

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1961-62

HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REPORT
(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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

UNIVERSITY AND RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI—1

March, 1962/Chaitra, 1884 (Saka)

Price : Re. 0.90

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36. The New Book Depot, Modi No. 3, Nagpur.
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26. Charles Lambert & Company, 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.
27. The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-1.

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- ORISSA**
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45. The English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road, Ferozepore Cantt.
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89. Rama Krishna & Sons, 16-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
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71. Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.
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75. Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1522-Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.
76. The English Book Shop, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
77. Freeland Publications Private Limited, II-A/16, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
- MANIPUR**
92. Shri N. Chaoba Singh Newspaper Agent, Ramlal Paul High School, Anner, Imphal, Manipur.
- AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**
- U.K**
93. The Secretary Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House Aldwych, LONDON W.C.-2.

CORRIGENDA

Hundred and Seventy-First Report on action taken by Govt. on the recommendations contained in the 17th Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the late Ministry of Education & Scientific Research - University and Rural Higher Education.

- Page 6, Sl. No. 11, col.3, line 15; for 'stabilze'
read "stabilise"
- Page 7, Sl. No. 12, col.3, line 6; for "recommended"
read "recommend"
- Page 8, Sl. No. 14, col.3, line 1; for "fell" read
"feel"
- Page 10, Sl. No. 25, col.3, line 1; for "suggested"
read "suggest"
- Page 11, Sl. No. 25, col.4, line 5; for "honours"
read "honours"
- Page 12, Sl. No. 26, col. 4, item (iv), line 2; for
"From" read "from"
- Page 24, Sl. No. 59, col. 3, line 6; for "aksed"
read "asked"
- Page 34, Sl.No. 22, col. 4, line 11; insert ", "
between "be" and "cannot"
- Page 36, Sl.No. 41, col.3, line 4; delete "and"
- Page 41, Sl.No.68, col.4, line 9; for "recommenda-
tions" read "recommendation"
- Page 50, Sl.No.51, col.3, line 14; for "student's"
read "students' "
- Page 51, Sl.No.54, col.3, line 14; for "ceredit"
read "credit"
- Page 53, Sl.No.77, col.4, line 4; for "Paucity"
read "paucity"
- Page 55, Para 3, line 7; for "Consultation" read
"consultation"

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1961-62)

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SECRETARIAT

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri K. Ranganadham—*Under Secretary.*

*Resigned w.e.f. 16-3-1962.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred and Seventy-First Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the late Ministry of Education and Scientific Research—University and Rural Higher Education.

2. The Seventeenth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1958. Government furnished their comments on the recommendations contained in the Report between the 9th January, 1959 and 25th February, 1961. They were requested to furnish further information on certain points arising out of their replies to some of the recommendations on the 1st June, 1961. Replies of Government to all the recommendations were considered by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee on the 28th October, 1961. The draft Report on the action taken on the recommendations was adopted by the Committee on the 19th March, 1962.

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 Seventeenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given in Appendix II. It would be observed therefrom that out of a total of 83 recommendations made in the Report, 52 recommendations *i.e.* 62.7 per cent have been fully accepted by Government, while 11 recommendations *i.e.* 13.3 per cent have been accepted partly. Of the rest, replies of Government in respect of 10 recommendations *i.e.* 12 per cent have been

accepted by the Committee, while those in respect of 10 recommendations *i.e.* 12 per cent have not been accepted by the Committee.

H. C. DASAPPA,

Chairman, Estimates Committee.

NEW DELHI-1,

March 27, 1962/Chaitra 6, 1884 (Saka).

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee had requested Government to supply further information in respect of replies to some of the recommendations contained in the 17th Report (Second Lok Sabha) on the 1st June, 1961. The Committee regret to observe that information on all the points has not been supplied to them.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Serial No.	Reference	Summary of Recommendation/conclusion	Reply of the Government
1	2	The aims of University education have been strikingly depicted in Chapter II of the Report. The University Education Commission and the Committee have enclosed the Summary of that chapter given by the Commission itself as Appendix I. The Committee suggest that this summary of the Aims of University Education should be printed in the form of a folder and distributed to every university student.	The recommendation is accepted.
2	3	When students pass out of school they are ill adjusted and cannot take their place confidently and competently in the community. The Committee have made recommendations in their report on Secondary Education to remedy the situation. The Committee hope	Each University will be asked to have this summary printed in the form of a folder and to distribute it to each university student. <i>(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959).</i>
3	4	The aims of University education have been strikingly depicted in Chapter II of the Report. The University Education Commission and the Committee have enclosed the Summary of that chapter given by the Commission itself as Appendix I. The Committee suggest that this summary of the Aims of University Education should be printed in the form of a folder and distributed to every university student.	The Government share the views expressed by the Estimates Committee. <i>(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959).</i>

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that the recommendations when implemented will provide suitable diversification of courses at the higher secondary stage and suitable employment opportunities thereafter to reduce the indiscriminate mad rush of students for Arts colleges merely to postpone the problem of unemployment.

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The observations of the Union Public Service Commission with regard to performance of candidates in the written examinations of the Commission (mentioned in para 18) clearly indicate the urgent necessity of improving the standard of University Education in each of the following three directions :

- (i) Teaching,
- (ii) Research, and
- (iii) Character building.

The Government of India are aware of the necessity of improving standards of University Education in teaching, research and character building. One of the functions of the University Grants Commission set up by Government is to take all steps for the improvement of standards of higher education in the country. The Commission's whole efforts are directed towards improvement in all these directions and questions pertaining to these improvements are constantly under review. It will, however, be appreciated that raising of standards is a long term process and effect of the various measures by the Commission can be felt only after some time.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959).

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The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to consider more fully the steps to be taken to bring about better co-ordination. This Committee consists of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, Dr. A.L. Mudaliar, Prof. N. K. Sishanta and Prof. M.S. Thacker. The Committee

The Government of India share the hope expressed by the Estimates Committee.

Several measures have been taken and are proposed to be taken to bring about better co-ordination and improvement in standards and it is hoped that a far greater degree of co-ordination

will be achieved before long; but in such matters it is not possible to achieve quick results.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F.22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

hope that the deliberations and recommendation of this Committee will help in achieving better co-ordination.

The recommendation is accepted. While the Government of India will continue to encourage the holding of such conferences under the auspices of the Inter-University Board, the U.G.C. which has certain statutory responsibility in regard to maintenance and co-ordination of standards, may, whenever it considers necessary, also hold similar conferences.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F.22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

The work of calling conferences of Heads of Departments of various universities on a particular subject so as to raise the standard of teaching of that subject has been passed on by the Ministry to the Inter-University Board and some grants are given to the Board for this purpose. The Board has called two conferences of the Heads of Commerce and Physics Departments of the Universities. The Committee are glad that this work has been entrusted to a competent body which is in close touch with the various universities and suggest that such conferences may be called on other subjects also.

The recommendation is accepted.

The Committee recommend that the introduction of tutorial system should be the goal to be reached by stages as and when resources permit. The Committee would also like to mention here a suggestion about utilising post-graduate research students for taking tutorials of under-graduate classes, the feasibility of which may be examined by the Ministry or the

An experiment is being tried out in the Delhi University to utilise post graduate research students for taking tutorial classes with under-graduate students. The possibility of adopting a similar method of providing tutorials at other Universities will be taken up if the Delhi experiment proves

ded abolition of degree qualification for the lower and middle levels public services. The Committee consider this as a move in the right direction which will help in improving the teacher-pupil ratio by lessening the pressure on University Education.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

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The Committee feel that there is a great necessity to improve the teacher-pupil ratio in the Universities and colleges of India so as to minimize the evil effects resulting from the overcrowding of students. The committee, therefore, recommend that effective steps should be taken to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio and to make the education pupil-centred. In this connection, they would also like to reiterate the following recommendation of the Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee :

“The number of students should be restricted to 800—1000 per college. Colleges with larger enrolment but with no suitable accommodation should stabilize as a ceiling the present number of students and should prepare a scheme of

was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 21st August, 1958, in answer to Starred Question No. 328 by seven members of Parliament. The formal Government orders embodying those decisions were issued on the 3rd December, 1959, by the Ministry of Home Affairs a copy * of which is attached.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

The Government of India accept the recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

The relevant recommendation of the Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee has already been accepted by the Government of India and forms one of the conditions for the grant of central assistance to Universities/Colleges under the Three Year Degree Course Scheme. Besides, the scheme provides for the appointment of additional staff. Thus the reduction in the number of students on the one hand and the appointment of additional staff on the other, will go a long way in implementing the recommendation of the Committee.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

gradually diminishing their enrolment so that the desired limit is reached by 1961. The University Grants Commission should prepare a brochure for the guidance of such colleges indicating how this may be done without any undue hardship to students or the colleges".

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While welcoming the steps taken by the University Grants Commission, the Committee suggest that a long term policy may be laid down for Library buildings and purchase of books so as to achieve a minimum target within a fixed number of years. The Committee recommended that a perspective plan may be drawn up by the University Grants Commission in consultation with various Universities and State Governments concerned with regard to a number of short term plans so as to complete the plan as and when the resources permit. Meanwhile the Committee recommend that the existing libraries should have trained staff as Librarians and that they should be open for a longer period like the National Library at Calcutta.

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The recommendation is accepted* in principle. The University Grants Commission had appointed a Library Committee to study the problems of University Libraries and to recommend improvements. The report of the Library Committee has been submitted to the University Grants Commission who have decided to refer the same to the Universities for ascertaining their views on the recommendations of the Committee.

It is hoped that with the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee, both immediate improvement and long-term planning for the betterment of library facilities will be possible.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960).

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The Committee recommend that vigorous efforts should be made to improve the laboratories of various universities so that the standards of scientific education and research in the country may not lag behind those of other scientifically advanced countries.

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Government accept the recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

The University Grants Commission is already seized of this problem and has been given grants to Universities, *inter-alia*, for the improvement

*N.B. O.M. No. 2/41/59-RPS, dated the 3rd December, 1959 is reproduced as Appendix I to this Report.

and development of the facilities for instruction and research in its Science Departments, which include the improvement of laboratories of Universities also.

During the 1st Five Year Plan period, the Commission assigned a high priority to replenish depleted stock of such equipment as was immediately needed for the post-graduate teaching and the Universities were enabled to modernize their equipment and strengthen their libraries by addition of books and journals, with the help of the grants received by them from the University Grants Commission. In the Second Plan period, in addition to the attention paid towards the rehabilitation and removal of deficiencies in Laboratory accommodation, equipment and Staff, etc., the Commission sent Visiting Committees almost to all the Universities to examine their problems and assess their financial needs during the Plan period. Grants have been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to the Universities on the recommendations of these Visiting Committees so that a planned effort could be made towards the improvement of Science Departments in Universities.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6-58-U-5*
dated 26-10-1960).

14 37 The Committee felt that the laboratories of affiliated colleges are in a more backward state and

The Government of India accept the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

require immediate help for providing minimum facilities necessary for the ordinary requirements of scientific education. The Committee recommend that some long term scheme should be drawn up to provide necessary equipment in the laboratories of affiliated colleges and the work regarding the development of the laboratories of the affiliated Colleges should be started early.

The University Grants Commission has taken a general decision that, subject to the availability of funds, non-recurring grants may be given to a limited extent to the affiliated Colleges of the Universities, *inter-alia*, for the improvement and development of the Laboratory facilities at these colleges. The Commission addressed the Universities communicating the above decision to them so that the proposals of the affiliated colleges for the grant of financial assistance for the improvement of laboratory facilities, may also be sent by the University concerned with its recommendations, to the Commission for consideration.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

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The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission should make efforts to induce the Universities to arrange for the exchange of teachers of outstanding merit by common agreement. A beginning in this respect may, however, be made by arranging a course of lectures by eminent scholars and professors in various universities.

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee is accepted.

The University Grants Commission has taken various steps to make exchange of teachers and movement of students between Universities possible. In actual practice it is, however, feared that such movement may be seriously affected by the language policies that may be adopted by the various State Governments and State Universities.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F.22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

The recommendations are accepted. More and more Universities are adopting the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission but implementation of these recommendations depend on the State Govts. providing their share of the increased cost. If the Commission find that any State Govt. refuses to co-operate, this Ministry will try to persuade the State Govt. concerned. It should, however, be realised that in financial matters, each State Govt. has its own problems.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

In the case of Universities which are not in a position to introduce the grades recommended by the Commission, due to financial difficulties or due to prevailing pay-structure in the other institutions in the neighbouring area, the Committee suggest that any intermediate grades suggested by such universities should be accepted as an interim measure.

The Committee would like to recommend that special efforts should be made to persuade those universities which have not yet enforced the scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission to enforce these or similar scales of pay.

The Committee suggest that the Ministry should appoint a Man-power Committee to make an over-all assessment of the requirements of teachers in universities and colleges and recommend measures to overcome the shortages on a planned basis.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

The Government of India agree with the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee.

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universities, which have not yet come to a final decision regarding the introduction of three-year degree course, to introduce such a course.

The Bombay University has been allowed to experiment along a different line of re-organisation by introducing a three-year honours course after Intermediate while retaining the present two year pass course after Intermediate.

The U.P. Government's proposal of introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme in the four State Universities of Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow without disturbing the existing pattern of Secondary Education in that State, i.e., two years of High School followed by two years of Intermediate, has been accepted by the Ministry of Education and the U.G.C. The State Government have, however, asked for 100% Central assistance on account of the non-recurring and recurring expenditure involved in the implementation of the Scheme and the matter is under examination in consultation with the U.G.C.

All Other Universities have either introduced or finally decided to introduce the Three-Year Degree Course Scheme from a definite year.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F.22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

The Committee were surprised to learn that out of Rs. 1 lakh provided for the introduction of General Education Courses no expenditure had been incurred by the Ministry under this head till January, 1958. They do not accept

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The Government of India accept the recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

The Ministry of Education is giving all possible assistance for the introduction of general education courses in the universities as follows:—

the reasons advanced by the Ministry (narrated in para 81) as valid reasons for postponing the scheme of General Education and recommend that the books and scientific equipment should be made available at least to those Universities which have agreed to introduce the scheme and that no amount earmarked for this purpose should in future be allowed to lapse.

(i) Under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, 34 Indian educationists were sent on study tours to the U.S.A and 13 American consultants were invited to visit Indian Universities. 32 Universities receiving books under the Programme have been requested to order books on General Education.

(ii) Approval was given to the Ford Foundation's direct grant of \$430,000 and \$465,000 respectively to the Baroda and Aligarh Universities for establishing and developing General Education Centres.

(iii) Some financial assistance for the introduction of general education courses is included in the three-year degree course scheme for the development and improvement of collegiate education.

(iv) The Ministry of Education, with assistance from the Ford Foundation has formulated a special project with an outlay of about Rs. 2.4 lakhs for assisting six selected Universities to develop General Education Programme.

(Min. of Education O.M. N. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960).

27 82-84 Under the Project for preparing reading material for general Education courses started at Aligarh Muslim University with the assistance of

The Government of India share the views expressed by the Estimates Committee. Full use will be made of the reading materials prepared by the

University Grants Commission reading material has been prepared on certain topics as an experiment which is being tried with students of the pre-university class, for whom the university has introduced a course in General Education. The Committee hope that the results of this experiment will be of great value in the preparation of reading material under the scheme and that the Scheme will be implemented in all the universities early.

Aligarh Muslim University by making it available to all the Universities.

The Three-Year Degree Course scheme which provides for the introduction of General Education courses, has already been implemented by a majority of the universities. Ultimately all the universities are expected to adopt the Three-Year Degree course pattern with General Education courses as part of it.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 26th October, 1960*).

28

The Committee note that at present, there is a tendency amongst students to join Arts Colleges merely to postpone the problem of unemployment. The Committee, therefore, suggest that Arts Education in Universities should be suitably limited to those who have special aptitude for literary and academic studies and more and more avenues and facilities provided for scientific and technical education. The numbers to be trained in each subject should be according to a preconceived plan, and should be related to the requirements of the country.

85

The Government of India agree with the suggestions of the Estimates Committee. So far as Technical Education is concerned, the Central Government are making efforts to expand the facilities to the maximum extent possible keeping in view the requirements of the country for technical manpower. The various schemes of technical education undertaken are in accordance with a predetermined plan prepared in consultation with the Planning Commission, All-India Council for Technical Education, State Governments and other authorities.

While every effort is being made to increase the intake in scientific and technical departments of Universities, the question of limiting admission to the Arts Courses to those who have special aptitude for literary and academic studies is not an easy task. Nevertheless, it is hoped that with the improvement in employment position re-organisation of

secondary education more and more students will be enabled to enter avenues of gainful employment and pressure on Arts facilities of the Universities, will be eased to some extent.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26th October, 1960.*)

29 The Committee also suggest that the study of Higher Mathematics should be specially encouraged by offering attractive scholarships to brilliant students.

86

While under the various scholarships schemes of the Ministry of Education, it is possible for brilliant students as well as students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes to study Mathematics, the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India which has special responsibilities for the encouragement of Higher Mathematics, has made a beginning by instituting ten scholarships in Mathematics. At present the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research offers facilities for higher studies in Mathematics and it has been generally able to attract students of very high calibre. The scholarship scheme of the Atomic Energy Department, will be further extended to post-graduate students if found necessary.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 25-2-1961.*)

93-94 The Committee recommend that effective steps should be taken by the Ministry to remove the following difficulties which are handicapping the Universities in their effort to increase training facilities, so that the Universities are able to utilise the funds placed at their disposal for the purpose to the full extent.

- (a) Shortage of teaching personnel.
- (b) Difficulty in procuring licences for importing technical and scientific equipment.
- (c) Difficulty in procuring building materials such as cement and steel.

Various measures for improvement of staff position in technical institutions including training of teachers have been formulated. Details of these measures have been given in reply to observations and recommendations of the Estimates Committee in their Tenth Report (Technical Education Part I).

Government are making every effort to facilitate import of Scientific and Technical equipment for technical institutions and supply of cement and steel for building construction. A cell in the Technical Education Division of the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs gives assistance to the various technical institutions (both University and non-University) in respect of the above matters.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959).

95 The Committee suggest that the feasibility of each University specialising in one or two scientific subjects for intensive advanced studies and higher research may be examined. Facilities for post-graduate research work in the subjects selected should be considerably increased and programme for advanced research should be laid down. The Universities should take pride in turning out inventors and people having highly specialised knowledge and they should become famous centres of learning in the subjects specially selected.

This is already being done. The University Grants Commission makes grants to Universities on the basis of some Universities specialising in certain subjects both in the Humanities and in the Sciences, particularly at the research stage.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22 6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960).

The Committee would also like the University Grants Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education to work in close collaboration, in so far as scientific and technical education is concerned, to avoid duplication of effort, and to ensure the best use of the available resources in money, material and trained men.

University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education are working in close co-operation for the development of technical education in the country and there is no duplication of effort between them. The University Grants Commission gives grants to University Departments on the basis of detailed examination of the development schemes made by the Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education.
(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959).

The Committee would like to stress the importance of scientific and technical education with all the emphasis at their command. They feel that this country could and should draw useful lessons from what has been happening in the field of scientific and technical education in foreign countries.

Government agree fully and will make every effort to improve technical education in the country on the best lines possible.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959).

The Committee recommend that facilities for health examination on the lines of Aligarh Muslim University (details in para 104) should be provided in all the universities where they are not already available.

The recommendations are accepted.

The University Grants Commission has prepared a scheme by which a grant to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- to take care of student populations of 5,000 in the city concerned and Rs. 1.0 lakh for larger numbers of 10,000 may be given to Uni-

records are essential to provide data for interpretation to authorities on problems of student and community health and for purposes of individual health counselling. They, therefore, recommend that the establishment of health centres in the various universities with maintenance of health records as one of their main functions, should be expedited.

39

The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of Defence should take effective steps to increase the facilities for N.C.C. in various colleges and universities. The Committee are also of the opinion that even within the present sanctioned amount a larger number of students could be trained if some economy could be effected in the purchase of equipment, weapons, uniforms etc.

versities to enable them to set up a Health centre where regular examination of the health of students can be carried out and simple diseases treated. The possibility of setting up a full-fledged hospital at each University is more difficult of achievement at present.

(*Ministry of Education, O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

The Government of India accept the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

The Ministry of Defence are making all possible efforts to make N.C.C. training available to as many boy and girl students in the schools and colleges as possible. The need for maximum possible expansion of the N.C.C. is realised by all the States. During the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan there has been an increase of about 95% in the strength of the N.C.C. Cadets. With a view to providing military training to students at a substantially larger scale, a new scheme called "NCC Rifles" has been introduced a few months ago under which it is planned to cover 2.5 lakhs of students by the end of 1960-61.

The following economy measures were introduced by the Ministry of Defence during 1959-60 and the economies thus effected have been utilized for increasing the authorised Cadet strength by

25% in Infantry Units, and by 100% in Technical Army Wing Units and all Naval and Air Wing Units :

(a) Abolition of the posts of cleaners for N.C.C. Vehicles resulting in a saving of Rs. 3.66 lakhs per annum to State Governments.

(b) Serving refreshments to the Cadets on Unit basis and thus saving the Contractor's margin of profit of 6 nP. per Cadet per parade, the saving being about Rs. 10.41 lakhs per annum to State Governments.

(c) Substantial reductions in scales of certain items of clothing and equipment, the resulting saving to the Central Government will be Rs. 73.34 lakhs initially and Rs. 22.58 lakhs recurring.

Another economy measure contemplated is to hold annual training camps and combined cadre and social service camps at the same site in succession; and its feasibility is being tried out at present in a few cases on an experimental basis.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960).

40 The Committee would also like to suggest that the services of the retired military officers

110 The Government of India agree with the suggestion made by the Estimates Committee.

should be usefully utilised for N.C.C. Training. As the age limit for retirement is low in Military service, it would be cheaper and more useful to employ such personnel for this type of work.

The Ministry of Defence have issued Army Instructions for the re-employment of the retired Army Officers, JCOs/NCOs/ORs for duties connected with NCC/ACC and other regular Army Units, in the years 1957 and 1958; and Officers, JCOs and NCOs are being re-employed under these Army Instructions.

A considerable number of retired personnel is expected to be utilised during the current financial year in connection with the raising of the new 'NCC Rifle Units'.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960).

43

118 The Committee are of the opinion that the provision of hostel accommodation for students should be given high priority.

The Government of India agree with the opinion of the Estimates Committee.

The Central Government have already included in the Second Five Year Plan a scheme for giving loans to the State Governments for relaunching the money to the following categories of institutions for the construction of hostels for students :

- (i) colleges affiliated to Universities established by law in India;
- (ii) High Schools, Higher Secondary Schools including multi-purpose Schools, Teachers Training Colleges; and
- (iii) Institutions concerning Basic and Social Education.

With effect from the year 1959-60, Physical Education Training institutions have also been included in the scheme.

Originally, a sum of Rs. 2.0 crores was provided in the Plan but this amount has been reduced to Rs. 1.6 crores as a result of the cut imposed by the Planning Commission. Every effort is being made to provide financial assistance to as many educational institutions as possible for this purpose, subject to the availability of funds.

This scheme will be continued in the third Five Year Plan period and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for colleges for this purpose under III Plan.*

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

44 In view of the general shortage of hostel accommodation in affiliated colleges, the Committee suggest that the feasibility of increasing the budget provision for this purpose at least during the last two years of the Second Plan should be sympathetically examined.

120

Out of a total provision of Rs. 1.6 crores available for the scheme for the Second Five Year Plan period, allocation of the affiliated colleges comes out to be Rs. 64 lakhs for the entire plan period. However, an expenditure of over Rs. 63 lakhs has already been incurred upto the year 1959-60 and a further sum of the tune of Rs. 14 lakhs is likely to be incurred during 1960-61 for this purpose by utilising saving in other sectors of this scheme.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1961*)

- 46 122 The Committee feel that the purpose of inviting students from other countries to study in our institutions with facilities by way of scholarships, student's hostels, etc., is that they should come in close contact with our countrymen. Therefore, the foreign students coming for study in various Universities should share ordinary hostel accommodation with Indian students so that it may result in an intimate contact between the Indian and foreign students which will be conducive to the development of the spirit of comradeship. Separate arrangements, if necessary, may be made for their kitchen only. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all the universities may be persuaded to provide common hostel accommodation to foreign students alongwith Indian students.
- 47 123 The Sub-Committee of the Estimate Committee which visited Aligarh Muslim University were glad to find that for the non-resident students, two well equipped clubs have been started in the town and every non-resident student is required to join one of them. These clubs are under the overall supervision
- The recommendation is accepted. However, special difficulties have so far been experienced in certain cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, etc. where the accommodation problem is extremely acute and adequate hostel facilities are not available. At present there is an International Student's Hostel each in Delhi and Bombay, an International Student's House in Calcutta and an International Centre in Madras. These are housed in private rented buildings. It is proposed to construct permanent International Houses each in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay for accommodating foreign students. The general principle is that in all such hostels Indian students should also be admitted in certain proportion so that the advantages of common life may be secured.
- (Min. of Education O.M. No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 25-2-1961).
- The recommendation is accepted in principle. The University Grants Commission has already taken steps to provide the facilities of centres in the first instance to the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Patna, Punjab and Osmania for the non-resident students. The Commission has also approved a proposal for the establishment of two

*The Ministry have informed *Vide* their O.M. No. F. 22-5/62-U. 5, dated the 19th March, 1962 at the stage of factual verification as under :

“It has been decided to allocate a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for the scheme under the Third Plan.”

of the proctors who keep in touch with the students and their living conditions. The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to extend similar facilities to other university students also.

52 The Committee recommend that early steps should be taken to introduce post-graduate teaching in Home Economics subjects in various universities and that the University Grants Commission should also take up the expansion of facilities for Home Economics and Home Management at the under graduate level.

135 The Government of India accept the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

The University Grants Commission has already taken steps to introduce post-graduate teaching in Home Science at the Delhi University. A few other universities also provide facilities of post-graduate courses. The University Grants Commission will consider favourably any request for assistance for the expansion of facilities for the teaching of these subject at under graduate level.

Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, the Government of India have also been obtaining assistance in the form of consultative services of American technicians, training facilities for Indian teachers and books and equipment for developing and strengthening Home Science education and Research in the country. The assistance made available not only helped the development and improvement of under-graduate courses in Home Science Education but also assisted in developing the post-graduate programme in Home Science

Education and Research in three institutions. The project now in operation is aimed at planning development, implementation and evaluation of teacher training programmes in India for Home Science teachers at all educational levels.

(*Ministry of Education No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*)

54 139 The Committee also suggest that a scheme to assist the universities and colleges to provide certain basic facilities for women students, including the provision for hostel accommodation in cities to over-come the various drawbacks mentioned in para 131 should be devised.

The Government of India agree with the suggestion of the Estimates Committee. The University Grants Commission has already given preferential treatment in the matter of hostels for women and in the matter of raising the scales of pay of women teachers in the affiliated colleges.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

57 143 The Reviewing Committee appointed in 1954 had suggested that each of the Central Universities should have a whole-time officer drawn from the Indian Audit Department to work as an Internal Auditor. Such Officers have been appointed in three of the four Central Universities since then. The Committee suggest that this may be done in the fourth also.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has already been implemented.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

58 144 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, steps were being taken to amend the statutes in respect of three of the four Central Universities to have

No comments.

(*Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

a representative of the University Grants Commission as a member of the Finance Committee. The Committee hope that this will enable the University Grants Commission to maintain a very effective coordination with the Central Universities.

59 146

Aligarh and Banaras Universities have large amount of deficits/bank overdrafts. The Committee would like to reiterate the recommendation of the Reviewing Committee that not only these two universities but all the Central Universities should be asked not to incur any expenditure over and above their income without the sanction of the University Grants Commission.

The Government of India accept the recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959).

63

154

The Committee regret to note that the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research do not have the information in regard to the number of evening colleges in the country, their headquarters, course of study, students on roll etc. The Committee feel that for a proper development of the evening colleges in the country it is necessary to have such information. The Committee, therefore, recommend that detailed information in regard to evening colleges should be collected by the Ministry and included in the yearly statistics.

The recommendation is accepted. The collection of the requisite statistics is being initiated.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959)

The Committee recommend that a comparative study of the important religions of the World on the lines recommended by the University Education Commission (mentioned in para 160) may be introduced in colleges so as to bring out the essential unity of the underlying ethical principles. This may also include stressing the idea of the common Brotherhood of Man and the spirit of Internationalism.

The Government of India are in agreement with the spirit of this recommendation. It is proposed to appoint a Committee to study this problem which has many important aspects to be considered and it will also be brought to the notice of the Universities.

(*Ministry of Education O.M.No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

The Committee hope that the report of the Assessment Committee appointed to look into the working of Rural Institutes will help in removing any defects in the working of these institutes.

No recommendation.
(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.22-6/58-4-5, dated 9-1-1959*).

It was decided in a meeting held on 19th March, 1957, between the Ministries of Community Development and Education and Scientific Research that the former Ministry would address the State Governments to form Committees on which representatives of the Rural Institutes would also sit to look after the co-ordination of activities between the Community Development Blocks and Rural Institutes. The Committee hope that this measure will help in achieving the required coordination.

The Ministry of Community Development has already advised the State Governments to constitute Committee comprising representatives of the Officers of the National Extension Service Blocks and the representatives of the Rural Institutes.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).

The Committee hope that Research will be undertaken in various Rural Institutes before long and thus the institutes will be able to integrate the three functions of Research,

A seminar was organised at Srinagar to consider ways and means of promoting research activities in the Rural Institutes. As a result thereof, research work is proposed to be started during

teaching and Extension Services as envisaged by the Rural Higher Education Committee.

this year in the Rural Institutes which are ripe for it.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).

73 183 The Ministry have organised certain seminars sometimes on a regional basis and once on a National basis to train the staff on required lines. They have also asked the institutes to organise local seminars to train the staff in new methods and objectives of Rural Higher Education. The Committee hope that in future also such seminars and other measures of improving the staff will continue, so as to make the staff more competent.

The recommendation is accepted. The Seminars are being organised.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).

74 185 Rural Institutes are expected to make efforts to add simplicity of the rural life in all their plans by discarding costly items and exercise utmost economy in the construction work.

We entirely agree with the recommendations and have already stressed the need of exercising utmost economy in the construction work.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).

75 186 Out of a total of 1243 students on roll in various Institutes, 232 have come from urban areas and the rest (1011) have come from the rural areas. The Committee hope that the students

Accepted.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-59*).

- 76 from rural areas will continue to dominate in these Institutes in future also.
- 187 There are at present about 21 women students in the Rural Institutes out of a total of 1243 students. The Committee recommend that special efforts should be made to increase the enrolment of women students.
- 78 The Committee are of the opinion that for economic development of rural areas the promotion of handicrafts to an economic standard, and the improvement in technology and economics of crafts is essential. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a faculty of cottage industry for imparting training in handicrafts should be opened in each Rural Institute.
- 80 The Committee hope that the system of making advance payments of stipends will avoid the possibility of hardship that is sometimes caused due to the late receipt of stipends or scholarships.
- 81 The Committee are glad to note that provision has been made for giving credit to the work done during the study (20% of marks are set aside for the purpose) and hope that this would help in making the students work throughout the year and not to concentrate only during the examination days.
- Accepted.
(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).
- Some handicrafts have already been included in the Small Scale Industry Department of the 3 Year Diploma Course.
(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).
- The Ministry is already placing at the disposal of Rural Institutes amounts in advance for payment of the stipends to the students.
(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58,-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).
- No recommendation.
(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*).

194-196' Diplomas etc. conferred by the Rural Institutes are not recognised by the Universities and the State Governments. In this connection a decision has been taken to appoint a Committee with a member of the U.P.S.C. as the Chairman for assessing the standards of courses of Rural Institutes. The Committee recommend that this decision to set up an expert body to consider the standards of courses in Rural Institutes in association with U.P.S.C. should be implemented early and the matters settled, so as to attract good quality of students to these Institutes.

A Committee has already been constituted under the Chairmanship of a member of U.P.S.C. The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 1st August, 1958, which recommended to the Government that the Diploma in Rural Services awarded by the National Council may be considered equivalent to the first degree of Indian University for a period of five years in the first instant, and that the Diploma holders should be eligible for all types of services under the Government where the minimum qualifications was first degree of the University. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi have been requested to communicate this decision to the State Government as well. In so far as recognition of three year Diploma Course in Rural and Civil Engineering is concerned, the All India Council for Technical Education was moved to accord recognition to this Diploma as equivalent to the National Diploma awarded by them. The matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi.

Regarding (Two-Year Certificate in Agriculture Science awarded by the National Council, the Ministries of Community Development and Food and Agriculture), Government of India, have been approached to issue instructions to the

State Governments for the recruitment of the Agricultural Certificate Holders in suitable posts such as "Village Level Workers".

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959).

83

As the Rural Institutes are still in a formative stage, it is necessary that they are handled sympathetically and given the necessary expert advice and guidance, so that they can fulfil satisfactorily the role that is assigned to them.

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O.M.No.F 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959).

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Serial No. (as in the Appendix XII to the 17th Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of the Recommendation/Conclusion	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4
3	16	<p>Rs. 5 crores provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the improvement and development of educational institutions at the collegiate level, have not been entrusted to the University Grants Commission because at present the colleges do not come under the purview of the Commission. The Committee are of the opinion that the Commission is a more competent body for the improvement and development of educational institutions at the collegiate level and recommend that the rules and regulations be amended with a view to entrust the Commission with the work of improving the educational standards even in colleges.</p>	<p>The University Grants Commission has already framed a regulation with the approval of the Government bringing the affiliated non-Government colleges ; and with effect from the financial year 1960-61, the Commission has decided to bring within its purview Government colleges also for the purpose of giving grants for their development needs such as the improvement of laboratories and libraries, provision for hostels and other students amenities, etc., on the same basis as applicable to non-Government colleges. The University Grants Commission would not however, be able to help the Government colleges in matters like revision of salary scales of pay of their teachers.</p>

Under the Three-Year Degree Course scheme for the development and improvement of collegiate

University Grants Commission with the power to grant loans for the construction of hostels and staff quarters may also be examined.

desirable to examine the matter further after the Act has worked for some more time.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

15 39

The Committee suggest that customs clearance permits should not be insisted upon in case of gifts of scientific equipment for educational institutions as no foreign exchange is involved and the Ministry of Education should have this matter settled in consultation with the other Ministry concerned.

The Government of India do not consider it necessary to exempt the educational institutions from the production of custom clearance permits for the gifts of Scientific equipment.

22

The procedure for the grant of customs clearance permits and fulfilment of other formalities connected with the import of gifts of scientific equipment under the foreign aid programme has been considerably simplified and no difficulties are being experienced now. As a matter of fact, a number of concessions like exemption from payment of customs duty, etc. have been extended to the import of scientific equipment for approved educational institutions. The entire procedure is now working well and delay in the issue of customs clearance permit has been eliminated.

(*Ministry of Education O.M.No.F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

16

The Committee suggest that information in regard to working days of various universities

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is partly accepted.

40

should be collected and the universities not having a minimum number of 180 working days exclusive of examination days should be persuaded to adopt the same. This should apply to all affiliated colleges also. The Committee are of the opinion that eventually the target should be raised by stages to 240 working days.

The University Grants Commission has already taken steps to investigate and, if possible, to standardise the number of working days, the practice with regard to vacations etc. so as to secure a minimum of 180 working days as recommended by the University Education Commission.

The question whether the number of working days could be raised to 240 will be considered by the Commission but as things stand at present, it seems extremely unlikely. It may be pointed out that in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the number of working days in three terms is only 144.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

21 57 The Committee appreciate the efforts made by the University Grants Commission to improve the scales of pay of teachers in Universities and colleges. They recommend that efforts in this direction should continue and also suggest that Commission should agree to meet 80 per cent of the cost of up-grading the salary of teachers in affiliated colleges, as in the case of Universities. This is necessary in view of the fact that the local resources are even more limited in the case of affiliated colleges.

While the University Grants Commission is prepared to consider how the recommendation made by the Committee can be implemented, it is doubtful whether in view of the reduced allocation of funds available for implementation of the Second Five Year Plan Schemes and the extent of financial aid needed to implement the recommendation, the suggestion is practicable.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

22 Man does not live by bread alone ; and apart from the emoluments attached to a profession, the amount of respect it commands in society has a great influence in attracting the right type of man. The Committee are inclined to believe that the teaching profession at present does not get the same amount of respect as a Guru was entitled to get in earlier days. A conscious all-round effort is necessary to restore the earlier dignity and status to the teaching profession.

The Government of India agree with the sentiments expressed by the Estimates Committee and would take all possible steps to achieve the object in view. It may, however, be added that loss of respect for the teaching profession is due to several causes, including the socio-economic conditions of the profession. Any improvement in this direction can follow only after the general conditions of economic life have improved, mere educational changes, however sound they may be cannot achieve the object.

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 19-10-1959*).

24 66 The Committee recommend that high priority should be given for the provision of quarters for college and university teachers and suggest that the feasibility of giving interest-free loans for this purpose may be examined.

The Government of India have already given priority for the provision of the quarters for University teachers as well as teachers of the constituent colleges of Delhi University and loans to Universities, etc. for the construction of staff quarters are being sanctioned on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, subject to the availability of funds. Government of India have, however, taken a decision in principle that all loans sanctioned after 31st May, 1957 shall bear interest. In view of the paucity of funds, this scheme cannot be extended to cover affiliated colleges in the Second Five Year Plan.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5,
dated 26-10-1960).

36-37 107

The Committee are of the view that adequate attention has not yet been paid to the problem of physical education, sports etc., in spite of the stress laid down by the University Education Commission and recommend that extra curricular activities such as sports, dramatics, arts, music, camping, debating, journalism, etc., should be encouraged to the maximum extent consistent with proper academic studies so as to provide suitable channels for the abundant energy of the youth.

The Committee would even suggest that N.C.C. sports etc. should be an integral part of education. Credit should be given for such activities also when assessing the total merit of students finally. Also shields should be given to universities which produce larger number of such students.

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The Committee are also of the view that a measure of self-Government should be introduced amongst university students who should be encouraged to manage their affairs—particularly extra-curricular activities with responsibility. They should also be responsible for maintaining their own discipline. This experience will be an asset to them in their after life. This will also provide a proper

The Government agree with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. Necessary action for encouragement of the extra curricular activities is being taken in the Physical Education Division of this Ministry by providing assistance to educational institutions. The question how far such activities should be taken into account in assessing the merit of the students is one which only the Universities concerned can decide.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5,
dated 19-10-1959).

39

The Government of India agree with the views expressed by the Estimates Committee.

It may, however, be pointed out that it is for the Universities themselves to take a decision regarding the implementation of this recommendation.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5,
dated 19-10-1959).

solution to the problem of student indiscipline.

While appreciating the efforts made in organising labour and social service camps the Committee are of the opinion that greater interest for village life in the minds of College and students should be created by increasing the number of such camps and by creating enthusiasm for Shramdan in villages. Co-operation of the Community Development Organisation should be obtained for this purpose to a much greater extent than hitherto. In this connection the Committee would like to reiterate their recommendation made in paragraph 129 of their 40th Report (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Community Development that (i) spending of at least one month's time in a village camp should be made compulsory before conferring a University degree and (ii) country's Five Year Plans and Community Development work should be made compulsory subjects for study by all college students.

The Government of India accept in principle the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in regard to increasing the number of Labour and Social service camps. The number of such camps will be increased to the extent financial exigencies permit. Action will also be taken to create more enthusiasm in the students for Shramdan in villages. Steps are being taken to find out ways and means by which still larger co-operation of the Community Development Organisation can be obtained.

In regard to the recommendations of the Committee for making country's Five Year Plans and Community Development work as compulsory subjects for study by all college students the Government are of the view that these subjects may be included as topics of study only for undergraduate students in appropriate subjects but should not be made as separate subjects of study.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-24/58-U-5, dated 23-2-1960).

The Government of India have since undertaken a review of the working of the scheme and have

The Committee feel that every college may not come to know about the scheme for the advan-

cement of loans to affiliated colleges for the construction of hostels according to the present method of publicity and, therefore, recommend that proper publicity should be given to the scheme so that every college on its own initiative can approach the Ministry through the State Government concerned to take advantage of the scheme.

decided that with effect from the year 1960-61, the procedure for grant of loans for the construction of hostels will be as follows:—

(i) the present practice of giving loans direct to the educational institutions managed by voluntary organisations will be discontinued;

(ii) the sum provided in the budget for loans will be placed at the disposal of the State Governments who will make a suitable provision in their own budgets for making advances to the educational institutions eligible for assistance under this scheme ; and

(iii) the Government would also provide funds in the form of grants-in-aid to the State Governments to the extent the interest charges on the loans advanced are waived by them, after taking into account the financial capacity of the institutions concerned.

The State Governments have been informed of the revised procedure and have been requested to draw a list of institutions for the grant of loans, arranged in order of priority. It will now be for the State Governments to give wide publicity to the scheme to enable every college

to take benefit of the scheme. Government of India funds allocated to the States for this scheme have already been made known to them

(*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*).

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The Committee are of the opinion that practically in all the States there is a need to increase the facilities for women's education as there are backward areas in all States where such assistance will be necessary, and therefore, recommend that every State Government should be persuaded to take advantage of the scheme of State Educational Development Programme (for development of women's education). The Committee are also of the opinion that the Central assistance offered during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under the above scheme is extremely meagre and they suggest that the feasibility of increasing this assistance during the last two years of the Second Plan should be explored.

The suggestion of the Estimates Committee is accepted.

The incentive for the development of women's education in different parts of the country rests with the State Governments. They are being asked to consider the desirability of increasing allocation on the development schemes pertaining to Women's education by suitable adjustment within the existing approved ceiling of the State Plans.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

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The Committee would like to point out that teaching is one of the professions which is pre-eminently suited to women. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the University Grants

It should be pointed out that the proportion of Women teachers in the Universities and colleges cannot be increased simply on a percentage basis. In co-educational institutions, there

Commission should persuade the various Universities and colleges to increase the percentage of women teachers on their staff.

may be the possibility of some increase in the number of women teachers. The needs of particular institutions will have to be taken into account and the availability of women teachers will have also to be kept in view.

Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959).

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The Committee also suggest that liberal scholarships should be offered to intelligent women students to prosecute higher studies, provided that they are willing to serve as teachers in colleges after completion of such studies.

Prima facie, this is the concern of the State Governments. The Government of India have no specific scheme for this purpose except that women are eligible for awards, equally under various scholarships Schemes.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959).

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The Committee note that the existing four Central Universities at Delhi, Aligarh, Banaras and Shantiniketan are so situated as to serve mainly the Northern and the Eastern Zones. They, therefore, suggest that two more Central Universities should be established, one in the Southern and one in the Western Zone. This may be done either by the Centre taking over two of the existing Universities or two new Universities being established in the concerned Zones, in consultation with the State Governments.

Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, the establishment of new Universities is solely the concern of the State Government concerned and the Central Government can take over an institution (which means an existing institution) as a Central University only if it is declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance. It is doubtful whether any existing University in the Southern or Western Zone can be declared as an institution of national importance, merely because of its geographical location. Further, these Central Universities are the result of historical circumstances and

they were not established by Government or taken over by them on the basis of geographical distribution.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

64 156 Just as there is a pressing need for more day colleges there is also a need for instituting evening colleges for the employed. The Committee, therefore, recommend that to satisfy the yearning for higher education of those who have taken up jobs at an early age due to financial or other difficulties, evening colleges should be started in all big cities, care being taken to ensure that they have a separate staff and the standard of teaching in the evening Colleges is of a high order.

The recommendation is accepted.

It will be brought to the notice of all the State Governments and Universities which are primarily concerned in the matter. It may, however, be pointed out that it will not be possible for the Central Government to bear financial responsibility for the opening of these evening Colleges, in all the big cities of India.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

66 165 The Committee are of the opinion that steps should be taken to canalise the youth unrest and youth energy in the generation of nation-building work. In this connection the Committee would like to reiterate their recommendation made in para 107 & 108 of this Report.

No comments.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*).

68 173 The Committee do not consider it desirable that the members from the States should be no-

There seems to be no special advantage in inviting a panel of names from each State. The aim with

minated by the Chairman of the National Council for Rural Higher Education without the States having any say in the matter. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a system of inviting a panel of names from the States and the Chairman nominating the representatives out of the panel should be introduced.

which the National Council for Rural Higher Education was constituted was to form an efficient and business like Committee of persons with rural interest, and knowledge in the field of rural education. Accordingly, the Chairman nominates eminent educationists to whatever State they might belong, and the Directors of the Rural Institutes who are actively engaged in the task. The recommendations of the Estimates Committee need not, therefore, be accepted.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-59*].

The Committee feel that as a matter of general principle, the Ministry should not take upon itself administrative and executive responsibility and should revert to its original conception of being a supervisory and policy making body. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the National Council for Rural Higher Education should be made an autonomous or a semi-autonomous body and it should function on lines somewhat similar to the All India Council of Agricultural Research. It should be empowered to give grants for the development of Rural Higher Education.

The National Council for Rural Higher Education is a body which advises Government of India on all matters relating to rural higher education and their advice is always treated with the greatest respect. It is, however, desirable that Ministry of Education should maintain direct touch with the institutions doing work on experimental basis under the scheme sponsored by it, and see that the funds allocated for this project of experimental character are properly distributed over the Rural Institutes, and spent for the purpose for which they are sanctioned.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F-22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*].

The Committee also suggest that these Rural Institutes could be made the training centres of Ambar Charkha

In the Three Year Diploma Course there is a provision for an optional group called "Small Scale Industries Group". One of the major

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Industries "Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Printing" includes training in Ambar Charkha. It is not necessary to make these institutes training centres for Ambar Charkha as such. There are many other centres where such training is being given.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*].

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Sl. No. as in Appendix XII to the 17th Report	Reference to Para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/ Conclusion	Reply of Government	Comments of the Committee
I	2	3	4	5

20	53-54	<p>The scheme prepared by the University Grants Commission to revise the scales of pay of teachers in technical institutions is under consideration of the All India Council for Technical Education. The Committee feel that expeditious remedial measures are necessary to enable the Universities to attract and retain well qualified persons on the staffs of the colleges of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Technology etc. They suggest that an equitable solution should be found</p>	<p>It is the All India Council for Technical Education that has prepared a scheme for the improvement of salary scales and conditions of service of teachers of technical institutions including University institutions.</p> <p>Government have taken decisions on the question of improvement of pay scales as follows :—</p> <p>(a) Engineering Colleges and other technical institutions conducting first degree</p>	<p>The Ministry has been requested to indicate the decision taken on the U. G. C. Resolution of 17th/18th June, 1959.</p>
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jointly by the University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education. The Committee also suggest that steps should be taken to meet the demand of qualified teachers by increasing the supply.

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.

Asst. 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.*, that 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 & Workshop Superintendent :—

Rs. 350—350—380—30—
590—E.B—30—770—40—850.

Senior Instructor :—Rs. 260—10
—300—15—400—25/2—500.

Junior Instructor :—Rs. 160—10
—330.

Government have conveyed these decisions to the State Governments and have informed them that the entire additional cost for a period of five years would be borne by the Centre. Meanwhile, the Finance Commission will be informed of the extra liability devolving on the State Governments at the end of that period to enable the Commission to take it into account in deciding allocations to the States.

The University Grants Commission considered this question on the 17th-18th June, 1959 and adopted the following resolution :—

“The Commission was of the view that instead of linking the salaries of Principals and Professors in Engineering colleges to the various scales of pay in the different States for Engineering Personnel, it would be preferable (on a

broad analogy with the salaries of Engineering officers under the various Governments) to fix all India scale of salaries for University and college teachers of Engineering. The Commission, was further of the view that it would be desirable to have the same scales of pay for teachers in different faculties in Universities and colleges, but that where there was scarcity of specially trained personnel in certain fields of study and it was necessary to pay higher salaries, a special pay may be given rather than separate scale."

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58U-5, dated 19-10-1959*]

42 115 The Committee recommend that university students should be given wider opportunities to do manual constructive work on voluntary basis even on payment. The idea of "earn while you learn" may be spread as the case in the foreign countries.

The Government accept the recommendations of the Committee.

The University Grants Commission have taken a decision and recommended to the Universities the establishment of Industrial Estates in the vicinity of the Universities to enable students to do part-time work in these Es-

The Ministry has been requested to furnish details of the Scheme for Compulsory National Service and Government's decision thereon.

The Committee would like that the Scheme may be given a fair trial wherever industrial estates exist in the vicinity of the University/Colleges.

tates both as a means of earning and also of receiving training in some productive activity. There is also a scheme for 'Compulsory National Service' by students, the details of which are being worked out by a Committee appointed by the Government.

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-24/58-U-5, dated 23-2-1960*].

48 127 The Committee feel that there has already been considerable delay in introducing reforms in the system of examinations and recommend that the introduction of suitable reform in the universities should be considered to be a matter of prime importance.

The Government of India accept the recommendation that the introduction of suitable reforms in the existing system of examinations in the Universities should be considered to be a matter of prime importance.

The University Grants Commission has under active consideration the question of steps to be taken to reform the examination system. The Commission had appointed a Committee for the purpose, whose final report is awaited. On the Interim Re-

The Ministry has been requested to intimate final recommendation of the Committee appointed by University Grants Commission and action taken thereon and also to revise comments on recommendation 51, if necessary.

port of the Committee submitted to the Commission, it was decided to defer the consideration of recommendations of the Committee till the final report is received.

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5*] dated 26-10-1960]

The suggestions need further and detailed examination. The Ministry has been requested to communicate the result of further detailed examination of the suggestions contained in the recommendations.

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. 22-6/58-U-5*, dated 19-10-1959]

The Committee suggest that a small expert body may be appointed in consultation with the University Grants Commission to examine the statistical methods available to standardise the results of examinations and thus evolve a uniform standard of marking in the different Universities.

The Committee are of opinion that the standard for giving first class marks should be pretty high and strict. A first class should be really first class and a person holding a first class degree of any university should invariably be a person of high calibre with an integrated personality.

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The Committee are of the opinion that it will be conducive to efficiency both in teaching and learning to give credit to class work. It will make it possible to spread the work uniformly during the academic year and the very common practice of working at high pressure in the last few months immediately preceding the examination, which is responsible for undermining student's health and causing severe nervous strain, will be effectively discouraged. The Committee, therefore, fully endorse the following recommendation of the University Education Commission:—

“ That one-third of the marks allotted to each subject be reserved for work done during the course of instruction and that this be adopted forthwith in the teaching Universities for the B.A. and B. Sc. M.A. and M. Sc. examinations. The affiliating Universities

The recommendation is connected with the question of reform of the examination system. Attention in this connection is invited to reply to the recommendation made in paragraph 127 of the Report.

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 26-10-1960*]

Please see comments against recommendation 48.

should also take immediate steps to evolve a method of more or less uniform marking for this internal award at the affiliated colleges. An effective machinery for the supervision and inspection of affiliated colleges to ensure uniformity of standards should be devised. In post-graduate courses, term papers could be required as a part of this course credit."

The Committee suggest that effective steps should be taken to see that the above recommendation is implemented by all the Universities without undue delay.

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The Committee feel that Central Universities are national institutions and they are expected to serve not only the regional interests but national interests also. The Committee therefore, recommend that they should specialise in certain specific lines by imparting a very high type

The Government of India generally agree with these recommendations.

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959.*]

The Ministry has been requested to intimate the steps taken to implement the recommendation.

of education so that their names may be associated with the highest type of education in the country.

- 61 149 In earlier chapters, the Committee have indicated that a number of recommendations made by the University Education Commission have yet to be implemented by the various universities. The Committee are of the view that the University Grants Commission has a special responsibility to see that these are implemented at least in the four central Universities, which should give a lead to other universities in all matters of educational reform.
- The Government of India generally agree.
 [Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959].
- The Ministry has been requested to furnish reasons for non-implementation of a number of the recommendations of the University Education Commission by the four Central universities.

- 67 166 Vishwa Bharati brings out at present World Knowledge Books and popular Education Books in Bengali uniformly priced at 60 nP. They summarise for the general reader
- The Government of India welcome the suggestion of the Estimates Committee. The feasibility of bringing out such books by different Universities in different re-
- The Ministry has been requested to furnish information regarding the result of the examination of the suggestion by the University Grants Commission.

in the brief compass of about sixty pages essential knowledge about a variety of subjects. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of bringing out such books by different universities in different regional languages, as is being done by Vishwa Bharati University, may be examined.

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Due to some differences of opinion with the Ministry of Health it has not been possible to implement the scheme of studies and examinations prepared for Rural Health Workers Course (Women). The Committee suggest that these differences of opinion whatever they may be, should be resolved quickly if necessary at the ministerial level, so that the proposed course exclusively for the benefit of women folk of the villages may be started at an early date.

NEW DELHI ;
March 27, 1962/Chaitra 6, 1884(S).

gional languages will be examined by the University Grants Commission.

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 4-9-1959*].

Ministry of Health has already agreed to the scheme of the Ministry of Education, but Paucity of funds stands in the way of the courses being started immediately. As soon as funds permit, this course will be started in selected Rural Institutes.

[*Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 22-6/58-U-5, dated 9-1-1959*].

The Committee hope that the Scheme is implemented at a very early date if not already put on its way.

APPENDIX I

(Vide reply to recommendation 10 in Chapter II)

IMMEDIATE

O.M. No. 2/41/59-RPS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1959

12th Agrahayana, 1881

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT.— Recruitment to Public Services—Educational Qualifications and age-limits for entry into various Services.

As the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, etc. are aware a Committee known as the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee was set up by Government to examine *inter alia* the question as to how far, and at what levels, the possession of a University degree is necessary for recruitment to Public Services.

2. The Report of the Committee has been carefully examined by Government in consultation with all the State Governments, Ministries of the Government of India and the Union Public Service Commission, and the following decisions have been reached :—

(1) The educational qualifications and the age-limits for recruitment to the various Public Services shall be as shown below :—

Services	Present qualifications	Orders of Government regarding the minimum educational qualifications and age-limits.
1	2	3
I. Superior Services		
All India and Central (Class I).	University degree essential. Age : 21—24 years ; but for the Indian Police Service 20—24 years.	University degree essential. Age : As at present.
II. Middle Group Services		
(i) Central Class II (Gazetted)	University degree essential. Age 21—24 years.	University degree essential Age 21—24 years.

1	2	3
(ii) Central Class II (Non-Gazetted) and Assistants in Offices not participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme.	University degree essential—Lower age limits vary from 20—21 and Upper from 24 to 25 years.	Qualifications as at present. Age 20—24 years.
(iii) Central Class III (non-clerical) other than SAS Apprentices and Divisional Accountants in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.	University degree essential. Age should be less than 25 years.	University degree not essential and the minimum educational qualifications may be Intermediate/Senior Cambridge/Higher Secondary Certificate, or equivalent qualifications. In order, however, that graduates may be able to compete the age limits should be 19—23 years.
III. Clerical Services,		
(a) Upper Division other than those recruited direct to the grade in the Indian Audit & Accounts Department.	University degree essential. Lower age-limits vary from 17 to 20 and upper from 22 to 25 years.	Intermediate/Senior Cambridge/Higher Secondary Certificate or equivalent qualifications. Age : 18—21 years.
(b) Lower Division	Matriculation Certificate or equivalent. Lower age-limit is 17 and upper varies from 20 to 25 years.	Matriculation or equivalent qualifications until replaced by Higher Secondary. Age. 18—21 years.

(2) The number of chances which a candidate appearing at any open competitive recruitment examination can avail of shall be restricted to two as recommended by the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee.

3. The decisions to lower the educational qualifications and reduce the lower age limits may be given effect to as soon as the relevant recruitment rules can be formally amended. The decisions (a) to reduce the upper age-limits, and (b) to restrict to two the chances which a candidate appearing at an open competitive recruitment examination can take, may, however, be made operative from or about 1st August, 1960. Early action may be taken in Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission to amend the relevant recruitment rules accordingly. Until the rules are amended, the present qualifications and age-limits will continue.

4. Concessions in the matter of age-limits at present available to candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, displaced persons, etc. and to the departmental candidates for certain services, will continue. The restriction as to the number of chances which a candidate may take will not apply to such candidates.

5. These orders do not apply to recruitment to technical, professional and specialist Services.

6. In certain departments, educational qualifications are also prescribed for promotion, though this is not the normal practice. The qualifications if any, so prescribed for promotion should be revised in the light of these orders, as it would be anomalous to prescribe a lower qualification for direct recruitment than for promotion.

7. In so far as the persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are concerned, these orders are issued after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Sd. V. VISWANATHAN,

Special Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Ministries of the Government of India, etc., etc.

APPENDIX II

*Analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations
contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Estimates Committee
(Second Lok Sabha)*

I. Total number of recommendations	83
II. Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>Vide</i> recommendations in Chapter II).	
Number	52
Percentage to Total	62.7%
III. Recommendations accepted partly or with modifications (<i>Vide</i> recommendations 3, 16, 22, 24, 36-37, 41, 45, 53, 64 and 66 in Chapter III).	
Number	11
Percentage to Total	13.3%
IV. Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> recommendations 4, 15, 21, 38, 55, 56, 62, 68, 69 and 79 in Chapter III).	
Number	10
Percentage to Total	12%
V. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been finally accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> recommendations in Chapter IV).	
Number	10
Percentage to Total	12%



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