

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**  
**1960-61**

**NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT**

**(SECOND LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
& CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research—Technical Education—Part I



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*November, 1960*

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CORRIGENDA

to

NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE ON THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS.

- Page (i), heading III, for 'accep.ed' read 'accepted'
- Page 1, second paragraph, line 13, for 'l.tter' read 'latter'
- Page 9, column 4, line 18, for 'curr.ntly' read 'currently'
- Page 15, column 5, line 8, for 'Government' read 'Governments'
- Page 17, column 3, line 7, for 'detials' read 'details'
- Page 19, column 4, line 5 from bottom, for 'secu.ed' read 'secured'
- Page 23, column 4, line 5, for 'them' read 'them'
- Page 27, column 4, lines 8-9 from bottom, for 'publications' read 'publication'
- Page 29, column 3, line 5 from bottom, for 'Th.' read 'The'
- Page 30, column 4, lines 1-2, insert 'at' between 'organise' and 'as'
- Page 31, column 3, line 4, for 'year' read 'years'
- Page 35, column 4, line 5, for 'Government' read 'Governments'
- Page 35, column 4, line 14, for 'inequitiouis' read 'iniquitous'
- Page 39, column 4, line 4, for 'Suggest' read 'suggest'

L.P.O.

- Page 39, column 2, line 5, for 'board' read 'boards'
- Page 40, column 3, line 5, for 'highlighted' read 'highlighted'
- Page 40, column 3, line 5, for 'grad' read 'grade'
- Page 40, column 4, line 5, insert (,) after 'constituted'
- Page 41, column 4, line 15, for '.n' read 'in'
- Page 43, column 4, line 4, for 'reason' read 'reasons'
- Page 45, column 4, line 10 from bottom, for 'and' read  
was
- Page 45, column 4, line 4, insert (,) after 'Commerce'
- Page 51, column 5, line 8, insert (,) after 'training'

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1960-61

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SECRETARIAT

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary*.

Shri K. Ranganadham—*Under Secretary*.

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\*Elected with effect from 25-11-1960 *vice* Shri Dinesh Singh resigned.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Ninety-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research—Technical Education (Part I).

2. The Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) was presented to Lok Sabha on the 22nd April, 1958. The Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs furnished their comments on the recommendations contained in this Report in October, 1959. The replies were examined by the Study Group 'F' of the Estimates Committee on the 22nd December, 1959. Further information required by the Study Group on certain points was received from the Ministry on the 22nd April, 1960 and examined by the Study Group on the 27th April, 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 Government that have been accepted by the Committee.

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

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee, is given in the Appendix. It will be observed therefrom that out of 48 recommendations made in the Report, 33 recommendations *i.e.* 68·8% have been fully accepted by Government. Of the rest, the replies of the Government in respect of 12 recommendations *i.e.* 25% have been accepted by the Committee while those in respect of 3 recommendations *i.e.* 6·2% have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI-1,  
November 28, 1960.

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Agrahayana 7, 1882 (Saha).

H. C. DASAPPA,  
*Chairman,*  
*Estimates Committee.*

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

The Estimates Committee in paragraph 56 of their Tenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) had observed that with the establishment of the State Boards of Technical Education more or less with identical functions as those of the Regional Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education, there might not be any necessity for continuance of the latter. They had suggested the abolition of the Regional Committees of the Council and entrusting their functions to the State Boards of Technical Education within their respective jurisdictions. The government have stated that it was one of the main functions of the Regional Committees to examine the needs of each region in respect of facilities for Technical Education and to formulate co-ordinated schemes for fulfilling those needs. In their opinion, this function could not be carried out by the State Boards of Technical Education because the development of Technical Education had to be brought about on an all-India basis. They have further stated that an important function of the Regional Committees related to that of undertaking a detailed examination of the schemes of improvement and development of the existing institutions and establishment of new institutions for which financial assistance was provided by the Central Government or the University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education and hence their continuance was essential.

*The reasons given for continuing the Regional Committees are not convincing.* It is stated that one of the main functions of the Regional Committees is to examine the needs of each Region in respect of technical education and to formulate co-ordinated schemes and that this function cannot be carried out by the State Boards of Technical Education particularly in view of the fact that the development of technical education had to be brought about on an all-India basis. Obviously, the Regional Committees cannot help in securing co-ordination on an all-India basis and that task has to be performed by the Co-ordination Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education on which all the State Boards are represented. With the establishment of the State Boards of Technical Education in most of the States with functions more or less similar to those of the Regional Committees, separate existence of the latter is no longer essential. *In the Committee's view, these functions could be discharged by the State Boards with equal facility as necessary co-ordination could be effected by the All India Council for Technical Education through its Co-ordination Committee. The Zonal Councils established under the States Reorganisation Act can be of help in co-ordination work within the Zones, wherever necessary. This would lead to the elimination of the intermediate tier and make for economy and expedition in formulation and examination of schemes. The Committee therefore suggest that Government may reconsider the matter.*

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

S. No. as in Appendix IV to the 10th Report	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/conclusions	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4
1	20	In order that India may successfully meet the challenge of the new Atomic Age that has dawned and move forward, with other nations to greater prosperity, a clear enunciation of its scientific policy is essential. The Committee, therefore, welcome the "Scientific Policy Resolution".	Government note with pleasure that the Estimates Committee has welcomed the Scientific Policy Resolution.
2	27	One unsatisfactory feature to be noticed from the statement indicating the position of the increase in the number of institutions and the corresponding increase in the number of admissions and output during the First Five Year Plan, is that even though the number of institutions for the First Degree course (Technological) increased from 24 to 28, the number of admissions actually recorded a decrease. The causes for this should be investigated and remedied.	<i>(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O. M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1 dated 28-10-1959).</i>  The matter has been examined. The fact is that the number of admissions increased from 895 in the year 1951-52 to nearly 1,050 in the year 1955-56. The figures for the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 are 975, 1014 and 1011, respectively.  <i>(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M.No. 12-61/58. T. 1 dated 28-10-1959).</i>



29 . It transpires from the reports of the several Committees appointed by the Government of India that the problems of inadequate financial provision, dearth of qualified teachers, absence of an integrated programme for vocational, trade apprentices and higher technical education and scanty equipment, have persisted throughout the last decade.

Government have accorded high priority to development of scientific and technical education and training at all levels, and every effort is being made to provide the required finances for the expansion of technical education and training. Steps are being taken to expand the facilities keeping in view the requirements of the Third and subsequent Five Year Plans.

Vocational Training is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and higher technical education that of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The two Ministries are represented on the bodies set up by them to advise on development of Technical Education and Training so that integrated programmes at various levels may be formulated. There has been increasing co-ordination between the two Ministries, and one Working Group has been set up to formulate the Third Five Year Plan for Technical Education as also Training at all levels.

Special allocation of foreign exchange is being made to enable the institutions to equip themselves properly. Measures have also been taken to make good the shortage of qualified teachers. These measures include higher training of young bright graduates in institutions in advanced countries, institution of Teachers' Training Fellowships for training in selected institutions in the country, and Central assistance for improvement of scales of pay of teachers.

(Further information required by the Committee)

(i) It may be stated if the Ministry have conducted any assessment of the requirements of qualified teachers and equipment. If so, the details of the requirements during each of the next six years and the manner in which they are proposed to be met may be indicated.

(ii) The proportion of the total additional equipment to be imported from abroad and the corresponding foreign exchange component during each of the next six years, and if there is any place for indigenous production of the equipment may also be indicated.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75 EC. II/59, dated 29-12-1959).

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O. M. No. 12-61/58 T. I dated 28-10-1959.

1. For the various schemes of technical education undertaken in the Second Five Year Plan period, the following estimates have been made of the requirements for equipment and teachers:—

(a) Equipment	}	Rs. 14 crores
(b) Number of teachers required		

	}	2700 for degree courses and 2900 for diploma courses.

The above estimates of teachers include shortages in the existing institutions that have to be met.

2. A large number of schemes initiated in the Second Five Year Plan period will over-flow into the Third Plan period since the full establishment and development of a technical institution extends over a period of 3 to 5 years. Therefore, at least 45% of the above estimates of teachers and 55% of equipment would have to be met in the course of the Third Plan period.

3. So far as the new schemes to be undertaken during the Third Plan period are concerned detailed estimates of the requirements for teachers and equipment could only be made after the nature

and the scope of development of technical education under the Third Plan have been decided. The matter is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission. The working Group of the Planning Commission has, however, recommended that the annual admissions to Degree Courses should be increased by 6,000 students and for diploma courses by 15,000 students by the end of 1966. For this increase in technical education facilities and other schemes in the Third Plan the additional requirements for teachers and equipment will be as shown below:—

(a) Equipment . . . Rs. 40 crores

(b) Number of teachers 3000\* for degree courses and 3000 for diploma courses.

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4. The various measures under consideration for meeting the requirements of equipment include indigenous manufacture of as many items as possible within the country. For this purpose, setting up of a special cell in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been recommended. Technical institutions also will be asked to manufacture in their own workshops as many items of equipment as possible to meet their own needs. Standard designs of equipment wherever possible will be prepared and furnished to the institutions.

A certain amount of specialised equipment especially that required for the higher technological institutes will be obtained under the various foreign aid programmes. For instance, for the higher technological institutes at Bombay and

Madras a major part of the necessary equipment will be provided by the Soviet Union (including UNESCO programme) and West Germany respectively. Similar assistance is expected for the Kanpur Institute from the U.S.A. For the new College at Delhi, the U. K. has offered a substantial part of the equipment required.

5. As regards teachers, the requirements are proposed to be met partly by the programme of teacher-training that has been started within the country and partly by training young brilliant graduates in foreign countries. Expert professors whose services will be provided under the various foreign aid programmes will help to fill senior positions at selected centres. Another measure under consideration is that each institute should create a certain number of supernumerary posts, recruit young graduates against those posts and train them as teachers. These trained men will be available to meet the future needs of the institutions.

6. The Central Government have approved a scheme of improved pay scales for teachers of technical institutions and have agreed to assist technical institutions in the implementation

of the scheme by bearing the entire additional expenditure for a period of 5 years. It is hoped that the improved salary scales will attract qualified men to teaching posts and the shortage of teachers will be minimised.

(ii) On the basis that about 40% of the total estimated requirements for equipment for degree courses, diploma courses and post-graduate studies has to be imported from abroad, the total value of the equipment that has to be imported is of the order of Rs. 21.6 crores. The rest can be procured from indigenous sources.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. F. 12-61/58 T. 1, dated 22-4-1960).

30

The Committee feel that the tasks to be undertaken by Government in the field of science, engineering and technology during the Second Five Year Plan and in the future Plans would be more arduous because of the rapid pace of development of modern science and technology and their industrial application. It would, therefore, be necessary to assign top-most priority to the problem of the shortage of essential personnel. The Committee emphatically hold the view that Government should concentrate and direct their efforts, on securing the best value for whatever meagre resources that are available for the real advancement of Science and Technology, and for meeting immediate problems like the consolidation and strengthening

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As already stated, Government have accorded high priority to integrated development of scientific and technical education and training at all levels, and have already taken certain steps to remedy the deficiencies.

Government accept the view of the Estimates Committee, and will take all possible steps in the directions indicated by the Committee.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959).

of existing institutions, provision of modern equipment, employment of well-qualified staff and creation of more research facilities.

5           31. The Committee understand that a number of specialised courses for which facilities had not previously existed were organised and developed during the First and the Second Plan. While establishing new institutions and introducing new courses out of funds earmarked for Technical Education, the Committee feel that Government should make critical inquiries with a view to satisfy themselves about the real and urgent necessity of such institutions/courses in relation to more important and vital needs of the country.

Government are following and will continue to follow the policy suggested by the Estimates Committee. In formulating and implementing schemes for specialised courses, Government have taken at all stages the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education and various expert committees. Wherever necessary the expert committees have included representatives of industry, commerce and other organisations interested in particular fields of technical education and training.

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(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959).

6           32. While welcoming the steps proposed by Government to augment the supply of engineering personnel during the period of the Second Five Year Plan, the Committee would like to stress that the future requirements should be carefully assessed and visualised before toning down the recommendations of the Engineering Personnel Committee in regard to the establishment of new institutions. In this connection, the Committee

Government have not toned down the recommendations of the Engineering Personnel Committee regarding expansion of facilities for Technical Education. The Committee had recommended that in order to meet the requirements for technical personnel during the Second Plan period, the provision for technical education should be increased to 9,754 seats for degree courses and 18,420 seats for diploma courses by 1960-61. By expanding the training capacity

suggest that the number of engineers and other scientific and technical personnel in various categories turned out by various universities and institutions should be linked up with the Five Year Plans, as is the case in the U.S.S.R., China and other countries which have accepted State Planning as a policy of Government. This would immediately bring out order in the whole field of Technical Education and facilitate reasonably correct assessment of the requirements of professors, buildings, scientific equipment and finances required from year to year, and there will be no waste of trained manpower. The Committee also recommend that the new institutions should be opened in such places as will ensure a reasonably even distribution of educational facilities throughout the country. In view of the general shortage of technical personnel, the Committee also suggest that the feasibility of increasing the age limit of retirement of such personnel should be examined.

*(Further information required by the Committee).*

(f) Terms of Reference of the Estimates Committee appointed by the Working Group on Tech-

of existing institutions, by revising the plans of the States and Centre, and by giving generous assistance to private agencies in the establishment of technical institutions, Government have been able to increase the provision to over 10,000 seats for degree courses and to 16,000 seats for diploma courses by 1957-58. Thus the targets suggested by the Engineering Personnel Committee have not only been achieved, but exceeded in the case of degree courses. Government have also sanctioned a plan for the establishment of nine engineering colleges and 27 polytechnics, which will increase the facilities to over 13,000 seats for degree courses and to over 25,000 seats for diploma courses by 1960-61.

The Working Group for Technical Education set up by the Government to make proposals for the Third Five Year Plan is currently engaged on making estimates of requirement of technically trained personnel at various levels. The Group has appointed an Estimates Committee which is making a detailed study of the matter.

In planning the further expansion of technical education, Government pay due attention to the aspect that the facilities should be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the country.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61/58, T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.)*

(g) The terms of reference of the Estimates Committee of the Working Group on Technical Education set up by the Planning Commission are as

nical Education set up by the Government to see whether it will facilitate a reasonably correct assessment of the requirements of professors, buildings and scientific equipment and finances required from year to year may be furnished.

(ii) Reply to the following suggestion of the Committee contained in the last sentence of the recommendations may be furnished :—

“In view of the general shortage of Technical Personnel, the Committee also suggest, that the feasibility of increasing the age limit of retirement of such personnel should be examined.”

(*Loke Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75 EC. II/59, dated 29-12-1959.*)

shown below:—

- (a) To collect information from the Ministries concerned and the State Governments about their target for the 3rd, 4th and 5th plans and to assess personnel requirements.
- (b) To collect from the Planning Commission information in regard to the estimates for development plans.
- (c) To examine the problems of wastage, admissions requirements etc.

(ii) The question of raising the retirement age of technical personnel is a general issue that affects the Central Government as a whole. The matter has also been considered by the Central Pay Commission whose recommendations are now under the consideration of the Central Government. According to Information already furnished to the Estimates Committee, the age of superannuation of teachers at the higher technological institutes as also at the School of Town and Country Planning has been fixed at 60.

The question of raising the age limit in respect of teachers at other technical institutions under the



control of the Central Government will be considered in the light of the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
*O.M. No. F. 12-61/58, T. 1, dated 22-4-1960.*)

7 33 The Committee are glad to learn that a number of private agencies had come forward to establish and run engineering colleges and polytechnics during the one and a half year of the Second Five Year Plan. The Committee understand that a proposal to establish 6 new engineering colleges and 12 polytechnics by private agencies had been approved by Government during this period of the Second Plan. The Committee suggest that proper conditions for recognition, standards of equipment and teachers in private institutions may be strictly enforced.

Government agree entirely with the view of the Estimates Committee. It may, however, be stated that in approving schemes for the establishment of technical institutions by private agencies, Government ensure that the concerned schemes have been drawn up on proper lines for the maintenance of the required standards of instruction at the institutions. Steps are also taken to ensure that the private institutions are established and run on efficient lines.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
*O.M. No. 12-61/58, T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.*)

9 37 The Committee were glad to be assured by the representative of the Ministry that the country would not be faced with the problem of the shortage of technical personnel required for the various schemes in the Third Plan. The Committee hope that the newly set up Directorate of Manpower would keep the position constantly under watch with a view to ensure that no shortage of trained personnel was experienced during the Third and subsequent Plans, unlike the present situation during the Second Plan. The growing

The Manpower position, particularly in engineering and technology, is being kept under continuous review in the Directorate of Manpower. A number of studies have been made with regard to engineering personnel under the Manpower Programme prepared by the Directorate, and provisional estimates of requirements in the Third Five Year Plan have been worked out by the Directorate. The demand and supply of engineering personnel is being studied and the position will be reviewed by the Directorate in consultation with the

need of higher research in various branches of engineering and technology and provision of adequate and suitable personnel for this purpose, should also not be neglected at any stage.

Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and the Planning Commission from time to time in the light of the studies made in the States and other developments.

Government will take all necessary steps to ensure an adequate supply of technical manpower in the Third and subsequent plan periods. Facilities for advanced studies and research in various branches of engineering and technology are also being developed according to requirements.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58 T. 1, dated 28-10-1959).

10 38

Referring to the employment position of technical personnel, the Committee were assured that persons who were unemployed were either those who had come out fresh from colleges, or those who were demanding very high salaries. All the same, the Committee are of the opinion that the question of even a marginal unemployment of technical personnel needs a special study and suitable remedial action.

Government will keep a close watch over the employment position of technically trained personnel.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.)

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43

In order to remove any feeling of discontent among the teaching staff, and in order to ensure that the best talent is also attracted to the teaching profession, the Committee suggest that the question

Government have taken decisions on the recommendations made by the All India Council for Technical Education in regard to the improvement of salary scales of teachers in technical

of salary scales in educational institutions may be finalised early and suitable steps taken to gradually improve the pay scales of teaching staff in engineering and technical institutions.

institutions. The State Governments have been informed that the Centre will assist in the implementation of the improved salary scales to the extent of the entire additional cost for a period of five years. The Finance Commission will be informed of the additional liability which will devolve on the States after that period, so that it may be taken into account in making allocations to the various States.

The scales approved by the Central Government are as follows :

(a) *Engineering Colleges and other technical institutions conducting first degree courses in engineering/technology.*

Principal : The salary scale should be the same as for the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. of the State Government concerned.

Professors : The salary scales should be the same as for the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. of the State Government concerned.

Assistant Professors and Workshop Superintendent. Rs. 600—40—1000—50/2—1150.

Lecturers : Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—  
EB—30—770—40—850.

In the case of Colleges conducting post-graduate courses on an extensive scale, there will be posts of professors in the senior scale also. The pay scales of these Professors may be adjusted between the pay scales of Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer in the P.W.D. of the States

concerned, i.e. it will be equated to that of the Additional Chief Engineer. In the case of States where no such posts exist, an allowance of Rs. 250/- p.m. may be given in addition to the pay scale of Superintending Engineer.

(b) *Polytechnics conducting Diploma Courses.*

Principal : Rs. 800—40—1000—50—1250.

Head of Departments: Rs. 600—40—1000.

Lecturers and Workshop Superintendent: Rs.

350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—

770—40—850.

Senior Instructor: Rs. 200—10—300—15—450

—25/2—500.

Junior Instructor: Rs. 160—10—330.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.)

14 45 The Committee were glad to learn from the representative of the Ministry that as far as the scientific personnel were concerned, the industry had agreed not to appoint on their staff individual members of the staff without the consent of Government. The Committee suggest that proper liaison should be maintained with the representatives of Industry to see that this agreement is respected in practice.

Scientists working in Government organisations are required to apply through their respective organisations for positions outside. The State Industrial enterprises do not entertain any applications from scientists working in Government organisations unless they are forwarded by the organisations concerned.

Every opportunity will be taken to impress upon the private institutional organisations to adopt the procedure adopted by Government to consider

the candidature of persons for employment under them only if their present employers forward their applications.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.)

As stated in reply to Sl. No. 12 (para 43), Central Government have agreed to assist the State Government for a period of five years with the entire additional funds required to implement the improved scales of pay.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.)

Government will examine the matter in consultation with State Governments, universities and other authorities. In the Higher Technological Institutions established by the Centre under autonomous bodies, the age for retirement has been fixed at 60 years.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.)

This is dealt with at S. No. 6—para 32(f).

The Committee were told that decisions and steps taken by the Central Government in the matter of upgrading of pay scales in technical institutions were not generally followed up by State Governments. This amounted to their virtual nullification. The Committee have considered this problem and are of the view that the Central Government should either take the State Governments into confidence at the time of taking any major decision which would affect them or be prepared to assist them financially to the extent warranted by the reform in view of the States' meagre financial resources.

Among the various measures adopted by Government to relieve the shortage of teaching staff in engineering and technological institutions, the Committee recommend that the feasibility of extending the retirement age of teachers, specially in engineering and technological institutions, may be examined. The Committee hope that all such measures would substantially help relieving the acute shortage of staff in technical institutions in the country.

(*Further information required by the Committee.*)

The result of examination of the suggestion may be communicated.

(*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75-EC. II/59, dated 29-12-1959.*)

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. F. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 22-4-1960.*)

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48 In regard to the appointment of under studies to foreign experts, the Committee would like to stress the need of ensuring that the individual selected to be trained as the understudy to foreign experts should be of requisite experience, qualifications and calibre so as to derive maximum benefit from the association with a view to take over independent charge eventually from the expert to whom he is attached.

Government agree with the view of the Estimates Committee in the matter.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.*)

18

49 In the matter of post-graduate courses and research, the Indian Institutions are in the initial stages of development as far as the standard of equipment is concerned. The Committee were assured that the Higher Technological Institutes in the country would in due course come up to a level comparable to good institutions abroad. The Committee feel that it is imperative to provide modern equipment to institutions conducting higher research and that the Ministry should assist such institutions to get the necessary amount of foreign exchange.

Government agree with the view of the Estimates Committee and will assist the institutions concerned as suggested by the Committee.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.*)

It is one of the main aims of education to develop *inter alia* discipline and character in the students. That aim has been kept foremost in view in all plans of educational development which are in the course of implementation at present. So far as Technical Education is concerned, development of character and discipline is inherent in the very nature of the courses. With the steps taken to improve the quality of teachers in technical institutions, and also the physical facilities therein, deficiencies in technically trained personnel in our own institutions will disappear in course of time.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.)

The Committee were told by the representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry that the standard of education in India was not as high as it existed in foreign countries. He observed that foreign trained personnel had better comprehension, vision and grasp of details, and that they were able to handle problems independently after six months' apprenticeship. He attributed this to two factors, *viz.*, (i) inadequate educational facilities; and (ii) inadequate development of the qualities of discipline and character. The witness suggested to the Committee that there should be a balanced combination of the national, domestic and educational influences. The Committee are inclined to agree with the views expressed by the representative of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and suggest that suitable measures be taken for inculcating these qualities among students.

The All India Council for Technical Education has already decided to discontinue, as far as possible, its present function of affiliation of technical institutions and holding of examinations, and to transfer the work progressively to State Boards of Technical Education.

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The Committee have given careful consideration to the problem faced by the All India Council for Technical Education, in having only a small number of affiliated institutions and students appearing in its examinations. The Committee are of the view that the Council should not assume functions and responsibilities which are parallel

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58.T.1, dated 28-10-1959.)

to Universities and restrict its scope of activities to the functions laid down in the Resolution of its establishment.

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The Committee suggest that Government may utilise the good offices of the University Grants Commission in the matter of securing their permission for National Diploma holders and National Certificate holders to undergo the degree courses after getting due credit for the studies already completed.

Government will examine the matter in consultation with the University Grants Commission. It may be stated in connection with this matter that the National Diplomas are already recognised by some of the Universities as suitable qualifications for admission to post-graduate courses.

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(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58.T.1, dated 28-10-1959.)

(*Further information required by the Committee.*)

The result of examination of the suggestion may be intimated.

(*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75-EC. II/59,*  
*dated 29-12-1959.*)

The question of securing recognition for the National Diploma holders for post-graduate studies at universities has been taken up with universities individually wherever such recognition has not already been given. The good offices of the U.G.C. will be sought, if necessary.

The question of permitting National Certificate holders to do degree courses in Engineering is a general issue since the holders of diplomas in Engineering awarded by State Boards have also to be given the same facility. The National



Certificate and Diplomas of State Boards are generally of the same standard. In fact, the National Certificate courses have been designed by the All India Council for Technical Education to serve as a model for the reorganisation of diploma courses in the States. The All India Council has recommended that universities may formulate degree courses for the benefit of those who have passed National Certificate or equivalent State Diploma Courses.

The recommendation has been referred to the universities for consideration. Jadavpur University has organised degree course for diploma holders. It is hoped that other universities also will formulate such courses. So far as the Central Government is concerned, National Diploma Courses in Engineering equal in standard to degree courses, have been organised at the Delhi Polytechnic for National Certificate holders.

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(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. F. 12-61/58.T.1, dated 22-4-1960.)

32      66      The Committee observe that practical training was provided only to 6% and 3% of the total number of graduates and diploma holders respectively passing out of the engineering/technical colleges, during the years 1950—1956. There is no progress from year to year. They consider the position as unsatisfactory and recommend that Government should review the entire position

The practical training places secured by the Central Government are in addition to the training facilities secured by technical institutions or by students themselves and supplement the efforts made by the institutions and students.

Since 1954, when the Government started to secure practical training places and thus to assist the

in regard to the working of the Scheme with a view to secure additional number of seats for graduates and diploma-holders. The Committee feel that it should be the ultimate endeavour of Government to provide practical training to every student either before or after his passing out from engineering and technical institutions.

institutions, the progress has been as indicated below :—

Year	No. of training places secured for		Total
	graduates	diploma holders	
1954-55	351	131	482
1955-56	645	227	872
1956-57	892	362	1,254
1957-58	961	515	1,476
1958-59	1,133	781	1,914

Government agree that every technical student should receive a minimum amount of practical training either during or after his course of studies. Due to rapid development in the economic field and the consequent demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders, even the places secured for practical training are not fully utilised. For this reason and also the fact that it would be difficult at the present juncture to make organised practical training arrangements for the large output of the technical institutions in the country,

Government do not propose to insist on obligatory practical training after the courses in the College.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. I. dated 28-10-1959.)

A comprehensive legislation for apprenticeship training in industry is being formulated in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The provisions of the proposed legislation cover training at the level of craftsmen but in determining the facilities to be provided for the purpose, practical training requirements of students of degree and diploma courses will be taken into account. As explained in this Ministry's replies to Part I of the Tenth Report of the Estimates Committee, insistence on compulsory practical training for every degree and diploma student would have to await the passing of the contemplated legislation and provision of adequate training facilities for all students. In the meanwhile, the Ministry has secured so far training facilities for nearly 2,000 students per year in various establishments. The institutions themselves have in a number of cases also secured training facilities. These measures have gone a long way in providing practical training for as many students as possible in the present circumstances.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs,  
O.M. No. F. 12-61/58.T.I. dated 22-4-1960).

(Further information required by the Committee)

Since Government have agreed that every technical student should receive a minimum amount of practical training either during or after his course of studies, steps taken to achieve that end may please be indicated.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75-EC. II/59,  
dated 29-12-1959.)

The Committee observe that out of the total amount of Rs. 23.64 lakhs spent on the Practical

The practical training facilities secured are distributed in private industrial establishments,

Stipends Scheme, the contribution made by the training establishments was only Rs. 4.67 lakhs, i.e., only 19 per cent of the total expenditure on the Scheme. They are constrained to note that the participation by private establishments has not been encouraging. The Committee are of the opinion that vigorous steps for enlisting more substantial support of the Industry are called for.

departments of the Central and State Governments and State industrial enterprises. For instance, of the 1914 training places secured in 1958-59, nearly 50% are in State industrial enterprises, Government departments etc. and the rest in private industrial concerns. The departments of the Central and State Governments, State industrial enterprises and other government and semi-government organisations do not bear any part of the expenditure on the trainees' stipends. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is meeting the entire expenditure in this behalf. In the case of the private industrial concerns, for nearly 50 per cent of the places offered, they have also agreed to contribute towards the expenditure on the stipends. This response from private industry is, in the opinion of the Government, encouraging.

However, Government will make all possible efforts to secure larger contribution from the Industry.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O. M. No. 12-61/58. T. I. dated 28-10-1959)

Post-institutional practical training is generally required in those cases where a candidate should possess a minimum amount of practical ex-

68 The Committee were told that civil engineering graduates and diploma-holders secured jobs on their coming out of the colleges and they did

not prefer to undergo the course of practical training. The Committee feel that there is a case for increasing the out-turn of engineers and of giving higher start to those who had undergone a course of practical training.

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(Contd).

perence for employment in regular positions. In a large number of cases however, particularly in the field of civil engineering employing authorities recruit fresh graduates and diploma holders and train them on the job. In other fields also fresh candidates are recruited to posts which include a definite period of probation or training. In such cases it is hardly necessary that the candidates concerned should undergo a separate course of practical training prior to employment.

Candidates who have undergone a regular course of practical training are generally preferred wherever such practical experience is considered useful for employment purposes. They are also given a higher salary depending upon their qualifications and experience.



(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O. M. No. 12-61/58. T. I. dated 28-10-1959).

35 69 While examining the list of institutions which were making contribution towards the trainees' stipend under the Practical Training Scheme in the Eastern Region, the Committee have noticed that about 20 institutions, mostly in the public sector, did not make any contribution towards the trainees' stipend. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of more active

Government will request State enterprises and other public undertakings to contribute towards the stipends for trainees.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O. M. No. 12-61/58 T.I. dated 28-10-1959).

participation by public undertakings in the practical stipends scheme should be examined in view of the gradual increase in the number of public undertakings.

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The representative of the Ministry stated that there were some difficulties in making the final selection of trainees as many of the selected candidates did not turn up after conveying their acceptance of the offer. The Committee suggest that the method of selection of candidates should be so modified as to see that all the seats secured for practical training are utilised.

Government have noted the recommendation of the Committee and will do all that is possible to make the maximum use of the facilities secured for practical training.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O. M. No. 12-61/58. T.I. dated 28-10-1959).

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The Committee suggest that the Research Scholarships may be publicised both in English and in regional language newspapers as paid advertisements in addition to the issuance of press notes through the Press Information Bureau.

The research scholarships are allotted to universities, research laboratories and other institutions which select suitable candidates for award from among scholars working in their laboratories or departments. Therefore, the question of Government publicising the research scholarships both in English and in Indian language newspapers as paid advertisements does not arise.

For the National Research Fellowships for which applications are invited from individual candidates on an all-India basis and selections are made by a Central Selection Committee, in-

formation regarding the Fellowships is published from time to time through official press notes and circulars sent to all Universities, research laboratories and other institutions. As

suggested by the Committee advertisements will be issued in important newspapers in the future.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1. dated 28-10-1959).

The scholarships scheme has been formulated in detail and steps are being taken to implement the scheme this year.

The feasibility of awarding loan scholarships in a big way is being examined by the Technical Education Working Group for the Third Five Year Plan. The scheme referred to in the previous paragraph however provides for outright grants.

The Committee are surprised to learn that the Scholarships Scheme, primarily meant to benefit poor and meritorious students had not been brought into operation even though nearly two years of the Second Plan were over. They suggest that immediate steps should be taken to finalise the Scheme with a view to award such scholarships to poor and meritorious students in engineering and technical institutions from the year 1958-59 onwards. The Committee also suggest that the feasibility of awarding loan scholarships may also be examined.

[*Further information required by the Committee*]

Reasons for delay in implementing the scholarships scheme may please be stated.  
(*Lok Sabha Secretariat* O.M. No. 75-EC. II/59 dated 29-12-1959).

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1. dated 28-10-1959).

The reason for the delay was that the various aspects of the scheme, viz., number of scholarships to be instituted, their value for degree and

diploma courses, tenure of award, allotment to different institutions, principles of selection of candidates, criteria for determining merit and means etc. had to be worked out in great detail. The scheme has since been finalised and implemented. 1039 scholarships (692 for degree courses and 347 for diploma courses) have been instituted during 1959-60.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. F. 12-61/58, T.I. dated 22-4-1960.*)

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In view of the fact that different Universities were having different standards of examination, the Committee appreciate that it may be difficult for Admission Committee to equate relative merits of applicants coming from different Universities and Boards. The Committee therefore, suggest that technical and engineering institutions run by Government should have their own competitive entrance examinations with aptitude tests. Similarly, the technical and engineering colleges of some Universities hold admission tests while others do not. The Committee suggest that uniform procedure of holding competitive entrance examinations with aptitude tests should be introduced for all such colleges.

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The All India Council for Technical Education had formulated proposals for the holding of a common admission examination on a regional basis for admission to all technical institutions in the country. The proposals were sent to State Governments, Universities and other educational institutions for consideration but did not find favour with them.

Since this matter was connected with the question of reservation of seats, the All India Council for Technical Education recommended at the last meeting that the idea of a common examination need not be pressed on the State institutions for the time being and a common test be organised for the Central institutions only. Government are taking steps in this connection



and propose to discuss the question with the Heads of Central institutions at a very early date.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O. M. No. 12-61/58. T.I. dated 26-10-1959).*

The question was discussed with the Heads of Higher Technological Institutions. Pending fuller examination of the problems involved, it was decided that a beginning should be made with a common admission examination for I.Sc. for admission to the second year of the 5-year Integrated Course at the Indian Institutes of Technology at Kharagpur and Bombay for the academic session 1960-61.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M.No. 12-61/58. T.i. dated 22-4-1960)*

The question of republication of cheaper editions of text books published abroad has been taken up and in conjunction with the University Grants Commission several publishers have been interested in this task. A number of books have come out in cheap editions and a list of books is being compiled for future publications, with the assistance of Association of Principals of Technical Institutions.

An agreement has also been entered into with the Government of U.S.S.R. under which the latter will arrange for translation of a number of selected text books from Russian into English with a view to their eventual publication in India by Indian Publishers at prices to be decided by the Government of India.

*[Further information required by the Committee]*

The result of discussion with the Heads of Central Institutions in regard to the holding of a common test for admission of students to engineering and technical institutions may please be communicated.

*[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75-E.C. II/59 dated 29-12-1959].*

The Committee suggest that the matter of arranging re-publication of engineering and technological text books and the preparation of suitable text books by the All India Council for Technical Education should be expedited and in the meantime, arrangements should be made to liberalise the existing library facilities to students in government institutions.

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76 While welcoming the Teachers' Training Scheme for training of teachers for technical institutes in India during the Second Five Year Plan, the Committee feel that the number of trained teachers, who would thus be made available to technical institutions, would fall far short of the total requirements of the country, in the larger context of the impending development of the engineering and technological education, during the Third Plan. The Committee suggest that the requirements of technical teachers in the Third Plan may be assessed right now, and proper facilities developed so as to ensure regular supply of teachers for meeting the developmental requirements of the engineering and technical institutions from the very first year of the Third Plan.

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77 The Committee feel that the necessity of devising some scheme by which it may be possible to bring teachers in technical institutions regularly in closer contact with day-to-day development of modern industrial techniques of production which may improve the standard of technical training existing in the country.

The Library facilities at all technical institutions are being improved and developed.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1. dated 28-10-1959).

In addition to the training of senior teachers for technical Institutions within the country under the Teachers' Training Scheme, Government have made arrangements for the training of a number of suitable candidates in institutions abroad under the various aid programmes who on their return will serve as teachers in our technical institutions.

Government will assess the requirements of technical teachers for the Third Plan, and take appropriate measures for their supply.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1. dated 28-10-1959).

The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that teachers of technical institutions should spend stated periods in industry and other engineering organisations to acquaint themselves with modern engineering practices etc. which will improve the standard of their teaching work. The Council has also

recommended that expenditure on this account should be an item of normal expenditure of the institutions concerned and admissible for grant-in-aid from the Central Government. The recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. I. dated 28-10-1959).*

44 78 The Committee suggest that efforts may be made to secure the services of part-time teachers from Industry to work in technical institutions which may relieve to some extent the existing shortage of qualified teachers.

Government accept the recommendation. Wherever possible, technical institutions are securing the services of experts from Industry and other organisations as part-time teachers.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T.I. dated 28-10-1959).*

46 80 In view of the rapid development of scientific techniques that is constantly taking place, the Committee feel that part-time training courses should have a definite place in the development scheme of technical education in India. The Committee suggest that Government should examine the feasibility of utilising the facilities available in the degree colleges to run part-time training courses in technical subjects.

Government accept the recommendation and are making every effort to increase the provision for part-time courses in existing technical institutions wherever possible.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58-T.I. dated 28-10-1959).*

- 47      81      The Committee suggest that steps may be taken for extensive utilisation of sandwich courses in all branches of engineering and technological education so as to enable industrial workers to attain higher standards of proficiency.
- 48      82      The Committee were informed that a pamphlet giving a list of facilities for technical education in India was under preparation in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The Committee suggest that besides expediting the publication of this pamphlet, Government may consider the feasibility of publishing periodically pamphlets for disseminating the latest information connected with technical education facilities in India.
- Government are making every effort to organise as many centres as possible sandwich courses in co-operation with Industry.
- (*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61/58-T.I. dated 28-10-1959*).
- Government will make every effort to publish periodically, pamphlets on facilities available for technical education and training in India.
- (*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61/58-T.I. dated 29-10-1959*).

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. No. as in App. IV to the 10th Report	Ref. to para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions	Reply of the Government
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8 36 The analysis of the figures of percentages of distribution of pupils at the University stage indicates that there is hardly any change in the distribution pattern during the year 1951 to 1955. The Committee find that the new institutions opened every year had just absorbed the increase in the number of students every year. The Committee are of the opinion that the Education Ministry, in consultation with the Planning Commission, should determine an ideal distribution pattern of studies looking to our national requirements. They also feel that the increase in the number of Engineering and

While the Government will examine the matter in consultation with the Planning Commission as suggested, it may be pointed out that the expansion of technical education has to be related to the needs of technically trained personnel for economic development. The Estimates Committee has also quite rightly stressed this aspect in Recommendation No. 6 (para 32).

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58-T.I. dated 28-10-1959.)

Technological Institutions should be planned to meet the yearly requirements of pupils on the basis of this ideal distribution pattern.

(Further information required by the Committee.)

The result of the examination of the suggestion made by the Committee may be communicated.

(Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75-EC. II/59 dated 29-12-1959).

The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee requires a comprehensive examination of the structure of education as a whole and inter-relationship of the facilities for different forms of education at all levels. It also concerns different agencies both at the Centre and in the States. Universities, University Grants Commission and other authorities. The matter is, therefore, still under consideration. Nevertheless, it may be pointed out that in a co-ordinated plan of development, technical education has to be primarily related to the needs of industry and commerce. It is exactly on the basis of this principle that various schemes of expansion of Technical Education have been undertaken, under the First and second Five Year Plans. The question of re-orientating secondary education to serve as a preparation for life, is a separate issue.

(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. F. 12-61/58-T.I. dated 22-4-1960.)

The Committee do not see any special justification for the continuation of the Directorate of Manpower under the Ministry of Home Affairs. They feel that the Ministry which was in charge of Education and Training on the one hand and Scientific and Industrial Research on the other, was better equipped to deal with that subject. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that a National Register, having a record of people who were in employment and also of those who came out of engineering and technological institutions and Universities, was maintained by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. This information, he added, was continuously handed over to the Directorate of Manpower in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The representative of the Ministry acknowledged that it was a parallel effort to the work done by the Directorate of Manpower. The Committee, therefore, are of the view that the Directorate of Manpower was more concerned with the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research than with the Ministry of Home Affairs, and recommend that the feasibility of its transfer to the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research may be examined.

It may be stated that the National Register is maintained by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, and no such Register is compiled or maintained by the Directorate of Manpower.

Different Ministries are responsible for development of facilities for education and training of different types or levels of technical personnel. The Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs look after technological and higher scientific education, the Ministry of Labour & Employment after training of Craftsmen, the Ministry of Food & Agriculture after the training of agricultural and veterinary personnel, the Ministry of Health after medical and public health personnel, and so on. Development of facilities for education and training is one of the many facets of manpower problems. There are many other important facts, for example, assessment of present and future needs of different categories of personnel other than scientific and technical, establishment of suitable employment and recruitment policies and programmes, development of new personnel by suitable in-service training, better utilisation of available manpower, co-ordination of manpower programmes and policies among various agencies at the Centre and in the States.

The Directorate was set up by Government in November, 1956, with a view to providing the

Secretariat for the Manpower Committee of the Cabinet and to securing implementation by the Ministries and other agencies concerned of the decisions of the Committee. It has been specifically laid down that the Directorate will not duplicate or take over functions performed elsewhere, but maintain liaison with the various Ministries and other agencies at the Centre concerned with manpower problems, and with the State Governments. The Directorate is thus primarily a co-ordinating agency and its main function is to facilitate and assist in the carrying out of manpower policies and programmes decided upon by the Cabinet, by the different agencies of the Government of India and to co-ordinate manpower work at the Centre and in the States.

In order that manpower functions may be performed smoothly, and to avoid duplication of work or overlap, the Manpower Committee of the Cabinet has laid down clearly the distribution of functions among different Ministries and agencies at the Centre.

As a large number of agencies are concerned with manpower work, Government decided that the Directorate of Manpower, which is mainly a



co-ordinating agency, should be located in a "neutral" Ministry like the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is also in some ways in the most favourable position to secure the co-operation of State Government.

Government, therefore, propose to continue to locate the Directorate of Manpower in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T.I. dated 28-10-1959.)*

13 44 The Committee suggest that persons who have received the assistance of the State in their personal advancement by way of loans, scholarships, training etc. may be required to serve the State in educational institutions at least for a period of five years.

State aid is given to students for technical studies on the basis of their merit, means and other factors and as a measure of social justice. It would, therefore, be inequitable to compel them to do a particular type of work after training. Further, whether they serve in technical institutions or in industry or in a government department, their services are utilised in national development. There is also the aspect that every one who receives State aid for studies is not necessarily a suitable person for teaching. Some of the scholars have definite aptitudes in other directions where they would serve the cause of the country better than in teaching.

Government have started this year a Teacher Training Programme under which Fellowships of the value of Rs. 350-25-400 p.m. are awarded to first class graduates who wish to take up teaching as a career. During the period of three

years, the Fellows will prepare themselves for a Master's Degree in a special field and will have the opportunities of receiving industrial training for special periods, doing design work or research under the guidance of experienced teachers according to their aptitudes. They will participate in teaching work, starting with Laboratory work, tutorial work and gradually taking on the responsibilities of lecturing etc. The training of teachers has been arranged in five selected institutions at the present time. On completion of training, the Fellows will be absorbed in the various technical institutions in the country as Lecturers.

It is expected that this scheme will help in meeting the shortage of teachers, and will ensure that only those with definite inclination towards teaching will join the teaching profession.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61/58. T.1, dated 28-10-1959].

Government are making every effort to ensure that the cost of buildings of technical institutions are kept as low as possible by the adoption of economic designs and efficient methods of construction.

The standards of accommodation required for class rooms, laboratories workshops etc. for a technical institution, are drawn up by the All India Council for Technical Education and its

The Committee suggest that efforts should be made to make buildings of engineering and technological institutions as economical as possible. The stress should be more on utility than on grandeur. The Committee suggest that this question should be referred to the Buildings Team of the Committee on Plan Projects with a view to secure their advice about the possibility of having these buildings at a lesser cost.

expert Committees purely from functional and academic points of view. It is on the basis of these standards that the Central Government sanction schemes of establishment of technical institutions and provide assistance to them.

Having regard to the fact that conditions in respect of soil, climate etc. may vary from place to place uniform designs cannot be prescribed on an All India basis. It is understood that the Committee on Plan Projects advises on individual designs prepared by the organisation/institution concerned and discusses with them.

In view of the above position, there would hardly be any purpose served by referring the matter to the Committee on Plan Projects.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
*O.M. No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959*].

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In view of the fact that the subjects of Engineering and Technology have assumed far greater importance than before, the Committee suggest that the feasibility of restricting the scope of the All India Council for Technical Education more to the development of the subjects of Engineering, Technology and Architecture and Regional Planning may be examined. As regards the degree courses in Commerce, and in Management Studies, the Committee are of the view that their development may be left to Universities and private enterprises.

Management Studies which comprise courses in Industrial Administration, Business Management and Industrial Engineering are an important aspect of Technical Education. Government are, therefore, of the view that the All India Council for Technical Education should continue to deal with this field in the interests of country's development and advise Universities, technical institutions etc. regarding the lines on which the courses should be organised and developed. The University Grants Commis-

sion has also agreed that the All India Council should give advice in this field so far as Universities are concerned.

The All India Council for Technical Education has not recommended, so far, any schemes for development of facilities for degree courses in Commerce. An Expert Committee has been appointed to examine the present state of Commerce Education in the country, and to recommend the lines on which it should be re-organised and developed. The question of development of Commerce Education will be considered by Government after the Committee has submitted its report.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61 58. T.1, dated 28-10-1959].

(*Further information required by the Committee*)

(i) It may please be stated if the development of degree courses in Commerce and in Management Studies is being dealt with by the All India Council for Technical Education.

(ii) The terms of reference and recommendations of the Expert Committee referred to in the reply and action taken by Government on

1. Management studies continue to be dealt with by the All India Council for Technical Education.

2. The All India Council for Technical Education has not so far dealt with the development of degree course in Commerce. The expert Committee for Commerce Education has been appointed with the following terms of reference.—

them may please be intimated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75-EC. II/59, dated 29-12-1959*].

- (a) To enquire into and report on the present position of Commerce Education in India in all its aspects, and
- (b) To Suggest measures for its reorganisation and improvement with particular reference to :—
- (i) The aims, organisation and contents of Commerce Education ;
  - (ii) Its relationship to existing and proposed course of Education in Business Management ;
  - (iii) The inter-relation of Commerce Schools and Colleges with Schools and Colleges of other types ; and
  - (iv) Other allied problems, so that a sound and reasonably uniform system of Commerce Education suited to the needs and resources of our developing economy may be provided for the whole country.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61/58 T. 1, dated 22-4-1960*].

The Boards of Technical Studies have been constituted by the All India Council for Technical Education on the basis of the main branches of engineering and technology for the purpose of

ness-like. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of transforming the Boards of Studies into specific industry-wise Boards may be examined so that the needs, problems and requirements of each industry are high lighted enabling each industry to have a model high grad educational institution.

formulating co-ordinated and integrated courses in various subjects. Industry is closely associated with the work of the Boards and its Committees. 4

The Boards of Technical Studies do deal, even as at present constituted with problems of specific Industries, but the general approach is to provide a broad base of sound scientific training. For example, the Chemical Technology and the Chemical Engineering Board as formulated a course in Chemical Engineering at the under-graduate level which forms the solid base on which is built the superstructure of specialised training in any particular branch of the Chemical Industry. Likewise, the Engineering Board has devised broad-based courses in the basic branches of Engineering. *i.e.*, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical, and provision is made for specialised training in a particular field at the postgraduate level to meet the need of a particular Industry.

Both in the interest of providing a sound scientific basis, and also to guard against the danger of over-specialisation at the undergraduate level, resulting in difficulties in absorption of students, Government are of the view that the continuance

of the present arrangements, namely Boards of Studies operating in the broad fields of Engineering, Technology and Applied Art will be in the best interests of the country.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
*O.M. No. 12-61/58-T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.*]

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The Committee were informed that the University Grants Commission acted on the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education in the matter of Technical and Engineering institutions and that there was no disagreement or overlapping between the functions of the two bodies. The Committee were glad to learn this. All the same they feel that the council has been functioning in purely advisory capacity for nearly twelve years, and a stage has now come to review the entire position, with the object of ascertaining whether the progress of technical Education cannot be accelerated by giving a statutory recognition to the Council and endowing it with greater administrative and executive functions.

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The matter requires a detailed examination in all its various aspects. Governments are of the view that the present arrangements have been working quite satisfactorily, and may not be disturbed. A change in the status of the All India Council for Technical Education, as suggested by the Estimates Committee, can cause difficulties. For example, at present, the Council advises the University Grants Commission in matters concerning Technical Education in the University Department. With the grant of statutory powers to the Council, such an arrangement would be difficult. It would perhaps not be desirable either that Technical Education matter in the University Departments be taken outside the purview of the University Grants Commission.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
*O.M. No. 12-61/58-T. 1, dated 28-10-1959.*]

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The number of students admitted in the Printing School at Bombay is very low in comparison with those at Madras and Calcutta. The Com-

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The Printing School at Bombay is still in the process of establishment and has not therefore been able to admit the full strength of student en-

mittee suggest that suitable steps may be taken to increase the number of admissions in that School also.

[Further information required by the Committee.]

The latest position regarding the number of admissions to the Printing Schools at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay during 1958-59 and 1959-60 may please be intimated.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75 E.C. II/59, dated 29-12-1959].

visaged for a Regional Printing School. As soon as the School has been fully established, it will increase the admissions.

[Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61/58 T. 1, dated 28-10-1959].

The following are the admission figures of the institutions.

	1958-59	1959-60
Bombay Printing School . . . . .	14	41
Madras Printing School . . . . .	140	172
Calcutta Printing Technology School . . . . .	93	75

[Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. F. 12-61/58 T. 1, dated 22-4-1960].

The Committee suggest that the feasibility of augmenting the income of the existing Printing Schools by accepting job-work from Government departments may be examined.

[Further information required by the Committee].

As the Regional Printing Schools have been established under the aegis of State Governments, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee will be forwarded to the State Governments concerned for consideration.

[Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M.No. 12/61/58 T. 1, dated 28-10-1959].



The extent to which the State Government concerned have accepted the recommendation may please be intimated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75-E.C. II/59, dated 29-12-1959*].

The State Governments of Madras and U.P. and the Governing Body of the Printing School of Technology, Calcutta did not accept the proposal. The main reason for non-acceptance are, job works from outside which have to be executed within specified time at competitive rates will not enable the institution to complete the prescribed syllabus and curriculum for the students' training, the prime function of the School. Commercial operation places considerable responsibility on the office staff and engages machinery and equipment which essentially should be for the training of students. Only the Government of Bombay has accepted the proposal. Central Government's own view in the matter is that undertaking of job work by the institutions has a limited value only in supplementing the training of students on such work.

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[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. F. 12-61/58 T. 1, dated 22-4-1960*].

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64

The Committee understand that the subjects of Printing Machine Operation, Hand Composition and Proof-reading have been selected as vocational trades under the Scheme of Vocational Training for Adult Civilians formulated by the Ministry of Labour. The Committee feel that there should not be any duplication of efforts as between the two Ministries of the Government

The Regional Printing Schools are designed to train supervisors and other categories of technical personnel for the printing industry, which fall within the purview of the All India Council for Technical Education. In consultation with the printing industry the courses conducted at the school are being reviewed and wherever necessary, revisions will be carried out to ful-

of India. The Committee are of the view that Technical Education had within its ambit far greater responsibilities which the Government of India were required to discharge during the course of the Second Plan and therefore they recommend that the training of Graphic Arts and Crafts should be left to private enterprise, State Governments and the Ministry of Labour for development as vocational trades. The Committee also recommend that the printing technology should lay greater stress on the development of typography in Hindi and regional languages.

fill the objects for which the schools have been established.

The Regional Schools have not been established by the Central Government but by the State Governments on the advice of the All-India Council for Technical Education. The Central Government are only giving financial assistance to the schools. In the circumstances it is not considered necessary to bring about any change in the present position.

The question of emphasising the development of typography in Hindi and other Indian languages in the curriculum of the schools will be given due consideration.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M. No. 12-61 T. 1, dated 28-10-1959].

[*Further information required by the Committee*].

- (i) It may be stated if there is any duplication of effort between the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Labour and Employment in regard to the subjects of Printing Machine Operation, Hand Composition and Proof-reading.
- (i) The training course in Printing Technology in regional schools is being reorganised. The schools will conduct only National Certificate Course which is of three years duration after Matriculation with the objects of training junior

supervisory personnel in printing industry. The courses of the Labour Ministry are of the training of Craftsman only. Hence there is no duplication.

(ii) Steps taken to lay greater stress on the development of Typography in Hindi and regional languages may please be indicated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75- E.C. II/59 dated 29-12-1959*].

(ii) In the reorganised course of the National Certificate in Printing Technology, a separate subject 'Design' which takes care of the typography in regional languages has been introduced.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. F. 12-61/58 T. I. dated 22-4-1960*].

31 65

In respect of the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, the Committee feel that the monthly fees of Rs. 800 per student and per capita expenditure of Rs. 1100 per month, were on a high side which a poor country like India cannot afford to spend. The Committee suggest that efforts should be made in bringing down the cost of training in the Administrative Staff College to a reasonable amount and the question of withdrawing the participation by Government after a period of three years should be examined in the context of other pressing needs of technical education in the country. In the meantime, the Committee do not see any justification for making additional commitments on the development schemes of the College which in their opinion should be left entirely in the hands of the private enterprise in the country.

The scheme of establishment of the Administrative Staff College was prepared by a Committee which included experts, representatives of Government and representatives of Commerce and Industry. In view of the nature and scope of the courses conducted at the Administrative Staff College facilities to be provided by the College for the boarding, lodging, amenities and instruction of the candidates, Government are satisfied that the fee prescribed viz. Rs. 2,400/- for the entire course, which is of 12 weeks duration, is reasonable. It may be stated that the fees are paid not by the candidates but by the organisations which sponsor them.

The College is making every effort to secure the support of industry and commerce and has met with an encouraging measure of success. Government will gradually withdraw the assistance

for maintenance now being given to the College. While recognising the principle that the College must support itself by contributions from industry and Commerce Government feel that sudden withdrawal of assistance would give a set back to the good work being done by it.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61 T. 1, dated 28-10-1959*].

[*Further information required by the Committee*].

(i) The exact extent of success achieved in securing the support of Industry and Commerce (as a percentage of the total outlay and annual expenditure on the College) may please be stated.

(ii) It may also be stated if the Government of India propose to continue the financial assistance to the College after the stipulated initial period of three years.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 75. E.C. II/59. dated 29-12-1959*].

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(i) The source of income from Industry & Commerce is by subscriptions from ordinary members and Associate members and by way of fees collected from trainees from private sector. Ordinary members will subscribe Rs. 2,000/- per annum and Associate members Rs. 600/- per annum. There are at present 87 ordinary members and 52 associate members. Taking into account the fees collection from trainees admitted from the private sector (35), the extent of annual contribution to meet recurring expenditure is nearly 51% of the total recurring expenditure.

(ii) The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Q.M. No. F. 12/61/58 T. 1, dated 22-4-1960*].

The Committee are of the opinion that in the interest of educational advancement of the country, the teaching staff should be provided with suitable residential accommodation in the neighbourhood of the institutions concerned. The Committee have no doubt that the facility of residential accommodation will also tend to reduce the problem of the 'flight' of technical personnel. They therefore recommend that the proposal of the All India Council for Technical Education in the above regard should be implemented.

While Government accept the recommendation in principle, the difficulty in implementing it in respect of all technical institutions in the country is lack of adequate financial provision under the Five Year Plan. Nevertheless, for the higher technological institutes, which are fully residential, quarters for the staff have been/ are being provided.

[*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs*  
O.M.No. 12-61/58. T. 1, dated 28-10-1959].

CHAPTER IV

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

S. No. as in App. IV to the 10th Report	Reference to Paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/ Conclusions	Reply of the Government	Comments of the Committee
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With the establishment of the State Boards of Technical Education more or less with identical functions as those of Regional Committees, the Committee feel that there may not be any necessity for the continuance of the Regional Committees. Since the State Boards are fully representative bodies, they can usefully establish direct contact with the All India Council for Technical Education through its Co-ordina-

The State Boards of Technical Education and Regional Committees of the All India Council do not duplicate efforts in the field of technical education but supplement each other. It is one of the main functions of the Regional Committees to examine the needs of each region in respect of technical education facilities and to formulate coordinated schemes for fulfilling those needs. This func-

**tion Committee:** The Committee suggest that the feasibility of abolishing the Regional Committees and devolving their functions upon the respective State Boards of Technical Education, within their respective jurisdictions, may be examined.

tion cannot be carried out by the State Boards of Technical Education, particularly in view of the fact that the development of technical education has to be brought about on an all-India basis. The Regional Committees are, therefore, an essential and important organ of the All India Council for Technical Education.

An important function of the Regional Committees relates to detailed examination of schemes of improvement and development of existing institutions and establishment of new institutions for which financial assistance has to be provided by the Central Government or University Grants Commission. Since such financial assistance is given on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Council has to have its own Expert Committees to assist it in that work. It also involves an objective assessment of the Schemes proposed by State Govern-

*Please see Chapter I.*

ments, Universities and private agencies, which is best carried out by Committees of the Council in accordance with general principles, policies and standards laid down on an all-India basis. Government are, therefore, of the view that the continuance of Regional Committees is essential and in the best interests of Technical Education development in the country.

*(Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61. T. I. dated 28-10-1959.)*

29 The Committee were surprised to learn that Government had not assessed beforehand the requirements of the public and private sector for printing technicians while sanctioning the scheme of Printing Schools. The Committee feel that there should be proper assessment of the requirements of the public and private sector for printing technicians before

63 Although a detailed assessment of the requirements of the printing industry for technical personnel were not carried out, the regional schools were established only after consultations and discussion with the industry and after ensuring that the schools were essential for the development of the industry. Before expanding

The Committee reiterate their view that there should be proper assessment of the requirements of the public and private sectors for printing technicians before the new schools are established or any fresh commitments are made by Government for the establishment of such schools.



the new Schools were established or any fresh commitments were made by Government for the establishment of such Schools.

training facilities in the field, the advice of the printing industry will be sought.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61.T.I. dated 28-10-1959*)

36

70 The Committee feel that it is desirable to have some machinery to ensure that the trainees were suitably employed in the occupation in which they were trained. They recommend that the feasibility of devising some method by which it may be possible to maintain the follow-up of trainees, may be examined.

As already stated the graduates and diploma holders trained under the Practical Training Stipend Scheme are only a part of the total students passing the final examination, and as a result of their own effort, or that of the Heads of Institutions to which they belong, many more students undergo practical training programmes. Further in the majority of the cases, practical training is of a general nature, designed to give the students an idea of the modern techniques and practices in Engineering and Technology. In such circumstances, the question of creation of a machinery as suggested by the Estimates Committee hardly arises.

61 In view of the fact that the Practical Training Stipend Scheme is administered by the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs who also maintain complete lists of all candidates undergoing practical training the Committee are of the view that it should be possible for them to maintain the necessary follow-up of the trainees so as to ascertain precisely how many students were absorbed ultimately in the industry in which they were imparted practical training and whether any modification was necessary in the procedure of placement of students for practical training.

In practice, the establishments offering practical training facilities observe the trainees' capacity and competence, and pick them up for further specialised training to make them suitable for a particular job. Where this does not happen, the general training acquired by the students stands them in good stead and gives them the confidence to handle specific jobs in the organisations where they may ultimately find employment.

The Regional Offices of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs maintain a complete list of all candidates, who are undergoing or have undertaken practical training and furnish the list to various employing authorities from time to time.

(*Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs O.M. No. 12-61. T.I. dated 28-10-1959*).

NEW DELHI;  
November 28, 1960.  
AgraHayana 7, 1882 (Saha).

H. C. DASAPPA,  
Chairman,  
Estimates Committee.

## APPENDIX

*Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 10th report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)*

1.	Total number of recommendations made . . . . .	48
2.	Recommendations accepted fully by Government ( <i>vide</i> recommendations referred to in Chapter II)	
	Number . . . . .	33
	Percentage of Total . . . . .	68·8
3.	Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> recommendations referred to in Chapter III)	
	Number . . . . .	12
	Percentage of total . . . . .	25·0
4.	Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> recommendations referred to in Chapter IV)	
	Number . . . . .	3
	Percentage of total . . . . .	6·2

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**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS OF**

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.	21	Rama Krishna & Sons, 16-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	39	E. M. Gopalkrishna Kone (Shri Gopal Mahal), North Street, Madura.
2	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad.	22	International Book House Private Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, Bombay.	40	Friends Book House, M.U., Aligarh.
3	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj, Lucknow.	23	Lakshmi Book Store, 42, M.M. Queensway, New Delhi.	41	Modern Book House, 286, Jawahar Ganj, Jabalpur.
4	Imperial Book Depot, 268, Main Street, Poona Camp.	24	The Kalpana Publishers, Trichinopoly-3.	42	M.C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Street, Calcutta-12.
5	The Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Lamington Road, Bombay-7.	25	S.K. Brothers, 15A/65, W.E.A., Karol Bagh, Delhi-5.	43	People's Book House B-2-829/1, Nizam Shahi Road, Hyderabad Dn.
6	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Vidyaniidhi Book Depot, New Statue Circle, Mysore.	26	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	44	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
7	International Book House, Main Road, Trivandrum.	27	Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.	45	Thacker Spink & Co. (1938) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.
8	The Presidency Book Supplies, 8 C, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras-5.	28	City Book-sellers, Sohangani Street, Delhi.	46	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street, Secunderabad.
9	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmir Gate, Delhi-6.	29	The National Law Houses near Indore General Library, Indore.	47	Laxami Narain Agarwal, Hospital Road, Agra.
10	Book Centre, Opp. Patna College, Patna.	30	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.	48	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad.
11	J.M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi-6.	31	A. H. Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.	9	D.B. Taraporevala & Sons Co. Private Ltd., 210, Dr. Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
12	The Curtack Law Times Office, Cuttack-2.	32	M.S.R. Murthy & Co, Visakhapatnam.	50	Chanderkant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
13	The New Book Depot, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	33	The Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank, Meerut.	51	S. Krishnawamy & Co., P.O. Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli-1.
14	The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall, Simla.	34	The Goods Compansion, Baroda.	52	Hyderabad Book Depot, Abid Road (Gun Foundry), Hyderabad.
15	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	35	University Publishers, Railway Road, Jullundur City.	53(R)	M. Gulab Singh & Sons (P) Ltd., Press Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
16	Lok Milap, District Court Road, Bhavnagar.	36	Students Stores, Raghunath Bazar, Jammu-Tawi.	54(R)	C.V. Venkitchala Iyer, Near Railway Station, Chalakudi.
17	Reeves & Co., 29, Park Street, Calcutta-16.	37	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, Jamsheedpur-1.	55(R)	The Chidambaram Provision Stores, CHIDAMBARAM.
18	The New Book Depot, Modi No. 3, Nagpur.	38	Allied Traders, Motia Park, Bhopal.		
19	The Kashmir Book Shop, Residency Road, Srinagar, Kashmir.				
20	The English Book Store, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.				

Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent
6(R)	K. M. Agarwal & Sons, Railway Book Stall, Udaipur (Rajasthan).	68	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, NEW DELHI.	82	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Banchharam Akur Lane, CALCUTTA-12.
57(R)	The Swadesamitran Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.	69	Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar, BANGALORE-9.	83	Freeland Publications (P) Ltd., 11-A/16, Lajpat Nagar, NEW DELHI-4.
58	The Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi-6.	70	Gandhi Samriti Trust, BHAVNAGAR.	84	Goel Traders, 100-C, New Mandi, MUZAFFAR NAGAR, (U.P.).
59	The High Commission of India, Establishment Department, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.	71	People's Book House, Opposite Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore-1.	85	Mehra Brothers, 50-G Kalkaji, NEW DELHI-19.
60	Current Book Stores, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-1.	72	'JAGRITI' Bhagalpur—2, Bihar.	86	The Krishna Book Depot, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers & New Agents, Main Bazar, PATHANKOT (E.P.).
61	International Consultant Corporation, 48-C, Marredpally (East), Secundrabad-3 (A.P.).	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.
62	K.G. Asseervandam & Sons, Cloughpet, P.O. Ongole, GUNTUR DIST, (Andhra).	74	The English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road, FEROZEPUR CANT.	88	The United Book Agency, 48, Amritkaur Market, Paharganj New Delhi.
63	The New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge, AHMEDABAD.	75	Minerva Book Shop, Jor Bagh Market, NEW DELHI-3.	89	Pervaje's Book House, Booksellers & News Agents, Koppikar Road, HUBLI.
64	The Triveni Publishers MASULIPATNAM.	76	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, NEW DELHI-1.	90	B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura, MUZAFFAR NAGAR (M.P.).
65	Deccan Book Stall, Ferguson College Road, POONA-4.	77	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, Newspaper Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annexe, Imphal, MANIPUR.	91	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Booksellers, JAMNAGAR.
66	Jayana Book Depot, Chapparwala Karol Bagh, DELHI-5.	78	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall, SIMLA-1.	92	Bhogilal L. Fanna, Bookstall Contractor, Railway Junction, Rajkot.
67	Bookland, 663, Madar Gate, AJMER (Rajasthan).	79	Universal Book Company, 20, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, ALLAHABAD.	93	Sikh Publishing House (P) Ltd., 7-C, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
		80	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura, INDORE CITY, (M.P.).		
		81	Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi, MUZAFFAR NAGAR (U.P.).		

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