

tutes of Technology at Delhi, Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras are 52, 23, 62, & 34 respectively.

(b) The Institutes make concerted efforts to fill up the positions. However, vacancies do arise from time to time in teaching positions on account of retirement, resignation, mobility to industry for better pay scales and facilities etc. Teaching posts also remain vacant due to non-availability of suitable teachers even after repeated advertisements and sometimes non-acceptance of the offers made to selected candidates.

Ghosh Committee on Unauthorised Courses in Delhi University

8614. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the findings of the Ghosh Committee which investigated into the cases of unauthorised courses in colleges under Delhi University;

(b) the details of the Colleges and subjects which were involved and since when;

(c) the details of private agencies which were found involved in the matter;

(d) the details of the amount of fees charged for the courses and how it was accounted for by the colleges;

(e) the action taken by Government against those found in this unscrupulous business and the number thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University appointed a Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. P.K. Ghosh to enquire into the nature and purpose of unapproved

courses conducted by some Colleges and the extent to which the concerned colleges had permitted the use of public resources and the name of Colleges and/or of the University for private gains. The Committee submitted its Report on 24.11.1986. The findings of the Committee briefly are:—

- (i) Some Colleges had conducted courses not approved by the University;
- (ii) The names of the Colleges and of the University were used for advertising these courses and the certificates were issued to the students in the name of either a society of the college or with the mention of the name of the College and the University. In some cases prospectus for such courses were issued under the signature of Principals who also countersigned the certificates.
- (iii) Computer Courses were conducted in a number of colleges by outside agencies who paid to the colleges for the facilities provided to them.
- (iv) The teaching and non-teaching staff were remunerated for the assistance they extended to the outside agencies in conducting the courses.
- (v) Accounts of receipts and payment in respect of these courses were maintained separately and were included in the College Maintenance Accounts. They were separately audited by the Chartered Accountants.
- (vi) The surplus arising out of running these courses were used for different purposes;
 - (a) purchasing equipment like coolers etc.,

- (b) for addition to the building; and
- (c) for appointing additional staff like Malis, Chowkidars etc. on daily-wage basis.
- (vii) For use of the premises and other facilities the outside agencies paid either a small proportion of the fees collected or made no payment to the college
- (viii) The name of the College and the University added to the credibility of the courses and attracted students as well as outsiders to join these courses. The fees charged were somewhat lower than the fees charged in the open market for such courses
- (ix) The public resources as well as names of colleges and the University were used by private agencies for their private gains.
- (x) The Principals of Colleges permitted these courses being run by outside agencies as they were convinced by the usefulness of such courses for employment of the students and the community.
- (xi) The Colleges did not consider it necessary to get the prior approval of the University for running such courses as the certificates issued were not under the seal of the University and the information relating to these courses were published in the College Prospectus in some cases.
- (b) and (d). 17 Colleges conducted following courses and charged the fees indicated against them:

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Fees Charged
1.	Computer Course in different languages	Varied from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/-
2.	Coaching/Training classes for Civil services	a) Preliminary Course Varied from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 550/- b) Main Course: Varied from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1200/-
3.	Textile Designing	Rs. 50/- for students and Rs. 75/- for others
4.	Journalism	
5.	Cutting & Tailoring	
6.	Beauty culture	
7.	Yoga	
8.	Cookery	
9.	Personality Development	

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Fees Charged
10.	English/Hindi Typing Courses	Not available
11.	Management Courses	Rs. 730/- for courses
12.	Word Processing	Rs. 300/- per student
13.	Photography	Not available.
14.	English (Spoken & Creative)	

The account of the income received from and expenditure incurred on these courses were kept and got audited separately.

(c) The private agencies which were mainly involved in conducting the courses were:

- (1) Informatics support services (ISS)
- (2) Informatics Corporative Services (ICS)
- (3) Corporative Management & Computer System
- (4) Alumni Association/Hobby Centre
- (5) Information computer system
- (6) Associated Computer Aids (Pvt.) Ltd.
- (7) Information Net Works
- (8) Data Computing System

Besides some courses were also organised by the colleges through their own Societies or Vocational/Hobby Centres

(e) and (f). The Report of the Ghosh Committee have been considered by the Academic Council of Delhi University. The Report along with the recommendation of

the Academic Council thereon is yet to be considered by the Executive Council of the University, to determine what action, if any, could be taken in the matter

Steps to eradicate major killer diseases

8615 SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the diseases of measles, chronic diarrhoea, diphtheria, whooping cough, pneumonia, tetanus, polio-myelitis and tuberculosis are still the major killer diseases of the children;

(b) if so, how many children have died from these fatal diseases during the years 1985-1986 and 1987 upto March in the urban and rural areas of the country; and

(c) what positive and preventive steps Government have taken with results achieved or propose to take to eradicate these diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The latest figures of number of children who died due to the diseases of measles, chronic Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Tetanus,