpose.

With a view to popularising officer recruitment in the Armed Forces among the student population, the Instructions have been issued to HQ Commands to detail Service Officers to visit educational institutions for delivering lectures to students on taking up a career in the Armed Forces. The requisite information with regard to the functioning of the S.S. Boards and the Tests adopted by them has been incorporated in the 'Talking Points', on officer recruitment, copies of which have been forwarded to the Service Officers for their guidance. Recruiting Officers have also instructions to visit educational institutions in their respective areas as frequently as possible to popularise officer recruitment. With regard to the suggestion of incorporating the information in the brochures/leaflets and the like, this will be kept in view when they are re-printed in future.

2. Officers are being detailed to give lectures to various institutions on selection organisation. Recruiting Officers also have been given instructions to visit educational institutions.
3. It will, however, be appreciated that only very limited information can be divulged with regard

to these tests otherwise it would defeat the object and purpose of these tests.

4. A film "Searchlight on Leadership" has been produced in five languages by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and has been shown all over the country. In addition talks were also broadcasted from the All India Radio, giving the technique of Selection in vogue at the Services Selection Boards.

5. The recommendations of the Committee that the information regarding functioning of SSBs and the test adopted by them should be supplied to the candidates with the application forms, is noted.

6. In addition attention is also kindly invited to the reply given against recommendation No. 70.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II) dated 24th April, 1959.]

83 136 The Committee feel that touch should be kept with officer training institutions in foreign countries, especially U.K. and USA and a comparative study undertaken so as to keep pace with developments and progress abroad.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been noted and every effort possible is being made to keep abreast of the developments and progress made in foreign countries in this field.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. PC. XV 10 F. 4 (9)/57/D(GS-II) dated 7-10-1960.]

86

The Committee would suggest that prizes should also be given at the Academy for proficiency in sports and athletics.

141

A large number of trophies such as shields, cups etc., have been donated to the Academy by different State Governments, individuals and Service Units and formations. These are awarded to individual cadets as well as to squadron and battalion teams, who are adjudged best in the various events. A list of such prizes and trophies is enclosed (Appendix III).

In addition to the prizes indicated above, team-colours are awarded to the entire teams to encourage cadets to strive for a higher degree of proficiency. Full blues are awarded for football, hockey, cricket and athletics (first string) and half blues for boxing, swimming, athletics (second string), cross country running, tennis and squash.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC.XV to F. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II) dated 3rd October, 1959.]

93

In case the suggestion made earlier about the merger of the Military College with the N.D.A. is accepted, the Committee suggest that the existing facilities in the Military College at Dehra Dun should be put to suitable alternative use to meet the requirements of the Defence Services or of any other Ministry of the Government of India.

152

The recommendation of the Committee has been noted.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV F. 4 (9)/57-D (GS-II) dated 17th August, 1959.]

96

The Committee feel that the number of JCOs/ORs and civilians in the Defence Services Staff College is on a high-side and recommend that the question of curtailing it be examined.

157

The strength of different categories of personnel in the Army Establishments is fixed on the recommendations of the Army Standing Establishment Committee who periodically examine the strength of such establishments. The above

mentioned Committee is expected to examine the Peace Establishment of the Defence Services Staff College in December, 1959 and it has been directed to note the observations of the Estimates Committee in deciding upon the Establishment at the time of this review.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC. XV to F. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II) dated 23rd December, 1959.*]

Every step is taken and will be taken to ensure that the Defence Services Staff College does not in any way lag behind Staff Colleges in foreign countries. Constant efforts are made not only to maintain the existing standards, but also to improve them. With this end in view, a number of officers who have received training at foreign staff Colleges (including the Joint Services Staff College, U.K.) are posted as instructors at our Staff College.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC. XV to F. 4 (9)/59/D (GS-II) dated 23rd December, 1959.*]

Suitable temporary shelters have already been provided for all costly equipment at the EME School.

The Committee suggest that all possible steps should be taken to see that the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, does not in any way lag behind the Staff Colleges in foreign countries.

During their visit to the EME Centre and School the Committee saw that costly equipment amounting to over Rs. 2 crores was lying in the open.

They cannot but consider that as unsatisfactory and recommend that necessary remedial action be taken at an early date.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC.XV to F. 4(9)/59/
D (GS-II) dated 3rd October, 1959.]

The Committee hope that full advantage will be taken by the Military Technical, Medical etc. Training Institutions of the research facilities existing in the civil institutions and *vice versa*.

The Scientific Organisation (Research and Development Department) in the Ministry of Defence keeps itself in close touch with the work in National Laboratories and its Committees, and other research institutions. This is done through formal as well as informal contacts. Members of the Defence Research Organisation serve on many of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other Committees, and similarly, Scientists/Engineers from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other research institutions, serve on Defence Research Committee. For example the Research and Development Advisory Committee, formed under the Chairmanship of the Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister, has 5 eminent scientists and engineers nominated by the Government as its members, who assist the Committee in coordinating Research & Development work with National Laboratories and other Research Institutions in the country.

In the matter of medical research a close liaison is maintained with the Indian Council of Medical Research and other research institutions through formal as well as informal contacts. Armed Forces Medical Officers are nominated and permitted to serve on various committees and sub-committees formed by the Indian Council of

Medical Research. Matters connected with medical research in the Armed Forces are examined by the Medical Service Research Advisory Committee with the DG, AFMS as Chairman and the Scientific Adviser to the Minister of Defence, Commandant, AFMC, the Director of Indian Council of Medical Research and the Physician Incharge of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, as members.

There also exists an Advisory Board in the College of Military Engineering. The Advisory Board consists of the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister and selected Heads of Departments of Technical and engineering institutions in the country as well as a representative of the Ministry of Education and the Vice-Chancellor of the Roorkee University.

The functions of the Advisory Board at the CME are :—

- (a) To make recommendations relating to the syllabus, equipment and methods of instruction at the College.
- (b) To receive and discuss the annual report from the Commandant on the progress made by the College and paying an annual visit to the College.

The Board meets at least once a year.

Close liaison with the civil institutions is also maintained by sending Army Officers on courses at institutions such as Roorkee University, Institute of Technology, Kharagpur by exchange of technical books and periodicals and by personal contacts. Officers also attend the various Road Congress meetings, Seminars and symposiums.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC. XV to F. 4(9)/57/
D (GS-II) dated 4th October, 1959.]

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

1

2

3

4

As observed by the Estimates Committee in their report, the object of military training is to have the Jawans and Officers of the Indian Army so well prepared and so well trained in peace time, that in the event of an emergency, they should be able to deal with it effectively. The re-equipment of the Army with modern weapons also necessitates giving the men, who handle these weapons and equipment, adequate training for its proper use and maintenance.

Having regard to the importance of training of the Army, considerable thought and planning have to be devoted to the organisation of annual training programmes. The training programmes are drawn up taking into account the changes in the concepts and practices of warfare and the changes in the pattern of equipment.

Compared to the situation which obtained in 1952 when the Armed Forces Reorganisation

Committee submitted its report, the commitments of the Military Training Directorate have considerably increased.

The establishments in the various Directorates of the Service Headquarters are periodically reviewed and the strengths determined after taking into account their functions, work load and various other aspects. The Establishment of the Military Training Directorate was reviewed in the year 1956 and again in 1958. Some reduction in the clerical establishment of this Directorate has been achieved since the recommendation of the AFRC. The existing establishment appears to be fully justified taking into consideration the present work load and the responsibilities of the Directorate of Military Training.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC. XV to F. 4 (9) /57/D (GS-II) dated the 7th October, 1960.*]

The Committee recommend that important training institutions of the Defence Services should also receive due share of funds so as to reduce the extent of their temporary accommodation. In this connection, they suggest that the feasibility of utilising the palaces and similar other buildings of Ex-rulers of States at certain hill stations, as well as at other places be examined.

Government are alive to the urgency of putting up permanent accommodation for the training institutions and this matter is given due priority when allocation of our limited funds is made to various projects. The possibility of utilising available palaces and similar other buildings is always kept in view but the location of training institutions has very often to be decided on the basis of factors other than availability of accommodation.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 27th January, 1959.*]

5 II

The Committee recommend that the expenditure incurred on training institutions be shown separately in budget and accounts and that in addition, proforma accounts of all of them so as to take into account indirect charges should also be maintained. They feel that this would enable a comparison to be made to see whether an institution is run efficiently and economically, whether the *per capita* cost is rising or falling and how it compares with similar other institutions, etc. They would also suggest that expenditure on the hostel and mess arrangements should also be maintained separately.

6 12

The Committee recommend that the funds required for all the training institutions should be asked for as a separate demand showing expenditure on the more important institutions separately and of others clubbed together while under each expenditure on pay and allowances, of a military personnel, civilians, cadets, etc., training grants, works services, hostel expenditure, miscellaneous expenditure, etc., should be also shown separately.

The present pattern of the budget lay out and the lay out of the accounting heads shows the expenditure according to the nature of the charge under well-defined categories like :—

- (a) Pay and allowances of combatant ; ;
- (b) Pay and allowances of civilians ;
- (c) Transportation and miscellaneous charges ;
- (d) Expenditure on stores ; and
- (e) Expenditure on works services, etc.

This system was devised on two main considerations—

- (a) reduction in the number of Budget/Accounts heads so as to simplify the system of budgeting and accounting ; and
- (b) to have more effective budgetary control.

If, as recommended by the Estimates Committee, the funds required for the training institutions to be asked for as a separate Demand and the expenditure of individual training institutions on pay and allowances, of military personnel, civilians, cadets, etc., on stores and works services is to be shown separately under this Demand, it would entail extensive changes to the present budget and accounts structure. It would involve

considerable amount of additional work in the institutions, in the Accounts Offices and in the controlling HQs. For example the expenditure on pay and allowances of the Service Officers is budgeted centrally, disbursed centrally and compiled under composite Heads of Account. If the budgeting and accounting of the pay of officers is to be decentralised and handed over to the training institutions, it would result in additional work at these institutions without affording equivalent relief to the Central Accounting Organisation. Similarly, in the case of stores, the expenditure on all purchases of Army Stores is booked under a composite Head. If the expenditure on stores incurred at the training institutions is to be exhibited under a separate demand and a separate Account Head, it would result in additional work all round, as, in that case, every issue of stores from the Depots will have to be costed and debits passed on to the respective training institutions.

The Estimates Committee have presumably made the recommendation for a separate demand for the training establishments to enable an assessment being made of the cost to the public exchequer of each training establishment, each course of instruction etc. These assessments can be made if the recommendation made by the Committee at serial No. 5 above for the maintenance of proforma accounts in the training institutions is implemented. For this purpose, a suitable

proforma has been devised and a start is being made on experimental basis to collect the information in the proforma from certain selected institutions.

Attention is also invited to Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Office Memorandum No. F. 10 (35) B/57 dated the 29th September, 1958 to the Lok Sabha Sectt. in which the difficulties in showing separately the expenditure relating to various units, institutions etc., had already been explained in detail. [Please see pages 19-28 of the 60th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)].

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II), dated 24th April, 1959.*]

7 The Committee feel that schemes like K. G. Schools, the Sainik School, N.C.C., Lok Sahayak Sena, Auxiliary Cadet Corps etc., should actually form part of the country's education system and are not a legitimate charge on the Defence Budget. They suggest that the feasibility of the expenditure being borne by the Education Ministry should be examined.

The liability for the expenditure on the NCC and ACC as between the Ministries of Defence and Education has been the subject matter of prolonged discussions between these Ministries.

2. The Ministry of Education, who had earlier agreed in principle to bear the expenditure on these schemes, have appointed a Committee with Shri H. N. Kunzru as Chairman to examine the question of coordination and integration of different schemes and programmes in the field of physical education, Recreation and Youth

Welfare. The terms of reference of this Committee are as under :—

- (a) to evaluate the respective merits and to define the role of various schemes for physical education, recreation, character-building and discipline operating in educational institutions ;
 - (b) to recommend measure for the proper coordination and approved schemes in order to avoid duplication and wastage of resources ;
 - (c) to examine ways and means of developing the most useful schemes and activities for the promotion and physical education, recreation, character-building and discipline among students.
3. The Ministry of Education have suggested that the report of the above committee may be awaited before a decision is taken on the transfer of financial responsibility. Pending recommendations of this Committee, therefore, *status quo* will continue and the expenditure in these schemes will continue to be met from the Defence Services Estimates.
 4. The Ministry of Education are not agreeable to meet the expenditure on the Lok Sahayak Sena on the ground that training imparted to members of the Lok Sahayak Sena is primarily military in character even though such training carries no service liability.

1

2

3

4

5. As regards the Sainik School and the K.G. Schools, the Ministry of Education have explained that they do not sanction any grants to public schools. They are, therefore, not in a position to undertake any responsibility in respect of these schools. That Ministry would, however, consider granting scholarships to those boys of K.G. Schools who apply for and qualify for awards under the Government of India Scheme of Merit Scholarships in public schools. It may be possible to bring these schools within the purview of this scheme. As regards the Sainik, it is primarily a feeder institution of the National Defence Academy. The Ministry of Education will not therefore accept responsibility for any part of the expenditure on this school.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. PC. XV to F. 4(9)/57/
D (GS-II), dated 23rd December, 1959.]

8 The Committee were concerned to learn that the best service Officers available were not being posted as Instructors in the training institutions while the Services cannot be drained of all the best service Officers for being posted to the training institutions, they feel, however, that it should be possible to strike a golden mean between the requirements of both and suggest

15

8

The system now followed for posting instructors to the training establishments is to have a panel of suitable officers who can be posted as Instructors. These officers are generally selected from amongst those who have done well on training courses and have been recommended by Commandants of these establishments as suitable for being posted as Instructors. The position has considerably

that practical steps should be devised for this purpose.

improved since the Kunzru Committee on withdrawal of cadets made a similar recommendation on the subject in 1955.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-ID), dated the 27th January, 1959.*]

10

The Committee understand that the AFRC had recommended in 1954 that the instructor-cadet ratio of 1:8 in the NDA was on the high side and that there was scope for reducing it. The Committee would suggest that there should be a fresh review of the strength of instructors in the various training institutions with reference to the actual needs.

17

The number of instructors in each training institution is thoroughly examined, according to merit of each case, by the Army Standing Establishment Committee or corresponding machinery for the other two services during periodical reviews. It is not considered advisable to lay down any firm yard-stick which can apply to all Arms and Services as it will vary with the type of Instruction and also with the subject of instruction.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-ID), dated the 27th January, 1959.*]

13

The Committee suggest that in addition to rotation among Defence Training Institutions themselves, there should be inter-changeability of Civilian Instructors employed on the teaching of academic subjects, with lecturers employed in Universities so as to widen the scope of their work and experience as well as to serve as an incentive for good work.

21

There are many practical difficulties in inter-changing Civilian Instructors teaching academic subjects in the Defence establishments with lecturers employed in the Universities. The terms and conditions of service of lecturers, professors etc., in the Universities vary considerably compared to the pay scales etc. of Civilian Academic Staff in Defence Establishments.

It is doubtful if teachers from such Universities can may be suitable and well qualified persons of appropriate level would agree to come to Defence establishments, where the real emoluments would be found to be less attractive.

It is not considered that such automatic rotation is in the interests of the institutions concerned. There may be, however, suitable cases and occasions where an exchange can possibly be arranged.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV F. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II), dated 17th August, 1959.*]

The Committee recommend that a systematic drive with every Head of State, every Minister, Central or State, every M.P. and Member of Assembly, and Council, every service and District Officer, etc., participating in it, should be instituted to make a success of the T.A. Scheme. They further recommend that steps should also be initiated to increase the strength of the T.A. so as to have a unit for each district and at the same time to make the entire T.A. an effective force. They suggest that for this purpose, the feasibility of utilising as a model the T.A. in U.K., which they understand is a very effective force as a second line of defence, be examined.

To enlist the cooperation of Ministers, M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s and the public, there is a Central Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Defence Minister. In addition to some Members of Parliament and the representatives of the concerned Ministries, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Associated Chambers of Commerce and National Trade Union are represented on this Committee. There are also Advisory Committees in the States presided over by the Chief Minister or the Home Minister.

2. In organising the Territorial Army, it is not considered necessary or appropriate to follow the UK whose defence requirements bear no relation to ours.
3. In the last one or two years a number of steps have been taken to effect an improvement in the

training of the Territorial Army. Some urban units have been provincialised ; habitual absentees have been discharged in batches and replaced by new recruits. In certain State Capitals, like Bombay and Madras, special and persistent attempts were made in the last two years and auxiliary Forces have been established on a non-official basis with the support of Ministers and Government officials. Their progress is being watched. It is hoped that other big cities will follow the example of Bombay. To focus the activities of the Territorial Army among civilian population, a Territorial Army Tattoo was staged in Madras as a part of the Territorial Army Day Celebrations in 1957.

4. During 1958 a number of concessions have been granted to the TA personnel with a view to make the organisation more popular. The age of retirement of the TA officers of the rank of Major and below has been raised from 50 to 55 years as a temporary measure till 31st December, 1960. The Officers have been allowed to count the period of their training and service towards the time limit of two years prescribed for the grant of qualification pay. They have been made eligible for issue of camp kit on loan from the units, stores while embodied for training or service. When posted to fill staff appointments they can draw travelling allowance for themselves and their families on permanent duty scale. The Central

1

2

3

4

Government Servants who have joined the T.A. are now eligible, during the periods of their duty with Territorial Army, for *pro forma* promotions and seniority in their civil department under the "next below rule".

5. With a view to providing educational training to T.A. personnel, an educational training grant has been sanctioned. They have also been made eligible for travelling concessions when they are sick and have to move from civil/private hospitals to military hospitals and from the latter to their homes. JCOs, WOs, and NCSs are also entitled to free ration or allowance in lieu thereof for so long as they are entitled to pay and allowances.

The resources for any large scale expansion of the T.A. are limited both in regard to personnel and funds.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV F.4 (9)/57/D-(G S-II), dated the 17th August, 1959.*]

The Committee hope that the Centre as well as the States would be able to fix the necessary funds to enable these two schemes (*viz.* NCC and ACC) to be extended to a larger portion of the student

The desirability of effecting maximum possible expansion of the NCC and ACC has been engaging the attention of the Government. It has been agreed that the future plan for the expansion of

16

28

population. They feel that the advantages accruing from expenditure on these schemes are bound to be very substantial and therefore recommend that the feasibility of drawing up necessary schemes for the purpose be examined.

NCC and ACC would aim at every college in the country having at least one Platoon strength of the Senior Division and every school having at least one unit of the Junior Division of the ACC.

Keeping the above aim in view an expansion plan for the NCC and ACC was evolved for the Second Five Year Plan and sent to the Planning Commission, who approved an expansion of the NCC by 30,000 cadets per year and of the ACC by 1½ lakhs cadets per year. The total expenditure to cover this expansion for the period of the Second Five Year Plan would be Rs. 31·7 crores of which the Central Government's share should be Rs. 19·2 crores and Rs. 12·5 crores would be the share of the State Governments. It has, however, not been possible to put the above plan into effect fully, mainly because the State Governments have not found it possible to meet their share of the expenditure.

2. The present position is that broadly speaking the State Governments are now expected to make about Rs. 6 crores available for the expansion of the NCC and ACC during the entire plan period. Detailed expansion plans are being worked out on the basis of allotment made by the individual State Governments.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II)
dated the 27th January, 1959.]

18.

30

In connection with the expansion of TA, NCC etc. the Committee suggest that the feasibility of recruiting officers in large number and of giving them short-term training, may be examined. In addition they would suggest that the services of retired personnel may also be utilised for the purpose.

During 1957-58 the expansion in the NCC was 20,000 and in the ACC 1·28 lakhs. During the year 1958-59 the expansion in the NCC is likely to be 27,000 and in the ACC 47,000.

In the NCC, provision has also been made for the employment of 50 NCC officers (teachers) on whole time basis. They receive pre-commission training before they are commissioned in the NCC.

Provision already exists for the employment of released retired ex-State Forces and Army officers. We have already 69 of this category employed with the NCC/ACC.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. P. 4(9)/57/D (GS—II) dated the 24th April, 1959.*]

19

31

The Committee recommend that every possible measure including regular and systematic consultations with advisory committees of people's representatives as well as with universities and school authorities should be adopted to cover a large population as possible by these schemes (TA, NCC etc.) and that for this purpose the various schemes should be well integrated with one another.

There are several committees associated with the functioning of NCC/ACC at various levels. They are required to examine and advise on all aspects of the NCC/ACC. These are:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (a) The Central Advisory Committee | } Convened by the Min. of Defence. |
| (b) The State Representatives Conference | |
| (c) State Advisory Committees. | } Convened by the State Government. |
| (d) One Senior Division Advisory Committee in each University. | |

The Composition of these Committees is given at Appendix IV(A), (B), (C) and (D) respectively. It will be observed from the constitutions of these committees that persons from various walks of life have been included in these consultative bodies.

As regards co-ordination between TA & NCC it will be appreciated that the role and aims of the NCC and the TA are different. The TA is a citizen's force and is intended to provide the second line of defence and can be utilised in other emergencies also. The NCC on the other hand is essentially an educational movement and its cadets have no such obligation. The training of the NCC and TA are therefore naturally different. Their enrolment is from different fields and does not encroach upon each other. It is, however, agreed that there should be close liaison between the two schemes. Instructions have accordingly been issued to our NCC circle and Unit Commanders to inform the cadets about the TA, and if they are interested, to facilitate their joining the TA, after completion of the NCC training.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated the 27th January, 1959.]

20 The Committee recommend that special steps should be taken in consultation with State Governments concerned to attract boys from all the States against the quota reserved for them at the Sainik School.

25 Arrangement already exists for adequate publicity of the entrance examination in respect of the Sainik School by way of issue of Press communique and insertions in local papers. A copy each of the Press note and the circular letter to all State Governments issued in connection with the

By and by, the School is getting properly represented by the various States. Admissions during the January 1958 term and August 1958 term of the School are indicated below:—

January 1958 term	August 1958 term
Andhra	2
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Bombay	2
Delhi	1
J & K	1
Kerala	1
Madras	2
Mysore	1
Orissa	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
West Bengal	1
	3
	2
	21

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II)
dated the 27th January, 1959.]

Applicants for admission to the Sainik School are at present interviewed by a State Selection Board presided by the Chief Secretary. The Committee feel that it would be advantageous if the interviews and final selections are made the responsibility of a Board, consisting of Senior Educational Authorities, a local senior Military Officer, non-officials of repute like M.Ps. etc.

In view of certain representations received in this Ministry in regard to the final selections made for admission to the Sainik School the procedure for selection of candidates was reviewed early in 1958. Previously the State Selection Board used to interview the candidates after the written examinations and could change the order of merit based on marks obtained at the entrance examination. The procedure was revised with effect from the examination for admission to the August 58 term and according to this procedure the marks obtained in the *viva-voce* test (for which 75 marks have been allotted) are to be added to the written tests (for which 325 marks have been allotted) and an order of merit in accordance with the aggregate marks is drawn up for admission to the Sainik School.

In view of the change in the scope and functions of the State Selection Committees, who have to interview candidates and allot marks only for the *viva-voce* test, it is felt that no change need be made in the present composition of State Government Committees which consist of Senior Civil and Education Officers.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F.4(9)]57/
D(GS-II) dated the 3rd October, 1959.]

It has already been decided to increase the capacity of the Sainik School to 200. It is proposed to further increase it to 300.

The Committee hope that the capacity of the Sainik School will continue to be expanded on a realistic basis with reference to the needs of the Country and upto the optimum strength of such a

school. They further recommend that the suggestion made by the Indian Sandhurst Inquiry Committee for opening another School, of the type of the Sainik School, should be carefully considered and implemented as early as possible. They suggest that the additional school to be opened may be situated on regional considerations in the Southern part of the country.

24 It was represented to the Committee that officers in the Defence Services experienced very great difficulties in the matter of education of their children for various reasons. They suggest that the feasibility of making some special arrangements for the officers' Children in the Sainik School when its capacity is increased and in the second school when opened as suggested above should be examined. In addition, the committee would suggest that the question of providing hostel accommodation under subsidised arrangement for their exclusive use at the various places in the country should also be examined at an early date.

42

In the first instance Government propose to expand the present School located at Dehra Dun to the maximum extent. After this is done, Government would consider the opening of a similar school run on the same lines in South India.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9), 571D(GS-II), dated the 27th January, 1959.*]

The Sainik School is a feeder School to the National Defence Academy and its primary role is to provide boys of the proper type for eventual absorption as officers in the Defence Forces. The environment and the teaching at the School have a military bias. Special arrangements for the Officers' children in this school cannot, therefore, be made but they take their chance along with other boys on State-cum-merit basis. The increased capacity of the Sainik School will naturally improve their chances of joining the School.

Certain facilities have already been provided for the education of the children of the officers of the Defence Services in the two Lawrence Schools located at Sanawar and Lovedale and the four King George's Schools located at Ajmer, Nowgong, Bangalore and Belgaum. In the two Lawrence School, 40% of seats are reserved for the children of the Defence Services personnel

and 20% of the number actually filled in by them are eligible for the grant of merit-*cum*-means scholarships.

In the four King George's Schools 50% of the seats are reserved for the children of JCOs and Other Ranks of the Army and equivalent ranks of the other two Services. The remaining 50% of the Seats are open to the children of the Service Officers and Civilians. The children of JCOs and ORs and equivalent ranks of the other two Services are required to pay 10% of their parents salary as fees. The children of Service Officers are required to pay Rs. 80/- p.m. and maximum of Rs. 125/- p.m. for 10 months. In addition to the facilities mentioned above, a contributory scheme on voluntary basis for the education of children of officers of the Defence Services is at present under consideration. The question of providing hostel accommodation under subsidies arrangement is also being examined.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II), dated the 27th January, 1959.]

25 The Committee feel that the fees at the Sainik School are high and beyond the capacity of an average middle class parent. They suggest that means should be found to reduce the cost and fees to a reasonable figure. They hope that their earlier recommendations for increasing the capacity of the school would incidentally help in achieving this object.

In view of the special type of education imparted at the School, it has been found difficult to reduce the cost to any appreciable degree without affecting the scope or standard of training.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated the 27th January, 1959.]

27

At present a concessional rate of fee is allowed to those boys whose parents give an undertaking that their sons would seek a career in the Services. The Committee feel that this out-moded system of recruitment which is not calculated to attract suitable boys to the school should be abolished and in place of the amount foregone in this manner, scholarships, freeships etc. should be more liberally given. At the same time they recommend that the environment teaching methods etc. in the school should be so altered as to encourage and induce the cadets to seek a career in the Defence Services.

47

The Sainik School is a feeder school to the National Defence Academy and its primary role is to provide boys of the proper type for eventual absorption as officers in Defence Forces. The environment and the teaching at the school have a military bias.

It is necessary to take an undertaking from those parents/guardians, who wish to avail themselves of concessional rates of fee, that their sons/wards should seek a career in the Services. If concession in fees is not given education at the schools will become beyond the means of most parents who at present send their sons to this school. On the other hand if the above undertaking is not taken, many of the parents/guardians may not send their sons/wards to the Armed Forces, after completion of the course at the Sainik School and thus the monetary help given in the shape of concession in fees and the specialised training given at the school will be wasted.

It is felt that abolition of concessional rates of fee and introduction of scholarships and freeships etc. in its place will not materially change the position.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated the 27th January, 1959.]

The Committee recommend that the duration of the course of studies at the school should be fixed on some rational basis in consultation with the educational authorities instead of merely linking it with the minimum age of entry to the National Defence Academy.

The age of entry at the Sainik School is between 11 and 12. This age bracket is no doubt connected with the age of entry into the NDA, but it is also connected with the age of going to Secondary/Grammar Schools. For example, the Doon School takes in boys at the age of 11. Having entered the Sainik School between 11 and 12, the boys can take their Cambridge School Certificate Examination between 16 and 17. The latest Mudaliar Secondary Commission Report also lays down the age for Higher Secondary Schools to be 11 to 17.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 49/57/D(GS-II)
dated 27th January, 1959.]

The Committee consider it unfortunate that the Sainik School in common with a number of other schools in India, should even today coach boys for an examination conducted from abroad. They hope that it would be possible for the Education Ministry to evolve a common and uniform examination to be conducted all over India to replace the present Senior Cambridge Examination.

There is already a move by the Cambridge Syndicate to establish a Control Council in India and to replace the present Overseas Cambridge School Certificate Examination by an Indian School Certificate Examination. The Indian School Certificate Examination will be specially adapted to suit Indian conditions. The pattern of the examination and the syllabus will be based on the scheme suggested by the All India Council of Secondary Education. The intention is that the Cambridge Examination should become an Indian Examination in all essential aspects while retaining the present standards.

It is understood that the reconstituted Central Board of Secondary Education at Ajmer would

conduct a common All India Higher Secondary School Examination. This Examination however has not yet been started.

The question of affiliation of the Sainik School and the King George's School to the All India Higher Secondary School Examination has been examined. It is felt that the final decision on this issue should be taken only after the Ajmer Board has held 2 or 3 examinations and its syllabus and standard of examination gets known. For the present, therefore, it is proposed to continue with the Cambridge Syndicate Examination and to affiliate it to the Indianised version when it is brought into force. The position will be reviewed 2 or 3 years after the Ajmer Board Examination starts.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV to P. 4(9)/57/D
(GS-II) dated 3rd October, 1959].

The Committee suggest that touch may be kept with the prefect and similar other systems adopted by institutions abroad to inculcate qualities of leadership etc. which are so necessary in a future officer of the Defence Services.

51 53

This is being done in the Sainik School. Each Section/House has six Prefects (called NCO) who are senior cadets appointed for their qualities of leadership. The Principal and Section Masters meet these NCOs every week to discuss problems of administration. These NCOs also

organise games, PT, Drill, Society meetings, School lectures and educational trips.
[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated the 27th January, 1959].

34 57 & 58 The Committee have recommended earlier for the re-assessment of the Instructor cadet ratio at the Training Institutions. They feel that a similar re-assessment in the case of civilian and other staff attached to the Sainik School is also called for.

The instructor-cadet ratio in the leading public schools in India varies from 1:7 to 1:13. However, the general accepted ratio in the public schools is 1:12. The existing instructor-cadet ratio in the Sainik School which is 1:12 appears reasonable. The strength of other establishment in the School is periodically reviewed by the Army Standing Establishment Committee and is fixed after thorough examination.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated 27th January, 1959].

35 60 The Committee consider it unfortunate that even among cadets of the Sainik School there should be such a large number of those who failed in either medical Board or SSB tests. They recommend that the cases of all those who failed in the SSB tests as also in the medical tests for the last five years should be carefully reviewed to find out to what extent the reasons for failure were due to defective system of training followed in the Sainik School and on the basis of such a review, steps should be initiated to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future.

A statement showing the number of Sainik School cadets who appeared at the Entrance Examination, for the first time, for admission to the NDA Courses 12 to 20 and the number finally selected for National Defence Academy in the same courses or in subsequent courses is attached (Appendix VII). It will be seen that out of 139 candidates who appeared for admission to the National Defence Academy, the final rejection in the SSB tests were only 5. This rate of rejection is on the whole very small.

Rejection on Medical grounds is however high. This question was examined some time ago. Prior to the January 1956 term of the Sainik

School, cadets at the time of admission, were admitted on the basis of fitness certificates issued by Civil Surgeons. It was decided that from Jan 1956 all candidates recommended by the State Governments, before entering the Sainik School, should be medically examined by a Military Medical Board.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D/(GS-II) dated 27th January, 1959*].

The Committee hope that the suggestions made by them in this Report would go far in filling the gap between the capacity and the actual strength of K. G. Schools both in respect of boarders and day scholars. They would go further and recommend that gradually the capacity of these Schools should be increased to the optimum strength considered satisfactory for such schools.

36

65

The number of boys on the rolls of the KG Schools in the last 4 years is given below:—

	Aug. 55	Aug. 56	Aug. 57	Aug. 58
KG School, Nowgong.	166	190	208	261
KG School, Ajmer	175	206	220	217
KG School, Belgaum .	146	210	285	307
KG School, Bangalore	162	200	274	314

It will be seen that except in the case of Nowgong School, the capacity is gradually getting filled up. In regard to Nowgong School, it has been decided to move it from its present location. The question of increasing the capacity of the Schools beyond 300 is also under examination.

[*Ministry of Defence O. M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated 27th January, 1959*].

While the Ministry of Defence is keenly interested in providing educational facilities for the children of Defence personnel on an all India basis, the question of increasing the number of schools of the type of the King George's Schools is really a matter for consideration by the Education Ministry. They were, therefore, consulted in the matter. They have intimated that they have already taken suitable steps with the co-operation of State Governments in orienting the pattern of Secondary Education by sanctioning grants etc. to the various States, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in October, 1952. The Education Ministry's policy is not to give extended support to public schools. It is however hoped that the present strength of students in the K. G. Schools will be increased from 300 per school to 500 per school in stages.

[*Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated June, 1959*].

The Committee have recommended that the question of increasing the number of these schools which should serve as models to similar other schools in the country, on regional and other considerations should be comprehensively examined at an early date in consultation with the Education Ministry, State Governments and educational experts.

37 66

38 The Committee recommend that an entrance test should be gradually prescribed for admission to the unreserved seats also preferably of the same type as for sons of JCOs/ORs etc.

The necessity for an entrance test for the unreserved seats has not been felt so far as the number of applicants has not exceeded the number of seats available. The question of introducing an entrance test for the unreserved seats will be taken up as soon as the present capacity at the Schools is fully taken up.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated 27th January, 1959.]

39 The Committee feel that the seats which in a particular year are not filled by boys other than the children of JCOs/ORs etc. should be filled from the latter category to the extent possible instead of leaving the seats vacant. At the same time, means also should be devised to attract more boys of various categories to the schools.

As the number of unreserved vacancies is getting gradually filled up, the question of getting the remaining seats filled up by the children of JCOs/ORs has not been considered. As a result of the recent grant of certain concessions to the sons of officers the number of vacant seats in the Schools is expected to come down.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II), dated 27th January, 1959.]

41 The Committee recommend that the feasibility of extending the system of scholarships on basis of means-cum-merit so as to attract deserving boys should be examined.

The existing scholarships scheme in the King George's Schools, a copy of which is enclosed (Appendix VIII) provides for the grant of scholarship on means-cum-merit basis; the number of scholarships available being 15% of the number of full fee paying students. Taking into

account the fact that Service personnel are required to pay only 10% of their salary, (subject in the case of officers to a minimum of Rs. 80/-) for each of their children studying at the King George's Schools, the concessions available at the King George's Schools are considered to be adequate. However, we have also sought membership of the Indian Public Schools Conference for the King George's Schools. The membership of the Indian Public Schools Conference will enable these schools to participate also in the means-cum-merit scholarship scheme of the Education Ministry.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated 14th March, 1959.*]

44 The Committee consider it unfortunate that the contribution of these schools to the NDA should hardly be 2% of the capacity of the latter.

76

The King George's Schools, unlike the Sainik School, are not feeder institutions to the NDA. These Schools provide education on public school lines. This accounts for the difference in the type of instruction given at these institutions.

Special steps, however, such as distribution of literature regarding the Services, showing of films on such subject have been taken. In addition to drill and PT, NCC has also been introduced in the King George's Schools.

These Schools were re-organised on public school lines in 1952. The first batch of boys from the re-organised schools took NDA examination for

the first time in 1958. 21 students took the examination and 7 out of them finally qualified for admission to NDA. Only after some years, will it be possible to correctly estimate the contribution made by these schools to the NDA and other services.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated June, 1959.]

The Committee recommend that special steps should be taken to provide in the King George's Schools military and other types of education on the lines of that imparted in the Sainik School.

45

77

In addition to drill and P.T., NCC has been introduced. It may, however, be mentioned that the objective of the Sainik School and the K. G. Schools are not the same, for while the former is a feeder institution to the NDA, the latter are not—they are run on the pattern of public schools. This accounts for the difference in the type of instruction given at these institutions.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-ID), dated 14th March, 1959.]

The Committee feel that the strength of instructors in K. G. Schools should be fixed on a realistic basis in consultation with educational experts with reference to the optimum requirements of the school as well as its actual cadet strength.

46

79

In order to bring the King George's Schools in line with other public schools functioning in the country, it is proposed to constitute an autonomous Governing Board, having educational experts and non-officials as members for the administration of these schools. The instructor and staff require-

ments will be examined by this Board when it is formed.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated 14th March, 1959].

After careful consideration it has been decided that the schools at Ajmer, Bangalore and Belgaum will remain at their present location. The question whether the Nowgong school should be shifted or remain there is under consideration.*

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D, (GS-II) dated 14th March, 1959].

A decision to shift the King George's School from Nowgong (Jhansi) to Punjab had already been taken ; a site for the new location chosen earlier has however been found unsuitable after detailed examination. An alternative site where suitable accommodation might be available is now under consideration.*

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated June, 1959].

The Committee recommend that a review of actual staff requirements in all these schools should also be made.

The Committee understand that even the final location of these schools has not been decided and that they are all housed in barracks and hutments. They recommend that every step should be taken to dispel doubts and uncertainties about the continuance of these schools.

The Committee were told that the continuance of the School at Nowgong was very uncertain and that there was a feeling that it should be shifted back to Punjab, which provided large numbers of servicemen to the Armed Forces. The Committee consider that if this move is considered justified for reasons mentioned earlier, it should be given effect to without any undue delay.

*At the time of factual verification the Ministry of Defence stated:

"After careful consideration it has been decided that the Schools at Ajmer, Bangalore and Belgaum will remain at their present locations. The School at Nowgong has however been shifted to Chail (Simla Hills), where it has started functioning from July, 1960."

[No. F. 3(2)/60/D(GS-II), dated 23rd December, 1960.]

51 86 The Committee would suggest that conscious efforts should be made to publicise these schools not only among the officers of the Defence Services but also among the general public, to attract boys to these schools in greater numbers.

52 87 The Committee feel that publicity on proper lines together with the suggestion for extending the system of scholarships on merit-*cum*-means basis might succeed in making the schools more popular than at present.

About 40 to 50 insertions are made in the newspapers before the commencement of each term and this publicity drive has been yielding good results. To make the schools more attractive to the children of service officers concessional rates of fees at 10% of the officers salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 80/- and to a maximum of Rs. 125/- per child for ten months in a year, have been allowed to them from January 57.

There is already a scholarship scheme in these schools, which provides for the grant of scholarships on means-*cum*-merit basis; the number of scholarships available being 15% of the number of full fee paying students.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II), dated 14th March, 1959].

53 88 The Committee would further suggest that the name of those schools should be replaced by some other attractive national name to be devised for the purpose.

This has been examined and it has been decided not to change the name of these schools at least for the present as it would not be in accord with the general policy of Government in this matter.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II), dated 14th March, 1959].

54

The Committee recommend that active steps should be taken to improve the calibre of the teaching staff in these schools.

89

Prior to the re-organisation of these schools in 1952, the teaching staff consisted mostly of military officers and JCOs drawn from the Army Education Corps. Their experience was ordinarily limited to educating adult soldiers and they were not generally used to teaching young children of school going age. There were also a few civilian teachers, but the scales of pay etc., prescribed were not sufficiently attractive for the right type of teacher. After the reorganisation of the Schools, the teaching staff was overhauled. The personnel drawn from Army Education Corps were replaced by civilian teachers who were selected mainly from the point of view of their suitability for teaching in public schools. The scales of pay of the teaching staff were raised to something near the level of scales prescribed for other similar public schools.

47

Facilities, when possible, are afforded to the teaching staff to improve their knowledge by allowing them to attend seminars and educational conferences organised by different States and educational bodies.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 14th March, 1959].

55

The Committee feel that the re-organisation of the K.G. Schools should be comprehensively and

90

These Schools were re-organised in 1952 on public Schools lines as a result of the recommendations

carefully examined by a committee on which educational and non-officials should be represented so that the defects might be set right without any further delay.

of the Re-organisation Committee appointed by the Government in 1950. A proposal to constitute an autonomous Governing Board for them is now under consideration. It will have educational experts and non-officials on it. When this Board is formed and has gained some experience of the working of these schools, the matter will be placed before that Board for a re-appraisal.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated the 14th March, 1959*].

56 92

The Committee would further suggest that the question of the resiting of these schools with reference to the special needs of certain areas from which servicemen might predominate, might also be considered in this connection, if necessary. Besides the question of transfer of Nowgong School to Punjab or Western U.P., they suggest that the transfer of the Ajmer School to a more central place may also be considered.

As already stated in answer to recommendation No. 49, the location of these schools has been carefully considered and it has been decided that the school at Ajmer, should remain in its present location.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated the 14th March, 1959*].

57

93

The Committee feel that it would be advantageous if the Sainik and the K. G. Schools could be managed by a Governing Board consisting of educational experts and other authorities with not merely advisory functions but also well defined powers in policy as well as other connected

An autonomous Governing Board, having educational experts and non-officials as members, for the administration of the King George's Schools is under consideration. The question of having a Board of visitors for each school will be placed before the Governing Board when it is

matters. In addition each School should also have a Board of Visitors consisting of officials and non-officials as well as educational authorities.

constituted. As regards the Sainik School, it is a feeder institution to the National Defence Academy and its direct administrative control should, therefore, remain vested in the Army HQs and the Ministry of Defence.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F.4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated the 14th March, 1959].

58 94 The Committee recommended that the feasibility of getting these Schools annually inspected by neighbouring educational authorities of the State Governments or others who normally inspect such Schools elsewhere in the country should be considered.

We have already sought membership of the Indian Public Schools Conference for these schools. The practice in this regard in other public schools will be followed by these schools, when they become members of the Indian Public Schools Conference.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II), dated the 14th March, 1959].

61 99 The Committee are not happy that a project like NDA conceived on a grand style should suffer from such defects as absence of planetarium, telescope, fans, etc. involving minor expenditure, since they detract from it the final effect and therefore recommend that the desirability of providing them at an early date may be re-examined.

The necessity of providing a planetarium with accessories (including telescope) has already been accepted by Government and action to procure the equipment is in hand. Other requirements are provided as and when necessity arises in as far as funds can be found.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. PCXV F.4(9)/57/D (GS-II) , dated the 17th August, 1959].

62 100 The Committee were told that to ensure that the revised estimate is not exceeded, certain items had been given up. The Committee are not

The National Defence Academy Project was originally sanctioned in 1949 at a cost of Rs. 587 lakhs but due to general rise in prices and certain

happy that this should be so and hope that without exceeding the estimates substantially, no essential and necessary items of construction and equipment will be given up.

other reasons, the cost of the project was subsequently revised to Rs. 645 lakhs. Non-essential items like Regimental Offices, Durbar Shed, Dairy Building, Laundry, Bakery etc., were deleted. In addition a reduction of Rs. 10·621 lakhs was made in the revised indication of cost. At one stage the idea of having the Assembly Hall, Library etc. was also dropped but subsequently they were sanctioned.

Certain essential items which were not included at the time of the preparation of the original estimates were subsequently sanctioned out of savings—these items include the Riding School, Internal Electrification (Part) of Administrative Building, Workshop Sheds for Smithy and Sawyers, Obstetrical Course for Cadets, Temporary Stand-by Power House, Unfiltered Water Supply, etc.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M No. PC XB F. 4(9)57-D(GS-II), dated the 17th August, 1959*].

64 104 The Committee suggest that the feasibility of having other officers including civilians as Administrative officers may be examined.

The following posts of officers have been sanctioned for the administration of the NDA (posts not directly connected with training of cadets).

Service Officers

Civilian Officers

(i) Colonel Incharge Admi - (i) Pay and Accounts
nistration. Officer.

- (ii) Catering Officer (Captain/Lt. I.N./Flt. Lt.) (ii) Establishment Officers.
- (iii) Staff Captain (for assisting the Col. Incharge Administration). (iii) Statistical Officer.
- (iv) Quarter Master (Major special list). (iv) Curator.
- (v) Assistant Quarter Master (Captain special list).
- (vi) Mechanical Transport Officer (Captain Subaltern ASC).
- (vii) Officer-in-Charge Troops (Captain).

The posts held by Service Officers require knowledge of the system and procedures followed in the Armed Forces. Except the Catering Branch, the work in other branches under the Quarter Master, MT Officer and the Officer-in-Charge Troops is governed by rules and regulations laid down in various Army Instructions, Army Orders etc., and it is considered that for these posts Army Officers are more suitable than civilians.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV to F.4(9)/57/D (GS-II), dated 7th October, 1960].

65

106

The Committee feel that there is scope for reducing the staff strength of the Academy and recommend that feasibility of effecting such a reduction may be examined.

The establishment of the National Defence Academy was examined on the spot in December, 1957 by JS(G) and Addl. FA II Officers of the Defence Ministry and Ministry of Finance (Defence) with a view to effecting economy in expenditure. Some reductions in staff were made and certain principles were laid down for a review of the establishment.

2. On the basis of the above review the following reductions in the Establishment of the NDA have been effected :—

Service Officers	7.5%
Civilian Academic Staff	26.5%
JCOs	13.5%
Other Ranks	34.0%
Civilians Class III	11.0%
Civilians Class IV	31.0%

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV to F.4 (9)/57/D (GS-II), dated 7th October, 1960].

68

113

The Committee recommend that the question of remodelling the NDA, so as to provide the entire pre-commission training for the officer-cadets of the three services should be constantly kept

The question of providing the entire pre-commission training for officer-cadets of the three services at the National Defence Academy has already been considered and it has been agreed that the entire

in view in the light of Gen. (now President) Eisenhower's views on this subject. Further they recommend that so long as this ultimate goal is not capable of being attained for one reason or another, the question of providing at least the entire Army training at the NDA should be examined on a priority basis. They feel that this would also incidentally result in some saving in the cost of maintaining a number of establishments whether by way of expenditure on buildings, on equipment or on instructors.

pre-commission training to the Naval and Air Force cadets cannot be provided at the National Defence Academy due to certain lack of facilities which it is impossible to provide at Khadakvasla. The question of giving the 4th year training to Army cadets at the NDA is linked up with the final decision on the location of the Military College. Whether the Military College should continue at Dehra Dun, where it has been since its existence, or move to Khadakvasla is under consideration of Government and the Estimates Committee would be informed of the decision in due course.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV F. 4 (9)/57-D (GS-II), dated the 17th August, 1959].

69 115

The Committee recommend that a comparative study of the expenditure incurred on the NDA and at similar Institutions abroad should be undertaken immediately so as to economise wherever possible without loss of efficiency.

A comparison of the *per capita* cost of training at similar Service Training Establishments in other countries, viz., Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, the Royal Military College, Canada and the Royal Military College, Australia and the United States Military Academy, West Point has been carried out and it is found that the cost of training at the NDA, Khadakvasla, is substantially less than the cost at any of the above Institutions. Continuous efforts are however made to achieve further economies wherever possible without loss of efficiency.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXIV to F.4 (9)/57/D (GS-II) dated 3-10-60].

71

119

The Committee recommend that steps be devised to reduce the gap between the receipt of applications for admission to NDA and the final results without unduly expanding the bodies conducting these tests.

The tentative programme for the NDA Course which has been drawn in consultation with the Ministry of Defence and the UPSC is as follows:—

Jan. Course July Course

(a) last date for receipt of applications.	14 Mar.	15 Sept.
(b) Date of UPSC Examination	23 June	24 Dec.
(c) Date of announcement of the results of the written examination	2 Sept.	1 Mar.
(d) Dates of SSB interview	25 Sept. 5 Nov.	1 Apr. 14 May
(e) Despatch of SSB result to the UPSC	30 Nov.	7 June
(f) Date of final result	13 Dec.	18 June

It will be seen that 13 weeks have been provided in the programme for scrutiny of applications by the UPSC and issue of admission certificates. This period is considered the minimum by the UPSC. 9 weeks are provided for finalisation of the examination results. There does not seem to be any scope to reduce this period. A further

period of 3 months is required to arrange and complete the interviews including Pilot Aptitude. Tests of candidates who give Air Force as one of their choices in order to assess their suitability for Air Force and compile the results. This period is the absolute minimum for the job. In this connection it may, however, be pointed out that the main complaint referred to in para 119 of the Report is that candidates have to apply twice because of the delay in the announcement of the result of the previous examination. In order to remove this complaint it will be necessary to reduce the interval between the date of any examination and the announcement of the final result, from the existing six months to about three months, which is the interval between the date of any examination and the last date for applications for the next examination. A reduction to this extent is not possible and any reduction to a lesser extent will not serve the particular purpose, in view, although efforts are being made to readjust the programme in such a manner as to give the successful candidates a few more days for joining the Academy. It is, therefore, not possible to improve upon the existing position, which seems to be quite satisfactory inasmuch as:—

- (a) the result of the previous examination is invariably announced before the next examination is held.

(b) in the case of candidates who are successful in the earlier examination, the fees paid for the second examination are refunded.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F.4 (9)/57/D(GS-Id), dated the 24th April, 1959*].

72 120 The Committee feel that there should be a greater flexibility in the age of recruitment to the Academy. The Committee were told that this question was being examined in the Ministry. They hope that an early decision on the subject will be taken.

Though the Auchinleck Committee had originally recommended that the age of admission to the Academy should be from 16 to 19 years it was decided that the age limits for admission should be between 15 to 17 years as the Navy were keen that the naval cadets should go to sea at about the age of 18 at the latest and the Air Force were anxious that their cadets should be full-fledged pilots in squadron at about the age of 21. The Standing Committee of the Legislature at that time also agreed to the above age limits. Subsequently in 1950, the upper age limit was revised to 17 1/2 years. Any further upward revision of the upper age limit has not been favoured because advantage of "catching the boys young" would be lost and training in the same class and group of adolescent boys with a wide age range was considered unsatisfactory.

2. The revision of both the lower and the upper age limits for entry into the NDA is intimately connected with the reform of the secondary education system and its reorganization into a

self contained higher secondary stage. The Uttar Pradesh Government have not agreed to the change-over and in the other States very little progress has been made in that direction. For a few more years the existing secondary schools will continue and the source of recruitment for the National Defence Academy will be essentially from the Secondary School leaving boys. It has, therefore, not been possible to take any final decision in the matter of revising the age limits for entry into the NDA. This subject will, however, be periodically reviewed.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV to F.4(9)/571 D (GS-II), dated 14-10-60*].

The Committee are by no means sure that the procedure for admission to the Academy is not needlessly cumbersome providing as it does about 2000 marks to test boys of 14 to 16. They have no doubt that admissions to the Academy should be effected on sole considerations of merit, but at the same time they suggest that the feasibility of simplifying the existing tests be examined.

The written test is necessary to judge the merit according to one standard of candidates who hail from different States in which the standard of education is not the same. The tests for use in the SSBs are devised after due consideration about the age of the candidates who have to take these tests. An increase in the number of marks allocated for the various subjects/tests without any increase in the number of subjects/tests does not justify the conclusion that the tests are cumbersome. In fact the total No. of marks allotted could be very much less. But the greater number of marks gives a better distribution and more accurate differentiation. The SSB tests are so designed as to ensure that the selected candidates are fit in

every respect to undergo 4 years' training and to meet the minimum requirement of the service concerned. These tests have been evolved after careful and long scientific research and investigations. They are also constantly reviewed by the Psychological Research Wing of this Ministry with a view to improving upon them. Necessity for simplification of these tests, mainly with reference to the number of marks provided, does not therefore appear to arise. Both the UPSC, who conduct the written examination, and the Psychological Research Wing, who design the SSB tests, are fully aware of the ages, education standards, etc., of the candidates who are expected to take these tests.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F.4 (9)/57/D(GS-II), dated 24th April, 1959].

At present the UPSC examination as well as the other relevant tests are conducted in English, which puts boys from States where English is given less importance at a disadvantage. The Committee feel that this is a problem which has to be tackled on an all India basis with a view to securing uniformity in all the States so that the boys of one State do not stand to lose in all India competitions by virtue of the language

This matter has been considered in the past and as stated by the Estimates Committee it was felt that, in regard to the medium for the written examination, the decision has to be taken by the Government on an all India basis. What is done in respect of the other All-India competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission should be followed in the case of the entrance examination for the

policies of that State and recommend that this question be tackled by the Education Ministry on a priority basis. At the same time they feel that a net-work of feeder and semi-feeder institutions providing preliminary training recommended elsewhere would enable this difficulty to be surmounted.

National Defence Academy. While the medium continues to be English, candidates who are deficient in English have to take some special coaching for the National Defence Academy examination as for other competitive examinations. In regard to the interview and personality tests by the Services Selection Boards, however, instructions were issued in November 1954 that although the medium would continue to be English, no undue importance would be attached to the standard of English and that the main factors to assess were the substance of what was said, clarity of thought, nature of arguments etc. and not the standard of English in which these were expressed.

In regard to the suggestion that a net-work of feeder and semi-feeder institutions providing preliminary training may be opened, attention is invited to the reply to recommendation No. 82.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PL XV to F. 4(9) 57/D (GS-II) dated 3rd October, 1959].

75 124 The Committee feel that the feasibility of ensuring greater cooperation and uniformity among the S.S.Bs. and their tests *inter se* as well as from year to year needs to be examined.

The recommendation of the Committee can be examined in its two aspects. One is the consideration of the feasibility of ensuring greater cooperation and uniformity among the Services Selection Boards and their test *inter se*, while the other is the consideration of ensuring uniformity in the tests from year to year.

With regard to the first one *i.e.*, uniformity among the SSBs and their test *inter se*, an experiment carried out at Dehra Dun showed that a fairly high degree of uniformity in assessment existed amongst all Boards and amongst all corresponding members of the various Boards. It also revealed that the Boards had mean marks very close to each other. It has also been decided that such experiments may be carried out at least once every three years to provide a regular check on standardisation.

In so far as uniformity in the tests from year to year is concerned, the following procedure is followed:—

(a) Intelligence and personality tests are the same at all Boards and the Psychologists, who administer these tests and write pointers are trained by the PRW, Psychological Research Wing, Ministry of Defence. The GTO tests and the interview techniques are based on principles laid down by the PRW, and the officers who conduct these tests are also trained by them.

(b) The following small scale experiments by PRW, Ministry of Defence in the GTO's Group testing officer and Psychologists' field are carried out;

(i) Follow-up study (critical) of the dossiers of candidates.

(ii) Study of some dossiers (post-mortem) by all Psychologists at the SSB's where they write pointers, reports and allot marks on the dossier of a particular candidate. This is done with a view to standardising the psychologists.

(c) Occasional study visits of the SSB's by the staff of the PRW, Ministry of Defence.

(d) Training of newly appointed interviewing officers, GTO and Psychologists is carried out at the PRW, Ministry of Defence.

A biennial conference of all members of the Services Selection Boards including the Presidents and the Deputy Presidents, is held at Army Headquarters for 4 days to bring about a proper standardisation of the method of selection of officers by these Boards.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. 4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated 24th April, 1959].

77 The Committee feel that if an additional SSB is opened it might be located somewhere in the centre of the country. They further suggest that the feasibility of locating all the S. S. Bs. at a central place so as to provide useful comparison of procedure adopted and, to secure, uniformity thereby may be examined.

125

We share the view expressed by the Estimates Committee that all the Services Selection Boards should be located at one central place. However, owing to certain difficulties *e. g.* financial difficulties, availability of suitable and sufficient accommodation, non-existence of arrangements for medical examination of the

candidates, it has not been found possible to locate all the SSBs at one Central Place. Recently, when the question of opening a new Selection Centre was being examined the following places were initially considered for its location, bearing in mind the recommendation of the Estimates Committee :—

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Bangalore
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Kamptee
- (e) Jabalpur
- (f) Gwalior
- (g) Bhopal

but it was found that, from the points of view of accommodation and medical cover, the above mentioned places were not suitable. Finally Allahabad was selected where ample accommodation and medical cover were available. At present, the three SS Centres are so located in the East (Allahabad), North (Meerut) and South (Bangalore) that candidates do not have to travel long distances as they are detailed to the Selection Centre nearest to their homes.

As regards the recommendation for ensuring uniformity of standards as between the Boards, the manner in which the present procedure ensures this, has been brought out in our reply against Recommendation No. 76, which may kindly be seen.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F. 4 (9)/57/D (GS-II)
dated 24th April, 1959].

126 The Committee suggest that the feasibility of conducting medical examination of candidates who qualify in UPSC tests, at places nearest to their homes before they are actually called before the Services Selection Board may be examined so as to reduce the expenditure on travelling allowance for appearing before the SSBs as well as for the tests actually conducted by them.

78

(a) The proposal, if accepted, will entail considerable extra work for the Military Hospitals as it will mean medical examination of all candidates who were successful in the written examination and who might not eventually be selected by the Services Selection Boards. This will result in considerable additional expenditure.

(b) There is hardly one month's interval between the announcement of the written examination result and the commencement of the interviews.

(c) Candidates found medically unfit have a right of appeal within 21 days of their medical examination and those

found medically temporarily unfit can be medically re-examined on submission of fitness certificates after getting themselves cured of their disabilities. All this will take time and it will not be possible to finalise their medical re-examination results before commencement of interviews.

(d) Medical standards are notified in the Gazette notifications and supplied to the candidates with the application forms. They are advised to get themselves examined by their medical attendants before submitting their applications, to avoid disappointment at the final stage.

(e) Double TA/DA will have to be paid to the candidates once for their Medical examination and again for SSB interview.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated 24th April, 1959].

79 129 It is observed that the N. D. A. in particular and the Defence Services in general are not sufficiently representative of all the areas in the country. The Committee feel that this is not by any means a healthy state of

Attention is kindly invited to reply to recommendation No. 70.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated the 24th April, 1959].

affairs and needs to be remedied not by fixing State-wise quotas but by other means. They suggest that the Defence Ministry should take the lead in impressing upon the State Governments concerned the need to adopt suitable remedial measures in consultation with the Central Education Ministry so as to instil into the boys as well as their parents an outlook which would facilitate their entry into the Defence Services and to reorientate the educational system itself for this purpose.

80

132

The Committee consider that active steps should be initiated by Central and State Governments to overcome the lack of enthusiasm in joining the Services.

Attention is kindly invited to the reply against Recommendation No. 70.

[Ministry of Defence O. M. No. F. 4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated the 24th April, 1959].

65

81

133

The Committee understand that another reason for the lack of enthusiasm in joining Defence Services is believed to be the pay scales and conditions of service of officers in the Defence Forces. They recommend that the question should be comprehensively examined and set right to the extent possible.

In the normal course, the problems, connected with the working and living conditions of officers in the Armed Forces are under continuous study in the Service Headquarters and the Ministry of Defence. Substantial improvements have, in fact, been effected in the last two years. Two major decisions taken during the year 1958, in respect of the age of retirement of officers and substantive promotions to higher ranks have considerably improved the career prospects of officers in the three Services.

The career in the Services ended for nearly three-fourths of the officers in the rank of Major in the Army and equivalent ranks in the other two Services, as the higher posts are all selection posts. While substantive promotions *by selection* to the rank of Lt. Col./Commander/Wing Commander will continue to be made against vacancies in the authorised establishment, it has been decided that officers, not promoted to the rank of Lt. Col./Commander/Wing Commander by selection against authorised vacancies may be promoted substantively to that rank, by time scale, on completion of 24 years reckonable commissioned service, provided they are considered fit in all respects and provided they have not attained the age of compulsory retirement.

96

The age of compulsory retirement which was 45 years for officers of the rank of Major and below has been permanently raised to 48 years for the officers of the rank of Lt. Col. and below, in the fighting arms (Infantry, Artillery, Armoured Corps, Engineers and Signals) and to 52 years in the supporting arms (like ASC, AOC, EME, AEC, Pioneer Corps, technical officers of TD etc.). Similar concessions have been given in the other two Services.

The above measures, in addition to improving the career prospects of the officers will also enable them to earn a higher retiring pension than that admissible to a substantive Major.

It is estimated that the financial gain in the life earnings of a majority of Service Officers, as a result of the above measures, would amount to Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

The number of substantive posts in the higher appointments has been substantially increased in all the three Services.

The terms of reference of the Pay Commission did not cover combatants (Officers and men) and enrolled non-combatants of the Defence Services. It has, however, been decided that the application of the Pay Commission's recommendations to Defence Services personnel should be examined by a departmental Committee consisting of senior representatives of the Ministries of Defence and Finance (Defence) and of the Services Headquarters, in order to secure maximum coordination and to ensure that the changes and modifications in the terms and conditions of service of civilian Government servants and of combatant Defence Services personnel are announced more or less simultaneously.

Certain other major concessions which have been extended during the last two years to ameliorate the conditions of service of officers in the Defence

Forces are listed in the statement attached. (Appendix IX).

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PLXV to F. 4 (9)/57/D/(GS-II) dated 3rd October, 1959].

82 134 The Committee suggest that some of the existing public schools should be expanded and incidentally made cheaper by giving them various facilities so as to attract more students as well as to turn out a larger number of boys with good general education which will fit them for service anywhere. In particular they would mention such institutions as the former Prince's College e.g., Mayor's College at Ajmer, Rajkumar College at Rajkot etc. as well as institutions like Shivaji Preparatory Military School etc. which with further encouragement are bound to be of great service to the country. The Committee suggest that a Committee of educationists representatives of the State Governments and of the Defence and Education Ministries be set up to examine this question comprehensively and to draw up plans to meet the situation with particular reference to the officer requirements of the Armed Forces in future.

The examination in regard to K. G. Schools suggested in paras 66 and 90 may also be conveniently referred to this Committee.

The Public schools in the country are expensive schools and parents of modest means find the fees etc. prohibitive. If these schools are to be expanded and made cheaper so that boys of parents of ordinary means could also get education, this would necessitate the grant of large subsidies by the Central Government.

The recommendation was referred to the Education Ministry who have stated that they already have under consideration a scheme under which financial assistance would be available to a substantial number of residential schools all over the country and that this scheme would also cater for the requirements of the Defence Ministry. They have further stated that if after the formulation of the above scheme, it is considered necessary to constitute a Committee as recommended by the Estimates Committee, the Ministry of Education will set up such a Committee.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F. 4(9)/57/D/(GS-II) dated 3rd October, 1959].

The Committee were told that the successful completion of the training of the first two years course at the NDA had been recognised by most of the universities as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination and that the question of year to year recognition had been taken up with the universities. They hope that a decision will be arrived at in the matter expeditiously as it is of vital interest to the cadets at the NDA.

The question of the recognition of year to year completion of the course at the NDA was referred to the Inter University Board who decided at their meeting held on 24-1-1955 to recommend to the Universities that during the transitional period, migration at the end of first or third year of students from the Defence Academy to educational institutions be facilitated by the Universities under the following conditions : —

(i) The withdrawal of the candidates from the Defence Academy wishing to migrate to University should not be on grounds of academic shortcomings or lack of discipline.

(ii) Each University may set up a suitable test or machinery to judge the educational attainment of the candidate as suggested in the Bhagwati Committee Report for the migration in genuine cases of candidates from one University to another.

Most of the Universities have agreed to implement the above recommendation. In cases where difficulty to secure such admission is reported, the matter is taken up by the Defence Ministry with the Inter University Board.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV to F. 4(9)/57/D
(GS-II) dated 3rd October, 1959].

85 140 The Committee recommend that the guiding principles of the Code of Honour followed at West Point should be constantly kept before the cadets by Instructors and officers of the Academy so as to develop character, discipline etc.

87 142 The Committee suggest that the question of awarding a Degree which should also be recognised by Universities to those who pass out of the N.D.A. should be reviewed as early as possible.

We have our own code. It is based on our national concepts and is as good as any other.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F.4 (9)] 57-D(GS-II) dated 17th August, 1959].

The suggestion for awarding a degree which would be recognised by Universities to those who pass out of the N.D.A. is connected with the revision of syllabus of the three years course at the Academy. Revision of the syllabus is under consideration. Finalisation of the syllabus will take some more time.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F. 4 (9)] 57/D(GS-II) dated 3-10-60].

88 143 The Committee understand that the vacations at West Point USA are very much of lesser duration and enable the cadets to undergo strenuous and continuous training. They suggest that the feasibility of having this at the NDA may also be kept in view.

The National Defence Academy has the following vacations during the year :—

- (a) 6 weeks in June and July.
- (b) 4 weeks in December and January.

Total 10 weeks.

At the West Point the following periods of vacations are observed :—

- (a) 4 weeks in July

- (b) 10 days at Christmas
- (c) 4 days in March.

Total 6 weeks.

The Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, how ever closes for :—

- (a) 5 weeks in Summer
- (b) 18 days at Easter
- (c) 18 days at Christmas.

Total 10 weeks.

The suggestion for curtailing the duration of the vacations at the NDA has been examined but it has not been found practical as considerable amount of preparatory work for the new terms beginning in July and January has to be done by the Staff at the Academy during the vacation periods.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F. 4(9)]
57/D(GS-II) dated 3-10-60].

Under the instructions issued in November, 1951 all cases of withdrawal of cadets from the National Defence Academy are sent to the Defence Ministry with the recommendations of Service

146 The Committee do not feel happy with the existing procedure of obtaining the personal orders of the Defence Minister on individual cases of withdrawal of cadets. They also feel that even

though the Commandant is in the best position to decide such cases, it may not be very desirable to concentrate excessive power in single individual, however, high and impartial he may be. They would, therefore, suggest that a Board of four members consisting of an educationist, preferably a reputed Vice-Chancellor, a Member of the Union Public Service Commission and the Commandant of another Academy besides the Commandant of the Academy in which the cadet is under training should be set up to take final decisions on the Commandant's recommendations for withdrawal of cadets.

Headquarters. Final decisions are taken with the approval of the Defence Minister.

2. In March 1954, a Resolution was moved in the Lok Sabha by a Member for the constitution of a Parliamentary Committee to examine the system of withdrawals of cadets from the National Defence Academy and to suggest remedial measures where withdrawals during the last two years were found to be unsatisfactory. During the debate on the Resolution the Deputy Defence Minister and the Minister of Defence Organization explained in detail the methods of assessment of cadets followed at the National Defence Academy. It was also explained that before ordering the withdrawal of a cadet, the Minister personally satisfied himself that the cadet would not make the grade of an officer. Reference was also made to the Kunzru Committee on withdrawal of cadets which had been set up to look into the rate of rejection of officer cadets at the training Institutions of the Defence Services. In the light of the assurances given by the Deputy Defence Minister and the Minister of Defence Organization on the floor of the House the resolution was not pressed by the mover.

3. The Ministry of Defence referred *inter alia* the following specific question to the Kunzru Committee for advice.

“Whether cases of withdrawal from training academies should come up to Government for final approval and if not at what level should they be disposed of?”

The Committee in giving its report in 1954 stated as follows on the above reference :

“The Committee consider that there are many difficulties in recommending that the Commandant should be the final authority and that there should be no appeals against his decisions. In the last few years, there have been complaints against withdrawals, and pressure has been brought by Parliament on the Minister to look into cases of withdrawal personally. It is therefore in any case not desirable to take away the right of appeal.

On the other hand, if cases come up to Government the Committee cannot recommend that the Government should invariably accept the recommendations of the Commandant without scrutinising the merits of each case. There is some logic in making the Commandant, who is the man on the spot, the final authority, even if it cannot be said that he has opportunities of knowing personally the work of each cadet who is sent up to him for withdrawal. There is also some logic in the final authority being the Government, as

the Minister has to defend the actions of the Commandant and the Service authorities on the floor of the Parliament. The Committee does not, however, see any logic in cases coming up to Service Headquarters and not being put up to the Government merely on the ground that this would delay disposal or that Government would not have the same intimate knowledge of training as Service Headquarters.

On a careful consideration of the merits of the case including the position of a democratic Government, the public opinion in the country, and the attitude of Members of Parliament on the subject, the Committee are of the view that the present system is the best and should be continued. When a reference regarding the withdrawal of a cadet is made to Government, it is impossible to keep this information away from the cadet, whether the proposed action is taken on disciplinary grounds or due to lack of officer-like qualities. The Committee feel that continuance of a cadet at the Academy when he knows that he is under consideration for withdrawal is not desirable. In the case of the NDA the decision to withdraw, is generally taken towards

the end of a term so that the Government decision for withdrawal is generally obtained during a vacation.

Whether the case is sent up to Government while the Cadet is at the Academy or during a vacation, the Committee are very strongly of the view that it must be ensured that there is no undue delay at any stage in the consideration of withdrawal cases and that the decision in such cases should be communicated to the Commandant/C.O. as soon after despatch of his recommendation as possible."

4. The suggestion now made by the Estimates Committee for the constitution of a Board of four members consisting of an eminent educationist, a Member of the UPSC, a Commandant of another Academy besides the Commandant of the Academy in which the cadet is under training to take final decisions on the recommendations of the Commandant for withdrawal of cadets has been carefully considered. Under this arrangement, the powers are neither vested with the Commandant nor with Government. Even if such a Board is set up, there are bound to be appeals on behalf of the cadets against the decisions of the Board. It will be necessary for the Defence Minister to look into these representations and appeals which would imply a review of the decisions taken by the Board. Another point to be considered is the effect the constitution of such a Board consisting of

outsiders who have no direct knowledge or responsibility in the administration of the Academy will have on the authority and responsibility of the Commandant for the training and discipline of the cadets. The position is not the same if the Commandant's recommendations are to have the approval of Service Headquarters and the Defence Minister. Considering all aspects of the case, the Defence Ministry are of the view that the conclusions reached by the Kunzru Committee on this matter should be accepted and the present system under which one of the alternatives suggested by the Kunzru Committee was accepted should be continued. Our enquiries have shown that the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee are in accordance with the practice in similar institutions abroad. For instance in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and at West Point in the U.S.A. the final authority for withdrawal is the Commandant. In Canada and Australia this authority rests with Minister.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PCXV to F.4(9)/57/
D(GS-II) dated 7-10-60].

90 148 The Committee understand that the rate of withdrawal at the NDA and the *Military College is almost lowest in the world. They would like to be assured that it does not indicate that the standard of training at the Academy is not very high

It is not easy to compare the standards of training and commissioning at the NDA with similar institutions in other countries. There is however no reason to believe that our standards are in any way inferior to the best in other countries,

as compared to the corresponding institutions abroad and that cadets who were below standard were not being commissioned into the Armed Forces.

92

151 The Committee feel that there is a scope for reducing the administrative staff in the Military College and recommend that feasibility of effecting a reduction should be examined.

The rate of withdrawal at the Academy is low because we have a high standard of intake (qualifying marks are 40% of the maximum) and special care is taken of the backward cadets by giving them extra coaching.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F.4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated 14-10-60].

The establishment of the Military College (now redesignated as Indian Military Academy) has been reviewed and a revised peace establishment has been sanctioned with effect from the 15th June, 1960.

The training capacity of the IMA at Prem Nagar, Dehra Dun has since been increased by about 10%. No corresponding increase in staff has been sanctioned to meet the above increase. In fact some reductions as detailed below have been effected :—

Officers	7.5%
JCOs	13.5%
Dafadars/Havildars and Extra Regimental employees	4.0%

An increase to the extent of 6% has, however, been sanctioned in the number of civilians Classes II, III and IV to meet certain essential needs.

2. A wing of the Indian Military Academy has been set up at Clement Town, Dehra Dun to cater for the training of certain additional number of cadets

* 'Military College' has now been named as 'Indian Military Academy.'

and a separate establishment has been sanctioned for the new wing at Clement Town.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F.4(9)/57/
D(GS-II) dated 10-10-60].

The Committee suggest that special measures should be adopted to attract more NCC members into the Services.

At the time the Estimates Committee formulated its recommendation for the Sixty-third Report, the following incentives were available to cadets of the NCC in the matter of recruitment to officers' rank in the Armed Forces :—

(i) 10% of the annual intake of the Military College (now known as Indian Military Academy) Dehra Dun, and Air Force College, Jodhpur, was reserved for NCC cadets. In regard to the Navy also, provision had been made from 1957 to reserve vacancies for Naval Wing Cadets for commissions in the Indian Navy.

(ii) NCC cadets are not required to take UPSC written test which is compulsory for other direct entry candidates. They are only interviewed by the SSBs and those candidates who obtain qualifying marks are selected in order of merit according to the number of vacancies available.

2. The response from NCC cadets for commissions in the army has been particularly encouraging in the last 4 years. The number of cadets admitted in the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, has continued to be in excess of the number of vacancies reserved for them as the statement below will indicate :—

STATEMENT

Course No.		Commenced in	Number of additional candidates admitted
1	2	3	
<i>12-month courses</i>			
6	July 1956	.	15
7	July 1957	.	15
<i>18-month courses</i>			
8	January 1958	}	25
9	July 1958		
10	January 1959	}	13
11	July 1959		
12	January 1960	}	29
13	July 1960		

3. Apart from this good response so far as open selections are concerned, about 50% of the cadets at the National Defence Academy and the Indian

Military Academy are those who have received training with the NCC.

4. Such of the NCC cadets who pass the certificate 'C' examination and also qualify at the Services Selection Board test but are unable to secure a vacancy in the Commissioned ranks in the Armed Forces, are taken as JCOs in the Territorial Army.
5. With a view to strengthening this source of officers for the Services further, special units in the NCC have now been created this year, known as the Officers Training Units. The object is to give adequate training to selected NCC cadets with a view to developing them into suitable Service Officers. The total strength of these units is at present envisaged at 750 to be made up in three years at the rate of 250 annually. With the creation of these units, the 1c% direct NCC entry quota to the Indian Military Academy has been abolished and, instead, 15% of the annual intake of the Indian Military Academy has been reserved for officers trained in the OTUS.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F. 4(9)/57/
D(GS-II) dated 7-10-60].

The Committee feel that the large number of resignations of cadets from the Military College is a matter for concern. They consider that this question is also linked up with the question of the lack of enthusiasm to join the Armed Forces, which has been referred to in an earlier chapter and that the suggestions made therein apply equally in this case also.

The following is a statement showing the percentage of resignations from the Military College (now called Indian Military Academy) during the four years 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 :—

Year	Percentage of resignations to the total number of cadets admitted into the Indian Military Academy	Percentage of resignations from Technical Graduates Courses	Percentage of resignations from other Courses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1956	2.09	1.86	.23
1957	1.69	1.06	.63
1958	.90	.90	.00
1959	.95	.95	.00

It will be seen from the above statement that the number of resignations is small and is also progressively coming down. Most of the resignations are however from cadets undergoing training with the Technical Graduates Course and they generally resign soon after the commencement of the course.

The Technical Graduates Course trains cadets of the ages between 20 to 27 years. The candidates are required to possess engineering degrees, or diplomas which are recognised by Government for recruitment to superior posts under the Central Government. As there is considerable demand for technically qualified young men in the civil departments and in the private sector, some of the trainees decide to choose such employment and give up the career in the Army. Many of the resignations are also because these comparatively old cadets find it difficult to adjust themselves to the strenuous nature of training at the Academy.

In regard to the lack of enthusiasm to join the Armed Forces and the suggestions made thereon, the reply to recommendation at serial No. 70 of the Report may kindly be seen.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F. 4(9)/59/
D(GS-II) dated 3-10-60].

The Committee suggest that the feasibility of reducing expenditure on printing and stationery at the Staff College be examined.

158

97

The details of the actual expenditure incurred by the Defence Services Staff College during the past three years on printing and stationery are given below :—

(a) Printing (Instructional material e.g. pencils, books, exercises and assessment charts.)

Pertaining to year	Amount	Amount & year in which actual payment was made
1956-57	22,282.65	17,379.00 in 1956/57 4,903.65 in 1957/58
1957-58	19,715.33	19,715.33 in 1957/58
1958-59	20,819.43	20,819.43 in 1958/59

(b) Stationery (used for instructional purposes and for issue to Directing Staff and student officers)

	Rs.
1956-57	21,887.00
1957-58	19,151.90
1958-59	13,590.07

The apparent high expenditure on printing and stationery in the Defence Services Staff College is due to the special requirements of a Staff College. In a Staff College study notes, precis etc. have to be printed and circulated to the

student officers. The rising costs of printing and stationery have also considerably inflated the expenditure on this account.

There is already some reduction in the expenditure on stationery during the year 1958-59 but with the widening of the scope of instructions inclusion of new subjects in the syllabus necessitated by changing conditions and introduction of more indoor and outdoor exercises, it would not be practicable to achieve any sizeable reduction in this expenditure. However, the Staff College authorities have been instructed to make all possible efforts to restrict the expenditure on printing and stationery to the absolute minimum compatible with efficient functioning of the College.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to P. 4(9)/59/D (GS-II) dated 23rd December, 1959*].

98 158-A. The Committee feel that it would be an advantage if an identical system is followed in the matter of admission of officers to the Defence Services Staff College in all the three Services.

The details of the procedure followed in the three Services for selection of officers to attend the Defence Services Staff College are as follows :

In the case of Army, the vacancies are filled on the basis of a qualifying examination. Fifty percent of the vacancies are allotted according to the

order of merit in the entrance examination. The remaining vacancies are filled by nomination out of the officers who qualify in the Entrance Examination, to give representation to different arms and corps of the Army.

In the Air Force, seventy-five per cent. of the vacancies are filled by means of Entrance Examination. The remaining 25 per cent. of the vacancies are filled by nomination by the Chief of the Air Staff. The following factors are taken into consideration whilst nominating IAF officers to fill 25 per cent. of vacancies at the Air Wing :

- (i) General Service Record.
- (ii) Professional Experience.
- (iii) Suitability for Staff appointment.
- (iv) Likely future utilisation.

In the Navy, which is a small Service with few officers, there is no Entrance Examination. Selection of suitable Naval Officers for the course is made by a Committee and finally approved by the Chief of the Naval Staff. While making selection, the record of service of the officers and their suitability for Staff training are taken into consideration. The above procedure for selection of officers has been adopted in the Navy in order to have balanced syndicates at the Navy Wing of

the Staff College, where officers with specialist qualifications are necessary and to achieve this, officers from each category have to be represented.

On the whole the selection of officers in the three Services is made on the basis of merit and with a view to have balanced representation on each course of the different branches in each Service. Different modes of selection have however been adopted in the three Services to suit the special requirements of each Service. As the existing procedure is working satisfactorily, it is considered that no change need be made at present in the procedure of selection of officers to attend the Defence Services Staff College.

*[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to P 4(9)/57/
D(G. S-II) dated 7-10-60].*

The Committee understand that a number of posts of civilian instructors at the College of Military Engineering are vacant on account of delay in recruitment by the UPSC and are in consequence filled by Service Officers. They suggest that the feasibility of obtaining civilian instructors on deputation from engineering institutions be examined.

Since the Estimates Committee made the above recommendation, the posts of Assistant Professors and lecturers in the College of Military Engineering have been included in the M.E.S. cadre and the Defence Science Service.

As the MES cadre consists of both civilian and Service Officers, the posts of Assistant Professors and lecturers at the College of Military

Engineering which have been included in the MES, are held by civilian instructors or Service Officers as suitable and depending on the cadre situation in the M.E.S.

Among the posts of instructors included in the Defence Science Service, only two posts, namely, Assistant Professor and Lecturer in Telecommunication are held by Service Officers.

Out of the 28 posts of Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers in the College of Military Engineering only 4 posts which were recently sanctioned have not been filled.

As regards the suggestion that civilian instructors may be obtained on deputation from engineering institutions up-to-date is invited to the reply given to the recommendation at Sl. No. 13 (para 21) of the Report.

[*Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F.4(9)/57/D(GS-II) dated 10-10-60*].

The Committee suggest that measures should be initiated to modernise the training institutions by obtaining expert aid from countries advanced in military and technical sphere.

170

104

The desirability of keeping our technical training institutions up-to-date in all respects *e.g.* equipment, machinery, training methods etc., is fully appreciated. Continuous effort is made to keep our training institutions on modern lines. Officers are sent abroad on specialised courses of instruction and on return they are posted to our training institutions. Details of the methods of

training and instructional equipment used in advanced countries are studied through the various publications of the countries concerned. They are also introduced in our training institutions with such modifications as may be necessary to suit our needs.

[*Ministry of Defence, O. M. No. PCXV/F.4(9)/57/
D (GS-II) dated 3-10-1960*].

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. No. (as in Appendix VIII to the 63rd Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions	Government's Reply	Comments of the Committee
1	2	3	4	5
17	29	The Committee feel that the scheme of Lok Sahayak Sena should be progressively expanded so as to secure the laudable object with which it was started.	The scheme of training civilian population under the Lok Sahayak Sena Act is under scrutiny by the Government with a view to bringing about certain modifications. The final decision of the Government will be communicated to the Lok Sabha Secretariat in due course. [Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PL XV F4(9)/57-D (GS-II) dated the 17th August, 1959].	The Committee desire that decision in regard to the expansion of Lok Sahayak Sena Scheme be expedited.
59	95	The Committee suggest that the question should be examined of getting these Schools managed through the	Ministry of Education do not manage public schools.	Please see Chapter I.

authorities of the Education Ministry on an agency basis with some special reservation and powers to issue directions etc., being retained by the Defence Ministry, if necessary, so that they might derive the best advantage in all matters connected with their administration, their running, their standard as well as the requirements of the Defence Services.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. F4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated the 14th March, 1959].

The Committee recommend that Board of Visitors as recommended by the Auchinleck Committee, and comprising of, among others, Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Chairman and Members of the University Grants Commission and similar other authorities including MPs, who have specialised in educational field, be formed at an early date.

The Committee recommend that decision in the matter be expedited.

Recommendations Nos. 66 and 67 are under examination of the Ministry of Defence and no final decision has yet been taken. The Estimates Committee will be informed of the final decision as soon as it is reached.

The Committee understand that in the Academy, the Principal and Senior officers of his staff form a Board on the subject of Academies. They would suggest that this Board should also have a Board of Advisers consisting of educational authorities and experts as well as military authorities, both retired and serving.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F4(9)/57/D (GS-II) dated 1st November, 1960.]

The Committee feel that the discharge certificate issued to a cadet who is withdrawn from the Academy should indicate besides reasons for the rejection of the cadet, also his good qualities, if any. This, they feel, would serve as a true assessment of his personality and help him in securing alternative employment on leaving the Academy. They were told that formerly in UK cadets who failed to make the officer's grade were invariably found alternative em-

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee that the discharge certificate should indicate besides reasons for rejection of a cadet, also his good qualities, if any, has been implemented. The form of the discharge certificate has been revised and a copy of the revised form is given at Appendix X.

2. The suggestion for creating a suitable machinery to assist the cadets withdrawn from the Academy in rehabilitating

The Committee recommend that final decision may be expedited.

1

2

3

4

5

ployment in the Police Service or similar other services, while even in India those not found upto the mark for recruitment to a Class I service in all India competitive examination are offered employment in Class II service. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of introducing similar facilities as well as of creating some machinery to assist the cadets for that purpose may be examined.

themselves is under examination. Certain practical difficulties are anticipated in implementing the proposal, as the cadets withdrawn after 2 or 2½ years' training at the Academy will be less than 20 years of age and the majority of withdrawals from the Academy are due to academic short-comings or lack of discipline. No final conclusions have, however, been reached in this matter.

[Ministry of Defence, O.M. No. PC XV to F4 (9)/57/D (GS-II) dated 7th October, 1960.]

168

The Committee feel that the training facilities available in all these institutions are being utilised at present in a somewhat compartmental and exclusive manner. The Committee feel that, apart from specialised training to meet Defence Service requirements, it would be advantageous if these institutions particularly the C.M.E.

102

The Committee recommend that decision in the matter be expedited.

The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee is being examined in detail in the Defence Ministry and no final decision has been taken by Government. The Estimates Committee will be informed of the final decision as soon as it is reached.

[Ministry of Defence O.M. No. PC XV to F4 (9)/57/D(GS-II) dated 1st November, 1960.]

and the E.M.E. Schools (also the A.F.M.C., R.V.F.C. School etc.) could be fitted into the general schemes of the technical education in the country. Further, they have suggested in para 104 of their Fifty-fifth Report on Ordnance Factories that the problem of technical education in the country with particular reference to the facilities available in the Ordnance Factories be got comprehensively examined by the All India Council of Technical Education. They suggest that the feasibility of extending that enquiry to the military technical training institutions also may be examined. As regards the Medical College, Remount Veterinary and Farms Schools, etc. the Committee suggest that the feasibility of fitting them also into the corresponding national developmental schemes by similar inquiries be examined.

NEW DELHI ;

January 17, 1961

Page 27, 1882 (Sahs)

H. C. DASAPPA,

Chairman,
Expenses Committee.

APPENDIX I

The views of Ministry of Education on the importance of giving physical education by educational authorities

The question of medical unfitness of school children raises many issues. The problem cannot be tackled solely by development of facilities for Physical Education. Physical Education cannot improve matters much unless there is adequate provision for school health service, namely, medical inspection, hygiene and school lunch service. Malnutrition is widely prevalent among school children and unless this is remedied by providing adequate food in schools, Physical Education by itself cannot be of real benefit. The Ministry of Health have stated that their Directorate General of Health Services is preparing a pilot scheme for school health and school feeding services which will serve the purpose of a demonstration project. The matter however primarily rests with the State Governments who are unable to introduce these much needed services and amenities in schools due to lack of funds. Since the responsibility is mainly that of the State Governments any remedies to be undertaken by the Central Government will have only a limited effect and can be only of a demonstrative nature.

2. The problem of persuading State Governments to introduce a full fledged school health service is tied up with lack of funds. In this connection attention is invited to the following observations of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation made in the National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation while discussing the question of provision of school meals to children:—

“The correct thing is for the school to provide for every child a moderate nutritious meal, free of cost. This may, however, not be feasible in the near future, because the total cost will be prohibitive. Nevertheless, the matter is so vitally important that each State, each educational authority and each school should thoroughly explore all possible ways of finding a reasonably satisfactory solution. Whatever procedure is adopted, it is essential to ensure that no child goes without some refreshment during school hours. Physical activities, particularly if they come at the end of the day, are likely to be harmful rather than beneficial. Physical education can contribute to better health only when accompanied by such factors as good food and hygienic living, and necessary steps must, therefore, be taken to ensure these essential conditions.”

3. The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has prepared two syllabuses of Physical Education for Boys and Girls separately from Primary to the Higher Secondary stage. The syllabuses are framed so as to serve as a guide for the teachers of Physical Education and also to enable the State Governments to prepare their own syllabuses suited to their local conditions. The two

syllabuses are grouped into activities and these activities provide flexibility in order to enable the teacher to select the physical exercises according to the interest of his particular locality. With a view to make these two syllabuses yield their full value this Ministry has further undertaken preparation of two illustrated hand-books for the two syllabuses.

4. Through two circulars F.21-33/56.D3 dated the 14th November, 1956 and F.21-69/57-D.3 dated 2nd December, 1957 attention of the State Governments has been invited to the syllabuses with the suggestion that steps may be taken by them to popularise the syllabuses.

5. With a view to arouse the enthusiasm for Physical Fitness among the students the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has recommended introduction of Physical Efficiency Tests for Boys and Girls between the age-groups of 10 plus to 17 plus. These Tests (which now form Appendix III) of the Board's National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation are to be reached as a result of a regular programme of Physical activities in schools. The Board is of the view that these tests should be the minimum targets which all children, except those exempted on medical grounds, must reach for general physical efficiency.

6. Organized Sports is an integral aspect of Physical Education and apart from developing the child's organic fitness and teaching him neuromuscular skills, it trains him in self-discipline and responsibility which are fundamental to Democracy and gives him valuable training in human relationships. At school level, games and sports can contribute to the development of such qualities of body, mind and character as will enable our children to shoulder the responsibilities of democratic leadership. Nevertheless the facilities for sports in our Schools are extremely meagre. Secondary schools are largely concentrated in congested areas and do not have sufficient playgrounds. Apart from lack of playgrounds there is lack of equipment and amenities. One factor is the failure to purchase equipment in adequate quantities. Two dozen hockey sticks or a dozen badminton rackets can but serve an insignificant number in a school. If boys and girls are to develop specific skills, they must have opportunities for practising these skills and this means provision of the necessary amenities e.g., playing fields and courts, equipment etc. The schools are the breeding ground for good players and it is not surprising that few talented players emerge in India since only a small fraction of the school children get the opportunity to play specific games and acquire skill in them. There is also lack of leadership. The sports programme of a school can only be carried through the enthusiasm of class teachers. Since Sports and Physical Education are considered to be the Physical Education Teacher's responsibility, the class teachers do not pay much attention to either except in the Public Schools. Many of these deficiencies continue and persist at college level. Most of the Indian Colleges lack amenities like sufficient number of playing-fields and courts, gymnasias, swimming pool and equipment etc., which even Schools in West normally have as a matter of course. The provision of these amenities will apart from raising the level of performance in sports help to improve the

students morale and combat indiscipline. Whereas Colleges in the USA invariably have trained coaches in the different games on their staff, in India such coaches are very rare. The impact of the Coaching Schemes of the Government of India in Educational Institutions has been so far very limited.

7. There is a scheme under which grants are being paid to schools and colleges for provision of amenities in their campuses such as Swimming Pools, Gymnasias, Recreation Halls-cum-Auditoria, Sports, Stadia, Cinder Tracks etc. During the last three years this Ministry has also paid substantial grants to State Governments and National Sports Federations for construction of stadia, purchase of sports and athletic equipment, deputation of Indian players abroad, holding of National and International Events and Meets etc. Under the Raj-kumari Coaching Scheme substantial amounts have been spent for giving coaching by experts in a large number of games and sports as well as in athletics and gymnastics. These steps have been effective, but only partly so, since they have touched just the fringe of the problem. The question of paying grants to schools for playing fields and for increased assistance for development of games and sports at school and college level is now under consideration.

8. If the problem of malnutrition is satisfactorily tackled, if the syllabuses of Physical Education prescribed by this Ministry are vigorously introduced in educational institutions by the State Governments and if there is a sustained programme for the development of games and sports at school and college levels, there will be a perceptible improvement in the standards of Physical fitness of school-going children.

APPENDIX II

A copy of letter No. 33(18)/96-S/D (AG-I) dated the 12th January, 1957 regarding fees payable by Armed Forces Officers for the Education of their sons in K.G. Schools

I am directed to convey the sanction of the President to the total fees (excluding clothing) chargeable from the sons of officers of the Armed Forces admitted to any of the K.G. Schools at Nowgong, Ajmer, Belgaum and Bangalore, being limited to an amount equivalent to 10% of the officers salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 80/- p.m. and to maximum of Rs. 125/- p.m. per child for ten months in a year. If paid as a lump sum in advance, a rebate of Rs. 50/- will be allowed in the fees.

2. The above sanction will have effect from the term commencing from the 2nd January, 1957.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./-P.D. SRIVASTAVA,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy of the above forwarded to:—

The Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence) with reference to his U.O. No. 436/GS of 1957, for communication to the Controller General of Defence Accounts, the Director of Audit, Defence Services, the Controller of Defence Accounts Southern, Eastern and Western Commands and the Deputy/Assistant Director of Audit, Defence Services.

The Chief of the General Staff (MT 5) (20)

The Deputy Financial Adviser (GS)

The Deputy Financial Adviser (AG).

APPENDIX III

List of Trophies awarded at the N.D.A. at the end of each term

Sl. No.	Event for which awarded	Type of Trophy	Presented by	Term during which awarded	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(a) Individual Competitions</i>					
1	*FIRST IN SPECIALIST SER-VICE SUBJECTS (ARMY)	Trophy	Government of U.P.	Spring & Autumn terms.	
2	*FIRST IN SPECIALIST SER-VICE SUBJECTS (NAVY)	Do.	Government of Madras	Do.	
3	*FIRST IN SPECIALIST SER-VICE SUBJECTS (AIR FORCE).	Do.	Government of Hyderabad	Do.	
4	BEST PROGRESS IN OFFICER-LIKE QUALITIES.	Cup	Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill	Do.	
5	BEST CADET IN PENTATH-LON.	Do	Calcutta Light Horse	Do.	
6	BEST CADET IN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES	Trophy	Western Command	Do.	

7	BEST CADET IN GLIDING .	Cup	Government of Madhya Pradesh.	Do.
8	BEST CADET IN DINGHY SAILING	Trophy	Government of Coorg	Do.
9	BEST ATHLETE OF THE TERM	Cup	Government of Bihar	Do.
10	BEST CADET IN RIDING	Trophy	Nawab of Bhopal	Do.
11	BEST SHOT OF THE TERM .	"	Brigadier Khullar and all ranks International Supervisory Commission in Cambodia.	

(a) *Individual competitions*

12	BEST CADET IN TENT PEGGING	Bowl	Calcutta Light Horse	Spring term
----	----------------------------	------	----------------------	-------------

(b) *Inter-Battalion Competitions*

1	DEBATING . . .	Trophy	Academic Staff in honour of late Shri Bhavani Shanker.	Spring and Autumn terms
2	POLO	Cup	Commandant, J. & K. Centre, Gwalior (Expected)	Do.
3	FOOTBALL	Cup	Government of Punjab	Spring term
4	SAILING	Cup	Government of Assam	Do.
5	HOCKEY		No trophy held	Autumn term
6	CRICKET	Cup	Government of Saurashtra	Do.

*Book Prizes are also awarded along with the trophies.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(c) Inter-Squadron Competitions</i>					
1	SHOOTING	Shield	Lt. General Kulwant Singh	Spring and Autumn terms.	
2	BEST SQUADRON IN GAMES	"	Government of West Bengal	Do.	
3	BEST SQUADRON IN ACA-DEMICS	Trophy	Government of Bombay	Do.	
4	CHAMPION SQUADRON	Shield	His Excellency Governor General C. Rajagopalachari	Do.	
5	CAMP GREENHORN	Trophy	Madras Area	Do.	
6	CAMP ROVER	"	Maharaja of Bhopal	Do.	
7	CAMP TORNA	Trophy	Custodian Force, Korea	Spring & Autumn terms	
8	HOCKEY	Shield	Chief of the Air Staff	Spring term	
9	SWIMMING	Cup	Vice Admiral Sir Mark Pizey	Do.	
10	TENNIS	Cup	Bombay Area	Do.	
11	RIDING	Trophy	Hyderabad State Forces	Do.	
12	CRICKET	Trophy	Southern Command	Do.	
13	CYCLE POLO	Trophy	Maharaja of Bundi	Do.	
14	BASKET BALL			Do.	
15	FOOTBALL	Trophy	Government of Andhra	Autumn term	
16	ATHLETICS	Trophy	East Punjab Area	Do.	

17	SQUASH	.	.	.	Shield	Shri J.R.D. Tata	Do.
18	SAILING	.	.	.	Shield	Indian Naval Squadron	Do.
19	CROSS COUNTRY	.	.	.	Shield	Chief of the Air Staff	Do.
20	BOXING	.	.	.	Shield	Chief of the Air Staff	Do.
21	VOLLEY BALL	.	.	.			
(d) List of Trophies not being competed for							
1	SQUADRON CHAMPIONSHIP	.	.	.	Cup	Admiral Sir Mark Pizey	..
2	BOXING	.	.	.	Shield	Sir Eugen Willington Drake	..
3	DRILL	.	.	.	Shield	Gen. K. M. Cariappa	..
4	ELOCUTION CONTEST	.	.	.	Cup	I.S.W.	..
5	FOOTBALL (NOVICES)	.	.	.	Ostrich Egg	No. 2 Air Force Academy	..
6	INTER COY TEAM GAMES COMPETITION	.	.	.	Ashoka Pillar	Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru	..
7	INTER COY NON TEAM COMPETITION	.	.	.	Shield	Maj. Gen. Th. Mahadeo Singh	..
8	INTER COY HEALTH	.	.	.	Shield	Lt. Gen. MASTERS	..
9	PHYSICAL TRAINING	.	.	.	Cup	Lt. Gen. Th. Nathu Singh and Officers HQ Eastern Command.	..
10	RIDING	.	.	.	Trophy	Bhopal Riding Trophy	..
11	THIRD YEAR ARMY CAMP	.	.	.	Trophy	Government of J. & K.	..
12	VOLLEY BALL	.	.	.	Cup	Major R. S. Kanwar and all ranks 8 Border Scouts	..
13	WATER POLO	.	.	.	Shield	Hq. ADVISOR STATES FORCES	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
14		Watch Tower	Lt. Gen. S. P. P Thorat and Officers of the Custodian Force India (Korea).	..	
15		Whalter	Indian Navy		
16		Boat	Corps of Engineers		
17		Cricket Bat	Shri J. N. Mehta		
18		Cup	Tata Challenge Cup		
19		Wooden Statuette	(Temple Dancer) presented by Gen K. S. Thimayya		
20	DRAMATICS	Trophy	Major James Scott	..	
21	CHESS	Trophy	General Cariappa	..	
22	POLO	Vase/Bowl	Major James Scott	..	

APPENDIX IV

Committees associated with the functioning of N.C.C./A.C.C.

Appendix I (A)—Composition of Committees

Central Advisory Committee: Composition

1. The Minister for Defence (*Chairman*).
2. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence.
3. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education.
4. The Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence).
5. The Chief of the Army Staff.
6. The Chief of the Naval Staff.
7. The Chief of the Air Staff.
8. Five non-official members to be nominated by the Central Government.
9. Two members to be elected by the House of the People and one member to be elected by the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

Appendix I (B)—State Representatives Conference

Composition

Chairman—The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence.

Members—Education Secretaries of all States.

Appendix I (C)—State Advisory Committee

Composition

1. The Minister of Education of the State concerned.
2. The Secretary of the Education Department of the State concerned.
3. The Vice-Chancellor of each University in the State.
4. The Director of Public Instruction.
5. One nominee of the GOC-in-C Command.
6. Two principals of Colleges which provide units of the Senior Division.
7. Two Headmasters of Schools which provide units of Junior Division.
8. Circle Commander.
9. Three Non-Official members of whom one should be a woman.

10. The member, if any, of the Central Advisory Committee residing in the State.
11. One representative of the Finance Department of the State concerned.

*Appendix I (D)—Senior Division Advisory Committee
Composition*

1. The Vice-Chancellor of the University—*Chairman*.
2. The Commanding Officers of the Units.
3. One Officer nominated by Area Headquarters.
4. One Senior Division Officer nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.
5. Two non-official members nominated by the Vice-Chancellor.

APPENDIX V
PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU (DEFENCE WING)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Examination for Admission to Sainik School

An examination for admission to the Sainik School (formerly Prince of Wales' Military College), Dehra Dun, will be held on September 2 and 3, 1958 at different centres. It will consist of both written and *viva voce* tests. Candidates who qualify in the tests will be required to undergo a medical examination at the military hospital nearest their homes. Only those who are medically fit will be eligible for admission.

Applications in duplicate on prescribed forms should reach the State Governments in whose jurisdictions the applicant's parents or guardians ordinarily reside by not later than August 1, 1958. Candidates seeking admission to the School should not be less than 11 years of age but must not have attained the age of 12 years on January 20, 1959. Age limits will not be relaxed.

Full particulars regarding the course of training, specimen question papers, and application forms can be obtained from the Chief Secretary to the State Governments or Chief Commissioners concerned or the Principal, Sainik School, Dehra Dun.

Ministry of Defence.

NEW DELHI, June 13, 1958.

APPENDIX VI

No. F.22(10)/58/D(GS-II)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

New Delhi, the 1st July, 1958.

To

All State Governments and Administrations.

SUBJECT: Qualifying Examination for Admission to the Sainik School, Dehra Dun in the January 1959 Term.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the next examination for admission to the Sainik School (formerly known as Prince of Wales Military College) Dehra Dun, will be held at selected centres in the country on 2 and 3 September, 1958. Candidates seeking admission to the Sainik School should be not less than 11 years of age and not more than 12 years on the 20th January, 1959 and applications (in duplicate) in the prescribed form should reach the State Governments in whose jurisdiction their parents/guardians reside on or before 1st August, 1958. Candidates who qualify in the written and the *viva voce* test will be required to undergo a medical examination at the Military Hospital nearest their homes and only those who are medically fit will be eligible for admission to the Sainik School.

2. I am to request that necessary arrangements, as in previous years, may be made for the holding of the examination in the State and the names of officers nominated to conduct the examination may be communicated to the Principal, Sainik School by the 14th July, 1958. Adequate publicity may please be given to the examination in the local papers. If the State Government desire that the applications should be submitted through the District Officers, this may be made clear in notices to be issued in the local papers.

3. It is suggested that in forwarding the application forms to the applicants, they should be asked to furnish a certificate of age in duplicate from school records or Municipal Birth register. The applicant should be informed that no application for change in the date of birth as originally given by him will be entertained later on by the School authorities.

4. In accordance with the procedure laid down in this Ministry's letter No. F.19(4)/57/D(GS-II), dated the 17th March, 1958, at the end of the examination, the answer books in respect of the candidates may please be forwarded in a sealed cover to the Principal of the

School. The marks secured in the *viva voce* test together with the certificates of age mentioned in paragraph 3 above and the application forms in respect of the candidates, may be forwarded direct to the Army Headquarters (GS Branch/MT6), New Delhi, in a sealed cover.

5. Copies of application forms, if required, may please be obtained from the Principal, Sainik School, Dehra Dun.

6. The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

7. A copy of the press note issued in this connection is enclosed for information.

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- P. P. SINGLA,
*Under Secretary to the
Government of India*

APPENDIX VII

*Statement showing number of Sainik School Cadets who appeared for admission to N.D.A. Courses
12 to 20 and those selected*

Course	No. ap- pear- ed for the first time	No. selected for NDA in the subsequent course										Direct entry M.C.	Details of Wastage		Final was- tag- e
		12th Cou- rse	13th Cou- rse	14th Cou- rse	15th Cou- rse	16th Cou- rse	17th Cou- rse	18th Cou- rse	19th Cou- rse	20th Cou- rse	SSB		Medi- cal	UPSC	
12th Course (July 54 Entry)	14	8											3	3	6
13th Course (Jan. 55 Entry)	16		9	4	..								2	1	3
14th Course (July 55 Entry)	7			4		3									Nil.
15th Course (Jan. 56 Entry)	27				16	2	1						1	7	8
16th Course (July 56 Entry)	14					9	3	1					1		1
17th Course (Jan. 57 Entry)	19						15	2					1	1	2

18th Course (July 57 Entry)	.	.	.	12	..	..	..	9	1	1	1	1	1
19th Course (Jan. 58 Entry)	.	.	.	24	..	..	..	15	6	..	..	3*	
20th Course (July 58 Entry)	.	.	.	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1
139 8 9 8 16 14 19 12 16 12 .. 5 14 3 25													
*Awaiting result of the 21st NDA Course													

*Awaiting result of the 21st NDA Course.

APPENDIX VIII

Scholarship Scheme at King George's Schools

There shall be two types of scholarships, full remission and half remission of fees, excluding entire cost of clothing and toilet requisites and a small sum of Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per month as pocket money which parents will pay for their sons/wards. These will be divided as follows:—

- (a) Pupils whose parents and guardians have an income of Rs. 600/- per month or below. Scholarships will consist of remission of full fees.
- (b) Pupils whose parents and guardians have an income between Rs. 601/- and 1200/- per month. Scholarship will consist of remission of half fees.

2. Parents and guardians, where not engaged in Government Service will be required to submit a formal statement of income supported by a certificate from the District Magistrate. In case of Government servants, the monthly salary will be submitted after confirmation through the head of the Department concerned.

3. Only children whose parents/guardians are otherwise normally liable to pay fees at full rates are entitled to the grant of scholarships, subject to the provisions of paras (a) and (b) above.

4. The total number of scholarships available is 15% of the number of children, referred to in para 3 above. Two-half scholarships will count as one full scholarship.

5. The award of scholarships will be made by the Director of Military Training, Army Headquarters, after considering the recommendations of the Committee as a result of "MERIT" tests conducted by the Committee. This Scholarship Committee will consist of the Principal of the School and the Area/Sub-Area Education Officer.

6. A scholarship once awarded to a pupil will continue to be awarded to him throughout his stay in the School provided:—

- (a) he maintains steady progress in his studies;
- (b) he is not reported on adversely regarding discipline;
- (c) his parents/guardians remain within the provisions of paras 1(a) and (b) above.

7. Children will not have reached their 12th birthday at the time the scholarship examination is held. Selection of scholars for these scholarships will be made through a written test, which will include the following:—

- (a) Arithmetic.

(b) English.

(c) General Knowledge. This paper will be sufficiently comprehensive to test the knowledge of pupils of things around them or their environment which boys of that age are expected to know, the aim being to test the intelligence and promise of the students and not merely his achievement.

(d) An interview by the Committee. The interview will help in supplementing the result of the written test.

8. The scholarship examination will be held on the third Monday in November and April each year. The results along with the recommendation will be submitted by the Committee to Army Headquarters within two weeks from the date of the examination so that Army Headquarters' approval is obtained before the close of each school term.

9. A list of clothing and toilet requisites mentioned in para 1 above is given below:—

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity
1	Coats Khaki	2
2	Shirts Khaki	6
3	Shorts Khaki	6
4	Under Pants cotton	4
5	Shirts white/grey	3
6	Pyjamas cotton	3
7	Stockings Khaki/grey	3
8	Shorts—sports	4
9	Shirts—sports	4
10	Shoes	2
11	PT shoes	2
12	Handkerchiefs	1
13	Bath towels	2
14	Mattress	1
15	Suit, woollen	1
16	Cotton Vests	6
17	Mosquito net	1
18	Bed Sheets	2
19	Pullover	1
20	Pillow cases	2
21	Blankets	2

TOILET REQUISITES

1	Turbans (for Sikhs only)	3
---	--------------------------	---

Sl. No.	Items						Quantity
2	Polish	Shoe	Black	.	.	.	4 Tins
3	Polish	Shoe	Brown	.	.	.	4 „
4	Brush	Tooth	.	.	.	.	1
5	Brush	Hair	.	.	.	.	1
6	Brush	Cloth	.	.	.	.	1
7	Brush	Nail	.	.	.	.	1
8	Brush	Boot	Polishing	.	.	.	2
9	Comb	Hair	.	.	.	.	1
10	Soap	Toilet	.	.	.	.	6 Cakes
11	Soap	Carbolic	.	.	.	.	2
12	Cases	Soap	.	.	.	.	1 Cake
13	Tooth	Paste	.	.	.	.	4 Tubes
14	Oil	Hair	.	.	.	.	1 Bottle
15	Mirror		.	.	.	.	1

APPENDIX IX

Important decisions taken during the last two years designed to improve the conditions of service of officers of the Defence Forces.

(1) Contributory Education Scheme for the children of Service Officers.

Considerable difficulties were experienced by Service Officers in the matter of education of their children as the officers are liable to be transferred at short notice to the various parts of the country. A scheme has recently been sanctioned under which each officer will subscribe Rs. 5/- per month towards a special Fund and Government will give an equal grant. The total amount of grant by Government works out to roughly Rs. 8 to 9 lakhs per year for the three services. The scheme envisages the payment of a subsidy of Rs. 10/- per month for each school-going child if a day scholar and Rs. 50/- p.m. for each school-going child if a boarder. This arrangement would relieve to some extent the difficulties experienced by Service Officers in the matter of education of their children.

(2) Compassionate Gratuity Fund.

A Compassionate Gratuity Fund has been created by the Government for the relief of families of deceased commissioned officers who died on or after 1-6-1953 or who may die hereafter while in service but whose deaths are not attributed to service. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh will be provided by Government for each financial year for the above purpose.

(3) Pension of Acting Lt.-Cols.

Permanent commissioned officers holding the substantive rank of Major in the Army (and its equivalent in the Navy and the Air Force), who retire from service with higher paid acting rank of Lt.-Col., after holding such rank for an aggregate period of not less than four years, of which not less than three years is continuous, will now have his pension assessed with reference to a standard rate of retiring pension of Rs. 620/- p.m. for a period of service of 24 years.

(4) Defence Minister's Appellate Committee on Pensions.

There used to be complaints regarding the disposal of appeals in regard to sanction of disability/family pensions. The Defence Minister's Appellate Committee on Pensions has been constituted to dispose of such appeals.

APPENDIX X

CERTIFICATE

Certified that Shri_____ S/o Shri_____ underwent training at the National Defence Academy/Military College from_____ to_____. He was withdrawn on *_____.

However, during his stay at the Academy/College he was good/fairly good in_____.

During the period of his training at the Academy/College his conduct was_____.

Since_____ has not completed his training at the Academy/Military College for one year/two/three years, his migration to an Indian University may be considered in the light of Inter University Board Resolution No. II. 4 of 1st March, 1950 and 25 of 24 Jan. 1955 (copies at Annexures I and II).

†He is also eligible for appointment to services and posts under the Central Government as he has completed two years' course at the NDA which is equivalent to a pass in the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University for the purposes of appointment under the Central Government, *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 6/13/54-RPS, dated the 13th August, 1954 (copy at Annexure III).

Dated the

Commandant,
National Defence Academy
Military College.

*NOTE.—The reasons for withdrawal will be given, *e.g.*

- (a) on grounds of lack of officer-like qualities.
- (b) on account of his inability to reach the standard required in academics.
- (c) on disciplinary grounds.
- (d) on failure to reach the commissioning standard.
- (e) on medical grounds.
- (f) at his own request.

†To be applicable only in case of cadets who have completed 2 years academic training successfully.

ANNEXURE I

Copy of Resolution No. II. 4 dated the 1st March, 1950 of the Inter-University Board

Resolution II.

Recognition of non-University Institutes and Courses.

*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

4. Considered the recognition of examination and courses undergone at the National War Academy at Khadakvasla and the Inter-Services Wing.

(MINISTRY OF DEFENCE) Appendix D.

Also report thereon of the Standing Committee.

Lt. Col. Shiv Dial Singh of the Ministry of Defence explained the point of view of the Government, and suggested that each year of training spent at the Academy be recognised as equivalent to the corresponding year of the undergraduate course at a University after Matriculation.

The Board recommends that where a cadet has undergone the two years' course at the Academy and has passed the test conducted by the Academy at the end of two years, such a test may be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate for purposes of entrance to a Degree Course of a University, provided that the candidate's discontinuance of the course at the Academy is not due to academic reasons.

ANNEXURE II

Copy of Resolution No. 25 of the Standing Committee of the Inter-University Board Passed on 24-1-55.

25. Considered the proposal of the Ministry of Defence forwarded by the Ministry of Education regarding year to year recognition of the 3 years course at the Joint Services Wing at Kharakvasla with the post-matriculate course of Indian Universities.

The Standing Committee having considered the note of the Ministry of Education in connection with the request of the Defence Ministry for year to year recognition of the three years course at the National Defence Academy, Resolved that:

(a) the attention of the Ministry of Defence be invited to the recent decision of the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors and the Chairmen of the Secondary Boards of Education which met on the 8th January, 1955 at Delhi. According to this decision the Intermediate Examination will be abolished, the public examination called the Higher Secondary Examination of the approximate standard of the present Intermediate will be established and the Universities will have a three year degree course. Since this pattern is to come into existence from 1957 and will be the general pattern from not later than 1961, the Ministry of Defence should take steps to examine its three year syllabus in the light of these decisions.

(b) the Standing Committee recommends that during the transitional period, migration at the end of first or third year of students from the Defence Academy to educational institutions be facilitated by the Universities under the following conditions:

- (i) The withdrawal of the candidate from the Defence Academy wishing to migrate to University should not be on grounds of academic shortcomings or lack of discipline.
- (ii) Each University may set up a suitable test or machinery to judge the educational attainment of the candidate as suggested in the Bhagwati Committee report for the migration in genuine cases of candidates from one University to another.

ANNEXURE III
No. 6/13/54-RPS,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 13th August, 1954.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:—*Recognition of the successful completion of the two years' course at the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy as equivalent to Intermediate Examination for purposes of employment under the Central Government.*

The undersigned is directed to say that it has been decided, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, to recognise the successful completion of the two years' course at the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy as equivalent to a pass in the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University for purposes of appointment to services and posts under the Central Government provided the Cadet's discontinuance of the Course at the Academy on completion of two years was not due to academic reasons.

2. These orders have been issued in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in their application to appointments under the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

Sd/ Karam Chand,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Ministries of the Government of India.

(with the usual number of spare copies).

No. 6/13/54-RPS.

New Delhi-2, the 13th August, 1954.

Copy forwarded to:—

*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

APPENDIX XI

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 63rd Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha).

1.	Total number of recommendations made	104
2.	Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>Vide</i> recommendations referred to in Chapter II)	
	Number	26
	Percentage to total	25%
3.	Recommendations accepted partly (<i>Vide</i> recommendations Nos. 4, 16, 18, 23, 24, 29, 31, 36, 41, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 69, 77, 81, 82, 87, 92, 94 and 104 in Chapter III)	
	Number	31
	Percentage to total	29.8%
4.	Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> recommendations Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 53, 56, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 95, 97, 98, and 100 in Chapter III)	
	Number	41
	Percentage to total	39.4%
5.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> recommendations in Chapter IV).	
	Number	6
	Percentage to total	5.8%

LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS OF THE LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI-1

Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent
1.	Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	20.	The English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	37.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, Jamshedpur-1.
2.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad.	21.	Rama Krishna & Sons, 16-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	38.	Allied Traders, Motia Park, Bhopal.
3.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj, Lucknow.	22.	International Book House Private Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, Bombay-1.	39.	B.M. Gopalkrishna Kone, (Shri Gopal Mahal), North Chitrai Street, Madura.
4.	Imperial Book Depot, 268, Main Street, Poona Camp.	23.	Lakshmi Book Store, 42, M. M. Queensway, New Delhi.	40.	Friends Book House, M.U., Aligarh.
5.	The Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Lamington Road, Bombay-7.	24.	The Kalpana Publishers, Trichinopoly-3.	41.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawahar Ganj, Jabalpur.
6.	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Vidyanidhi Book Depot, New Statue Circle, Mysore.	25.	S. K. Brothers, 15A/65, WEA, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.	42.	M.C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Street, Calcutta-12.
7.	International Book House, Main Road, Trivandrum.	26.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	43.	People's Book House, B-2-829/1, Nizam Shahi Road, Hyderabad Dn.
8.	The Presidency Book Supplies, 8-C Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras-5.	27.	Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.	44.	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
9.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.	28.	City Book-sellers, Sohan-ganj Street, Delhi.	45.	Thacker Spink & Co. (1938) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.
10.	Book Centre, Opp. Patna College, Patna.	29.	The National Law House, Near Indore General Library, Indore.	46.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street, Secunderabad.
11.	J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi-6.	30.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.	47.	Laxami Narain Aggarwal Hospital Road, Agra.
12.	The Cuttack Law Times Office, Cuttack-2.	31.	A.H. Wheeler & Co., (P) Ltd., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.	48.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad.
13.	The New Book Depot, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	32.	M.S.R. Murthy & Co., Visakhapatnam.	49.	D.B. Taraporevala & Sons Co. Private Ltd., 210, Dr Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
14.	The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall, Simla.	33.	The Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank, Meerut.	50.	Chanderkant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
15.	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	34.	The Good Companion, Baroda.	51.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., P.O. Teppakulam, Tiruchirapalli-1.
16.	Lok Milap, District Court Road, Bhavnagar.	35.	University Publishers, Railway Road, Jullundur City.	52.	Hyderabad Book Depot, Abid Road, (Gun Foundry), Hyderabad.
17.	Reeves & Co. 29, Park Street, Calcutta-16.	36.	Students Stores, Raghunath Bazar, Jammu-Tawi.	53.	(R) M. Gulab Singh & Sons (P) Ltd., Press Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
18.	The New Book Depot Modi No. 3, Nagpur.				
19.	The Kashmir Book Shop, Residency Road, Srinagar, Kashmir.				

Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and Address of the Agent
54. (R)	C.V. Venkatachala Iyer, Near Railway Station, Chalakudi (S.I.)	68.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	82.	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane, Calcutta-12.
55. (R)	The Chindambaram Provision Stores, Chindambaram.	69.	Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar, Bangalore-9.	83.	Freeland Publications (P) Ltd., 11-A/16, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-14.
56. (R)	K. M. Agarwal & Sons, Railway Book Stall, Udaipur (Rajasthan).	70.	Gandhi Samriti Trust, Bhavnagar.	84.	Goel Traders, 100-C, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)
57. (R)	The Swadesamitran Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.	71.	People's Book House, Opp. Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore-1.	85.	Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
58.	The Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi-6.	72.	'JAGRITI', Bhagalpur-2 (Bihar.)	86.	The Krishna Book Depot, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers & News Agents, Main Bazar, Pathankot, (E.P.).
59.	The High Commission of India Establishment, Department Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.	73.	The New Book Company (P) Ltd., Kitab Mahal, 188-90, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.	87.	Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.
60.	Current Book Stores, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-1.	74.	The English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road, Ferozepore Cantt.	88.	The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit-Kaur Market, Paharganj, New Delhi.
61.	International Consultant Corporation, 48 C, Marredpally (East), Secunderabad-3. (A.P.)	75.	Minerva Book Shop, 9, Jor Bagh Market, New Delhi-3.	89.	Pervaje's Book House, Book Sellers & News Agents, Koppikar Road, Huoli.
62.	K.G. Asceervandam and Sons, Cloughpet, P.O. Ongole, Guntur Distt. (Andhra.)	76.	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1.	90.	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura, Mazaffarnagar (U.P.).
63.	The New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.	77.	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, Newspaper Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annexe, Imphal, Manipur.	91.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar Booksellers, Jamnagar.
64.	The Triveni Publishers, Masulipatnam.	78.	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall, Simla-1.	92.	Bhogilal L. Fanna, Book stall Contractor, Railway Junction, Rajkot.
65.	Deccan Book Stall, Ferguson College Road, Poona-4.	79.	Universal Book Company, 20, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad.	93.	Sikh Publishing House (P) Ltd., 7-C, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
66.	Jayana Book Depot, Chapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.	80.	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura, Indore City (M.P.)		
67.	Bookland, 663, Madar Gate, Ajmer (Rajasthan).	81.	Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)		