

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1973-74)

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REPORT

[Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 86th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, Central Government (Civil) relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare].



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 1974/Phalgun, 1895 (S)

Price : Rs. 2.00

336.3951A

L3

**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LOK
SABHA SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS**

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.	Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.
ANDHRA PRADESH			12.	Charles Lambert & Company, 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opposite Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.	30
1.	Andhra University General Cooperative Stores Ltd., Waltair (Visakhapatnam)	8	13.	The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-1.	60
2.	G.R. Lakshminipathy Chetty and Sons, General Merchants and News Agents, Newpet, Chandragiri, Chittoor District.	94	14.	Deccan Book Stall, Ferguson College, Road, Poona-4.	65
ASSAM			15.	M/s. Usha Book Depot 585/A, Chira Bazar, Khan House, Girigaum Road, Bombay-2. B.R.]	5
3.	Western Book Depot, Pan Bazar, Gauhati.	7	MYSORE		
BIHAR			16.	M/s. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jaganmohan Place, Mysore-1.	16
4.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Post Box 78, Diagonal Road, Jamahedpur.	37	RAJASTHAN		
GUJRAT			17.	Information Centre, Government of Rajasthan, Tripoli, Jaipur City.	38
5.	Vijay Stores, Station Road, Anand.	35	UTTAR PRADESH		
6.	The New Order Book Company, Eille Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.	63	18.	Swastik Industrial Works, 59, Holl Street, Meerut City.	2
HARYANA			19.	Law Book Company, Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad-1.	48
7.	M/s. Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzimandi, Gurgaon, (Haryana).	14	WEST BENGAL		
MADHYA PRADESH			20.	Granthaloka, 5/1, Ambica Mookherjee Road, Belghatia, 24 Parganas.	10
8.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Place, Indore City.	13	21.	W. Newman & Company Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	44
MAHARASHTRA			22.	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay 6/1A, Banchharam Akur Lane, Calcutta-12.	82
9.	M/s. Sunderdas Gianchand 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street, Bombay-2.	6	23.	M/s. Mukherji Book House, 8-B, Duff Lane, Calcutta-6.	4
10.	The International Book House (Private) Limited, 9, Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.	23			
11.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	26			

CORRIGENDA TO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REPORT
OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (FIFTH LOK SABHA)
PRESENTED TO LOK SABHA ON 29.4.1974.

Page	Line	For	Read
(iii)	28	M.S. Sundarsan	M.S. Sundarosan
8	1	Page.....	Page 82
23	21	pertinent	pertinent
28	17-13	The only in schools (higher Secondary) but also in colleges.	The other Chap- ters are in different stages of preparation
	19	S.No.13 (Para 1.144 of Appendix III	S.No.8 (Para 1.93 of Appendix
32	36-37	responsibility	responsibility

CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (1973-74)	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(v)
CHAPTER I . . Report	I
CHAPTER II . Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by Government	18
CHAPTER III . Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not like to pursue in the light of the replies received from Government	73
CHAPTER IV . Recommendations/Observations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration	76
CHAPTER V . Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government have given interim replies	84
APPENDIX . Summary of Main Conclusions/Recommendations	90

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(1973-74)

CHAIRMAN

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu

MEMBERS

2. Shri Virendra Agarwala
3. Shri S. C. Besra
4. Shri M. Deiveekan
5. Shri C. D. Gautam
- *6. Shri Pampan Gowda
7. Shri Y. S. Mahajan
8. Shri Bibhuti Mishra
9. Shri H. N. Mukerjee
10. Shri Paripoornanand Painuli
11. Shri Narain Chand Parashar
12. Shri H. M. Patel
13. Shri P. Antony Reddi
14. Shri Biswanarayan Shastri
15. Shri Sunder Lal
16. Shri M. Anandam
17. Shri Golap Barbora
18. Shri Bipinpal Das
19. Shri Nawal Kishore
20. Shri P. S. Patil
21. Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal
22. Shri Sawaisingh Sisodia

SECRETARIAT

Shri M. S. Sundarsan—Deputy Secretary.

Shri T. R. Krishnamachari—Under Secretary.

*Elected on 29-11-73 *Vide* Shri D. S. Afzalpurkar died

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee as authorised by the Committee, do present on their behalf this Hundred and Eleventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Eighty-Sixth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

2. On the 26th May, 1973 an 'Action Taken' Sub-Committee was appointed to scrutinise the replies from Government in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier Reports. The Sub-Committee was constituted with the following Members:

- Shri H. N. Mukerjee—*Convener*
- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 2. Shri Sunder Lal | } | <i>Members</i> |
| 3. Shri Biswanarayan Shastri | | |
| 4. Shri M. Anandam | | |
| 5. Shri Nawal Kishore | | |
| 6. Shri H. M. Patel | | |

3. The Action Taken Sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee (1973-74) considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 1st March, 1974. The Report was finally adopted by the Public Accounts Committee on the 25th March, 1974.

4. For facility of refernce the main conclusions/recommendations of the Committee had been printed in thick type in the body of the Report. A statement showing the summary of the main recommendations/observations of the Committee is appended to the Report (Appendix).

5. The Committee placed on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in this matter by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

NEW DELHI;

March 26, 1974.

Chaitra 5, 1896 (Saka).

JYOTIRMOY BOSU,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1. This Report deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Eighty-Sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71—Central Government (Civil) relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

1.2. Replies to all the recommendations contained in the Report have been received from Government.

1.3. The Action Taken Notes on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in the Report have been categorised under the following heads:—

(i) *Recommendation|observations that have been accepted by Government.*

S. Nos. 1—8, 13—19, 21—28, 31—33, 35.

(ii) *Recommendations|observations which the Committee do not like to pursue in the light of replies received from Government.*

S. No. 20.

(iii) *Recommendations|observations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.*

S. Nos. 9-10, 12.

(iv) *Recommendations|observations in respect of which Government have given interim replies.*

S. Nos. 11, 29-30, 34, 36-37.

1.4. **The Committee hope that the final replies in regard to those recommendations to which only interim replies have been furnished will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted by Audit.**

1.5. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by Government on some of the recommendations.

*Delay in printing of Volume II of Gazetteer of India
(Paragraph. 1.88—S No. 3).*

1.6. In paragraphs 1.1 to 1.96, the Committee had dealt with inordinate delay in the implementation of the scheme for preparation and publication of Gazetteers of India and District Gazetteers formulated in November, 1955. The Committee made the following observations in paragraph 1.88 regarding delay in printing of Volume II of the Gazetteers of India:—

“Volume I of the Gazetteer of India was published in 1965. The press copy of the Volume II of the Gazetteer of India was made ready and sent to the press only in February, 1969. The manuscript sent to the press was returned after about 1½ years in August, 1970, as the Nasik Press could not undertake this work. The job was, thereafter, allotted to a private press. The reasons adduced for the delay in the printing of Volume II at the Nasik Press namely shortage of special type of paper and the non-availability of certain diacritical marks are not at all convincing to the Committee. From the Correspondence exchanged between the Central Gazetteers Unit and the Publications Division the need for sending it to a press where special diacritical marks were available was pointed out by the Central Gazetteers Unit. The letter issued in April, 1970 by the Publications Division indicates that the special diacritical marks were not available either in Government Press at Nasik or at Faridabad. It would thus appear that the work relating to printing of Volume II was accepted by the Publications Division without making sure that necessary arrangements were available at the press.”

1.7. In a note dated 5th December, 1973, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have stated as follows:—

“The printing of this volume was subsequently allotted to a private press after getting the necessary clearance from the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. This volume has since been published.”

1.8. The Committee had found that the work relating to printing of Volume II of the Gazetteer of India was accepted by the Publications Division without making sure that necessary arrangements were available at the Press, with the result that the manuscript was returned by the Press after 1½ years. The reply does not explain this avoidable delay. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that the delay should be gone into and responsibility fixed.

Need to investigate into the working of the Central Gazetteers Unit (Paragraph 1.94 S. No. 9);

1.9. In paragraph 1.94 of the Report, the Committee had suggested investigation into working of the Central Gazetteers Unit as follows:

“From the foregoing it is clear that the scheme has not been implemented properly and with any regard to time and expenditure. The Central Gazetteers Unit has woefully failed both in its work of finalising Central Volumes and in coordinating the work of the State Units. The unit, which is a temporary establishment set up to last for only five years, has perpetuated itself for over 15 years now and will certainly continue to be in existence for another few years. The expenditure incurred on this unit since its inception is about Rs. 23 lakhs. The Committee desire that the working of this unit should be thoroughly investigated with a view to identifying the deficiencies and fixing responsibility.”

1.10. In a note dated 3th December, 1973, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have stated as follows:—

“The matter has been thoroughly looked into. The delay in the implementation of the scheme rests on various factors such as inordinate time taken by the contributors in submitting their drafts, deferment of the publication of the gazetteers to incorporate census figures of 1961 which were available only in 1963-64, the inability of the Government press to print the volume (who returned the manuscript after keeping it for over 1½ years), delay in implementation of the scheme by the State Governments, appointment of editors, their frequent transfers, suspension of scheme particularly in U.P. on grounds of economy, delay in printing of drafts of the districts gazetteers in all State Government presses etc., which have been explained in detail above.”

1.11. After examining the implementation of the scheme for the revision of the Gazetteers the Committee had come to the conclusion that the Central Gazetteers Unit had woefully failed in discharging its responsibilities. They had desired that the working of this Unit should be thoroughly investigated with a view to identifying the deficiencies and fixing responsibility. Although the matter is stated to have been “thoroughly looked into”, certain extenuating factors which had already been taken note of by the Committee,

nave been only reiterated by the Ministry. The following points emerge from the various replies furnished by the Ministry:

- (i) As regards the non-synchronisation of publication of all the 4 volumes of the Gazetteer of India, it is stated that a list of contributors was finalised by the Advisory Board for the revision of gazetteers in September 1959 for Volume I, in April 1961 for Volume II, in June 1963 for Volume III and in January 1964 for Volume IV. As the Editor, Central Gazetteer Unit was Member Secretary of the Advisory Board, it was perhaps his responsibility to arrange the meetings of the Board and process proposals to place before them. The reason for the apparently egregious delay in finalising the list of contributors for each Volume has not been brought out.
- (ii) The work allotted to the various contributors does not appear to have been followed up effectively and there were inordinate delays in obtaining the write-ups from them. It is stated that Chapter VIII of Volume II allotted to a scholar in 1961 had to be re-allotted to another historian in 1966. Chapter II of Volume III allotted to a scholar in 1963 was declined by him in 1966 and Chapter IV of Volume III allotted to another scholar in 1963 was refused by him in 1967. Similarly, Chapter XVIII allotted to a scholar in 1963 was refused by him in 1967. In all these cases the relevant chapters were got completed through others only in the year 1972. This is indeed a sorry story. It seems also that the consent of the contributors was not properly obtained before allotting the relevant chapters to them.
- (iii) Although it was suggested to the State Governments in 1964 that they should appoint two or more State Editors completely independent of each other to prepare the drafts of the district gazetteers, it does not appear to have been followed up effectively during the past 9 years. It is only after the presentation of the Committee's Report that the matter was again taken up and the State Governments have agreed to the proposal which is presumed to expedite the completion of the work.
- (iv) The Committee had noted that in the Union Territories the work of bringing out the Gazetteers had not been taken up at all in most cases. It is only now that the responsibility of implementing the scheme in the Union Territories has been taken over by the Central Gazetteers Unit from the Ministry of Home Affairs. As the Central Gazetteers

Unit is in existence for over 15 years now the work should have been taken over long ago as they were in a better position to handle the job and had the overall responsibility.

1.12. In view of the above, it is apparent that the functioning of the Central Gazetteers Unit has been most unsatisfactory. The Committee strongly feel that an independent investigation of the delays attributable to the Unit with a view to fixing responsibility is called for. The result of such an investigation may be reported to the Committee.

Payment of honorarium to the Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit (Paragraph 1.95, S. No. 10).

1.13. Commenting on the continued payment of monthly honoraria of Rs. 300 to the Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit since December, 1969, the Committee had made the following observations in paragraph 1.95 of the Report:—

“The Committee note that the Central Gazetteer Unit was also entrusted with the compilation of the publication of ‘Who’s Who of Indian Martyrs’. The Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit as also some editors in the State Units were paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 300 each for the work done by them in connection with the preparation of ‘Who’s Who’. The Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, has been getting this honorarium since December 1969 when the scheme for compilation of the publication was taken up. The Committee do not appreciate the idea of paying on a continuous basis a substantial amount in the form of honorarium. In the present case there does not seem to be any justification for payment of honoraria particularly in view of the fact that the main work of the Central Gazetteers Unit has been done very leisurely.”

1.14. In a note dated 5th December, 1973, the Ministry have stated as follows:—

“The project ‘Who’s Who’ of Indian Martyrs’ has been completed on August 31, 1973, when the third and last volume was published as per schedule. The honorarium to the Chief Editor has automatically been stopped from August 31, 1973. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the honorarium for this additional work was fixed on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee presided over by the then Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Education and the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs as members. This was done with the concurrence

of the Ministry of Finance. This was clarified by the Joint Secretary at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee. He stated that 'Under the rules which are followed by us, we do consider payment of honorarium to a full time officer when he is entrusted with a work of onerous nature and of high quality and which requires much work out side his normal duty hours. For such ordinary type of work, normally, no honorarium is sanctioned but when the work is of an onerous nature or it requires a certain effort in qualitative terms at a level which may be higher than that which we can expect in his normal duties, we do consider the question of payment of honorarium. This is the general policy. In this case also, these aspects were considered and a decision taken to consider the honorarium. He, however, mentioned in this case it is not attached to the post. It is a special item of work which was suddenly taken up in order to bring out 'Who's Who' to commemorate the sacrifices made by martyrs. It has to be done within a specified period of time. It was also considered to be a very responsible item of work. Any omission of facts wrongly given may have repercussions. our judgement may be wrong, but did take in to consideration the variou's factors we did think that the editor at the top may take the responsibility that there is nothing wrong in a job of great responsibility'. The statement explains the postion fully."

1.15. While holding the payment of honorarium of Rs. 300/- per month to the Editor, Central Gazetteer Unit for the work in connection with the preparation of "Who's Who of Indian Martyrs" as unjustified, the Committee had pointed out that the main work of Gazetteer of India had been done leisurely. In reply Government have merely reiterated the position already taken note of by the Committee *vide* paragraphs 1.49 and 1.50 of the 86th Report. The honorarium was drawn by the Editor from December, 1969 to August, 1973. The Committee would like Government to examine how far his main work suffered during this period on account of his preoccupation with "Who's Who of Indian Martyrs" and take suitable action. This examination may also be covered by the independent investigation suggested in paragraph 1.12 of this Report.

Need to attract students from all parts of the country in the National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (Paragraph 1.143, S. No. 12).

1.16. In paragraphs 1.97 to 1.146 the Committee had reviewed the overall performance of the Lakshmbai College of Physical

Education, Gwalior. Pointing out the need to make special efforts to attract students from all parts of the country, the Committee made the following observations in paragraph 1.143:—

“The Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education was the first of its kind to be started in the country. It is entirely financed by the Central Govt. The Committee feels that because of its national character special efforts should have been made to attract students from all parts of the country. At present it appears that the students are largely from Madhya Pradesh State in which the College is located. This imbalance should be corrected. As response from other State Governments in sponsoring students is stated to be not encouraging, the Ministry of Education should take up the matter with the State Governments and offer such reasonable incentives and facilities as would induce students from other States to join this institution.”

1.17. In reply, the Ministry have stated in a note dated 22nd November, 1973, submitted to the Committee as follows:—

“In an effort to improve the intake of students at the College so as to ensure maximum utilisation of the facilities available, the Ministry of Education has been periodically bringing to the notice of the State Governments the facilities available at the College with the request that maximum number of students should be encouraged to join the College and also offer incentives by way of scholarships to those seeking admission. A copy each of two such letters No. F. 19-6/62-PEU dated 19-7-1962 and F. 17-3/64-PEU dated 25-5-1964 is placed at Appendices I & II. (Vide page). With a view to further improving the position with regard to intake of students at the College, the Board of Governors of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports has forwarded proposals including, *inter-alia* reductions in the tuition fee, granting additional scholarships and full scholarships to women candidates. These proposals are under consideration. As soon, as Govt's decision on these proposals is finalised, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare propose to take up the matter again with the State Govts.

With regard to the observation of the Public Accounts Committee that the students at the College at present are largely from Madhya Pradesh, attention is invited to the

Statement placed at Appendix. III (Page.....) showing Statewise break-up of admissions at the College during 1969-70 to 1973-74. From this statement it will be seen that the students at the College are from 22 States and Union Territories. Besides there are 10 foreign students from 4 countries. The percentage of students from Madhya Pradesh to the total students admitted to the College works out as under:—

1969-70	..	9.6
1970-71	..	9.7
1971-72		18.2
1972-73	..	20.4
1973-74	..	6.0

It will also be seen that only in one out of the five years under study, viz, in 1971-72, a large number of students was from Madhya Pradesh. In 1972-73, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh had an equal share of 30 students each. The State-wise figures of admission appear to indicate that students are indeed attracted from all parts of the country."

1.18. The Committee had felt that special efforts should have been made to attract students from all parts of the country for the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education because of its national character. They had also suggested that the present imbalance should be corrected and that the Ministry should take up the matter with the State Governments and offer such reasonable incentives and facilities as would induce students from other States to join this institution. In reply, copies of letters written to the State Government long ago in 1962 and 1964 have been sent. The Government propose to take up the matter again with the State Governments on taking a decision on certain proposals of the Board of Governments of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports in this regard. In this connection a reference is invited to the evidence tendered before the Committee in July, 1972 vide paragraph 1.116 of the 86th Report. It will be seen therefrom that the proposals of the Board of Governors are pending with the Ministry for quite some time. Thus no tangible action has been taken in pursuance of the Committee's suggestion. Further, the Ministry have tried to make out that the students are indeed attracted from all parts of the country. However, the figures tell a different

story. Out of 176 students during 1973-74, 66 are from Delhi and 14 from Madhya Pradesh. Thus about 50 per cent of the student population come from either the State in which the college is located or from an adjacent region, Delhi. The Committee, therefore, desire to reiterate that immediate steps should be taken as already suggested so that the institution may assume a truly national character.

Per capita expenditure and teacher-pupil ratio (Paragraph 1.146, S. No. 15).

1.19. Commenting on the high *per capita* expenditure on training and the need to increase admissions to the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, the Committee had made the following observations in paragraph 1.146:—

“The *per capita* expenditure on training was Rs. 4,606/- during 1970-71 which came down to Rs. 4,212/- during 1971-72. The Committee consider this to be too high. The teacher pupil ratio was 1:9.6 for the Degree Course and 1:3.2 for the Post Graduate Course. The position in this regard in the Physical Education Colleges at Patiala and Amravati should be studied. While the Committee trust that the position would improve to some extent with increased admissions in the coming years, they see no justification for employment of as many as 84 Class IV servants in this institution. The percentage of Class IV staff to the total staff is 63.6 which can, by any standard, be described as excessively high. There should be a progressive reduction of their strength.”

1.20. In a note dated 29th December, 1973, the Ministry have stated as follows:—

“(a) *Comparative Cost of Training:*

As desired by the Public Accounts Committee, the position in the three Institutions *viz.* Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education at Gwalior, government College of physical education Patiala and the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal Physical education College at Amravati has been studied. The study indicates that the three Institutions differ in several respects.

(i) *Courses of Studies:*

The Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education offers a Post-Graduate Degree Course (M.P.E.) in Physical Education of two years' duration after the Bachelor's Degree Course, or post-Graduate Diploma in Physical Education. The Patiala College offers only one year's course in Master's Degree. The Amravati College does not offer any post-Graduate Course.

The following table compares the student strength in three Colleges in different courses during the year 1970-71:—

	Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior	Amravati College	Government College of Physical Education, Patiala.
Post-Graduate	19	..	24
Degree Courses	202	59	154
Diploma Courses		58	60
Certificate Courses	..	4	11*

* There are a number of short-term courses besides a one-year course.

The costs in the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education are not comparable with other institutions, as it caters exclusively to Degree and Post-Graduate Courses while the others are also catering to the large number of students at the Diploma and Certificate level. Secondly, the standard of the Post-Graduate Courses (M.P.E.) at the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education is much higher as the students have to take a two years course for achieving the Master's level while Patiala College offers only one year course.

(ii) *Teacher-Student Ratio:*

The Teacher-Student Ratio also differ as under:—

Amravati College:

There were 4 teachers (full-time) with a student strength of 59 in the Degree Course. There was no post-graduate

course in that year. The ratio works out to approximately 1:15.

(It may, however, be added that 4 part-time teachers with honorarium of Rs. 55/- per month and one teacher without any honorarium were also assisting the Amravati College).

Patiala College:

It had 352 students and 27 teachers during 1970-71. This covered Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Post-graduate courses. No separate allocation of teachers between the courses could be made available in spite of discussions with the staff concerned. The ratio comes to 1:13.

Break-up of the Teacher-Student ratio separately for Post-Graduate and Graduate courses for Government College of Physical Education, Patiala could not be ascertained as information in regard to utilisation of teachers for different courses could not be made available by the College despite personal contact and discussions with the teachers concerned.

(iii) *Salary Scales:*

In addition to the more favourable teacher student ratio in Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, the other reasons for the higher unit cost are salary scales in Lakshmibai National College. These scales recommended by the University Grants Commission have been provided with a view to attracting the best talent befitting the training provided by a National College, and keeping in view the standards being maintained.

The following table compares the salary scales:—

	Gwalior College.	Patiala College	Amravati College
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Principal	1200—1600	450—1200	700—1100
Reader	700—1100	700—1100	NIL
Lecturer	400—800	300—600	300—600

Note: It may be mentioned that while Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior had two Readers in Patiala there was one Reader designated as senior Lecturer, and in Amravati there was no Reader. These factors also account for the difference in the unit cost.

(iv) Facilities and the cost of Maintenance of Buildings:

The area of the Campus of Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education is 153 acres, as compared to 20 acres at Amravati and 16 acres at Patiala. This in itself means a lot of difference in cost of maintenance of the campus.

The actual area of the play-grounds at Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education is more than twice the size of the entire campus of the other two institutions.

In as much as the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education has all modern and latest structures for Administrative-cum-College buildings, Auditorium, Hostels, Staff quarters, Hospital, Dining Hall and Recreation Centre and Gymnasium and Swimming Pool, the cost of maintenance of these buildings is also according to the standards laid down by the Central Government for similar facilities.

It may be mentioned here that while the Government College at Patiala does not spend anything on maintenance of buildings out of its own budget allocation (the maintenance is being looked after by the State P.W.D. out of their own budget allocation), the College at Amravati has apparently some hired buildings, and it spends a negligible amount on maintenance.

The College library, laboratories and other teaching aids in the Gwalior College are equipped and maintained at a much higher standard, keeping in view the requirements of the National character of this Institution.

The College grounds and other facilities have also been maintained at a very high level of efficiency, in order to familiarise the students with good facilities for efficient training. These facilities are also used for the large number of All India, Inter-University, Inter-Collegiate and other Competitions and tournaments which are conducted throughout the year, at the College.

Among other facilities, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education has an independent Recreation Centre and Mess, a 12-bedded Hospital with a fully equipped Physiotherapy Department, 4 Hostels with two-seater rooms for 300 students, complete with recreation halls and other

facilities, one flood-lit Basketball Stadium and one stadium for small games like Kabaddi, Volleyball along with several small games area spread over the campus. These facilities do involve additional cost of maintenance compared to the other two Institutions.

(v) *Facilities for Faculty Members:*

Being a National Institution, the faculty and the students at Gwalior are drawn from all over the country, unlike the other two State level institutions. With a view to attract students from all over the country, basic facilities in regard to hostel accommodation, as also staff quarters have been provided in the campus. The hostel accommodation is provided free of charge, while the students at Patiala and Amravati Colleges have to pay for their hostel accommodation.

(vi) *Food Expenses:*

As regards the food expenses of the students, these are subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent at the Gwalior College. Thus whereas this college spends Rs. 900/- per student per annum on cost of food, neither of the other two Colleges spends anything on this head as the entire cost of food is met by the students themselves and no subsidies are given by either of the two Colleges. This expenditure is not included in the *per capita* cost by the two Colleges at Patiala and Amravati.

(vii) *Other Services provided:*

The Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education also provides other services by organising seminars on physical education, orientation courses in summer vacation, special courses for junior/fresh University teachers, coaching in sports and also has been entrusted with the responsibility for National Physical Efficiency Drive and National Prize Competition in published literature. A note in regard to these activities is enclosed (Annexure I) (*vide* Pages 51--53).

While, therefore, the costs in the three institutions are thus not comparable, every effort is being made to reduce the unit costs.

(b) *Excessive Class IV Staff:*

As regards the excessive Class IV Staff to which the Public Accounts Committee has drawn attention, the College

is a co-educational and fully residential institution covering an area of 153 acres, and a number of buildings and play-fields spread over the entire campus, which makes it necessary to employ requisite number of watch-men for security, and sweepers to keep the campus clean, gardeners and groundsmen for maintenance of playing-fields, trees and lawns. Employment of a sufficient number of cooks and mess staff is also necessary in order to provide messing facilities to the teacher trainees who stay on the campus practically round the year.

However, in the light of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee, the Works Study Unit of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare made an on-the-spot study of the Class IV position and out of the existing Class IV strength of 83 (already reduced from 84 reported by the Public Accounts Committee), they have now recommended only 77. The surplus six posts will be progressively reduced. Since normal wastage in these categories will take a long time, every attempt will be made to absorb the six surplus Class IV employees in alternative employment."

1.21. Finding that the teacher-pupil ratio was 1:9.6 for the Degree Course and 1:3.2 for the Post Graduate Course in the Lakshmbai National College, the Committee had suggested that the position in the physical education colleges at Patiala and Amravati should be studied. The information furnished by the Ministry shows that in Amravati College the ratio for the Degree Course is 1:15 and in Patiala College the ratio for all the courses including Post Graduate Course is 1:13. The Committee would, therefore, like to impress that there is an urgent need to increase the admissions in the Lakshmbai National College to improve the teacher-pupil ratio and to bring down the per capita expenditure on training.

Delay in the investigation of loss of books of NCERT Library (Paragraphs 2.69 and 2.74—S. Nos. 29 and 34).

1.22. In paragraphs 2.56 to 2.75, the Committee dealt with the huge loss of books suffered by the National Council of Educational Research and Training and made the following observations in paragraphs 2.69 and 2.74:—

"2.69: The Committee feel concerned to find that the N.C.E.R.T. suffered a loss of 13,665 books worth Rs. 1.72 lakhs representing about 1/10th of the total number of accessioned

books in addition to loss of unaccessioned material which could not be precisely ascertained. The loss of such a magnitude which discloses utter lack of care and vigilance cannot be taken lightly. An enquiry officer is stated to have been appointed to examine the possibility of fixing responsibility for the loss. The Committee desire that the enquiry should be completed expeditiously and deterrent punishment given to the delinquents. The action taken in this regard may be reported to them."

"2.74. It is indeed quite surprising to note that books allegedly found redundant or irrelevant to the working of the National Institute of Education were purchased on the recommendations of the Senior Staff Members of various departments. The Committee desire that this aspect should be gone into carefully with a view to fixing responsibility for the waste of resources of the Council."

1.23. In a note dated 29th January, 1974, the Ministry have stated as follows:—

"2.69. A check-up of one of the lists of the books presumed to have been lost 252 books i.e. about 25 per cent of that list have been spotted out on the shelves. This has confirmed the belief that the figure of 13665 books stated to have been lost is not correct. An intensive physical verification has been undertaken which will be completed by March 1974 to ascertain the extent to which the books can be treated to have been really lost. Seven senior Librarians have been specially given this assignment. Action will be taken on the basis of the results of the proposed check-up. An enquiry Officer is examining the possibility of fixing responsibility for the loss of books."

"2.74. The enquiry Officer appointed by the Council to look into the loss of books will examine this aspect also."

1.24. The Committee had called for an expeditious enquiry into the loss of books of the NCERT and investigation of certain allegations with a view to fixing responsibility. The Ministry have intimated that an Enquiry Officer is examining the possibilities of fixing responsibility for the loss of book, who will also look into the allegations referred to by the Committee. It may be recalled that the Ministry had already intimated the Committee in February, 1973 that an Enquiry Officer was appointed in pursuance of the decision taken in March, 1972. Thus it appears that the enquiry is dragging on for a long time now. The Committee cannot but deprecate the vexatious delay in the matter. They would urge that

the enquiry should be completed and the action taken on the basis of the findings reported them within three months.

Poor sale of publications brought out by the National Book Trust (Paragraph 3.8, S. No. 36).

1.25. In paragraphs 3.1 to 3.9, the Committee dealt with the printing by the National Book Trust of publications in excess of actual requirement and the slow progress made in the sale thereof and made the following observations in paragraph 3.8:—

“The Committee had in their 29th Report (1964-65) expressed concern that sale of books of the National Book Trust is not encouraging. The position has not shown any improvement since then. During the period 1966-67 to 1969-70, 68 titles in Hindi were brought out and 2,74,926 copies were printed of which 1,08,839 copies were lying unsold as on 31st December 1971. Further, during the period 1961—1970, the Trust brought out 140 titles in other languages and 2,77,535 copies were printed of which 1,89,443 copies were lying unsold as on 31st December, 1971. This clearly shows that either no further assessment was made of the number of copies that should be printed or the arrangements made for disposal were unsatisfactory. In this connection it is of interest to note that during the year 1970-71, 1,32,089 copies of 22 titles in Hindi and 5,81,253 copies of 144 titles in other languages were printed. The Committee further note that contracts have been executed with some eminent distributors in the country language-wise in respect of all the titles published obtaining a guarantee that they would take over the stock after a certain period. The progress made in the sale of stock through the distributors may be reported to the Committee in the due course. The Committee hope that the printing of books in future will be regulated on the basis of past experience consistent with the objective of promoting book mindedness among the people and educating them. A review of the working of the Trust with a view to assessing the extent of realisation of its objective is also called for at this stage.”

1.26. In a note dated 27th December, 1973, the Ministry have stated as follows:—

“A statement showing the progress made in the sale of books till 31st March, 1973 is attached (Annexure) (Page 88).

The recommendation of the Committee that the printing of books in future should be regulated on the basis of past experience consistent with the objective of promoting book-mindedness among the people and educating them, has been brought to the notice of the National Book Trust, who have been asked to keep the recommendation in view in the printing of books in future.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Niharranjan Ray to review the working of the National Book Trust. The Committee has been asked to submit its report to Government by the end of February, 1974. Government's comments on the recommendations will be furnished soon after the report of the Review Committee becomes available and Government have taken a decision on the recommendations it may make."

1.27. The progress in the sale of the regional languages publications of the National Book Trust is distressingly slow. The sale of the books during the period 31st December, 1971 to 31st March, 1973 is almost negligible. About ~~67.66 per cent~~ of the books published upto 1965-66 are still lying in stock. Possibly only a proportion of the copies issued had been sold in the market. In this connection a reference is invited to paragraph 3.6 of the 86th Report. It is not clear whether contracts for the sale of books have been finalised in the case of Malayalam, Kannada and Tamil publications which were stated to be under finalisation. The Committee suggest that in case there is not much prospect of sale, the desirability of selling at a discount or gifting such of them as may be useful for various deserving libraries and institutions in the country, should be considered.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

A Central scheme for the revision of the Gazetteers was reported to Parliament by the then Education Minister in 1951. An Expert Committee drew up a detailed plan in November, 1955. The Plan envisaged compilation of Gazetteer of India in four volumes, namely, Volume I 'Country and People', Volume II 'History and Culture', Volume III 'Economic Structure and Activities' and Volume IV 'Administration and Public Welfare', besides compilation of 337 District Gazetteers. The entire project was expected to be completed in five years. The Committee are disturbed to note that so far only Volume I of the Gazetteer of India and 119 out of 337 District Gazetteers have been published.

[Serial No. 1 (Para 1.86) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

There is no doubt that there has been delay in the implementation and completion of the scheme but this was due to factors which were beyond our control. The work on all the four Volumes of the Gazetteer of India was taken up as soon as the list of contributors for each Volume was finalised by the Advisory Board for the Revision of Gazetteers presided over by the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, that is, Volume I in September, 1959, Volume II in April, 1961, Volume III in June, 1963 and Volume IV in January, 1964. The Gazetteers Unit approached the contributors and assigned the task to them as soon as they were appointed. However, as the contributors to all these volumes were most eminent scholars, they took a long time in sending their write-ups in spite of our best efforts. Some of the examples have been given even in our reply to the observation of the Committee at 1.87. As regards the implementation of the scheme relating to the District Gazetteers, it will be appreciated that the Revision of District Gazetteers was the main concern of the State Governments from the very beginning, and the Centre's role was confined only to give necessary guidance and scrutinise the drafts of the District Gazetteers. Moreover, the work meant complete rewriting of the Gazetteers and not mere revision of the old ones, as was originally envisaged. The work was

further delayed due to the decision of the Central Advisory Board presided over by the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs that the publication of the Gazetteers should be deferred in order to incorporate the results of the Decennial Census in March, 1961. Its figures were available only in March, 1963-64. Some of the factors were suspension of the work twice in Uttar Pradesh on grounds of economy, frequent transfers of State Editors, non-appointment of whole time Editors and the long time taken in getting clearance of the drafts relating to the Gazetteers of the Border Districts from the Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs and the Surveyor General of India. The reasons have been explained in detail in our reply to the observation of the Committee at No. 1.92.

The present position regarding the India and District Gazetteers is that Volume I 'Country and People' has already been published; some of its Chapters have already been brought out separately in the form of booklets which are running into several editions Volume II 'History and Culture' has also been published; the third Volume 'Economic Structure and Activities' is in the press. Its proofs are being read and it will be published shortly. Volume IV 'Administration and Public Welfare' will be sent to the press in 1974 as per schedule. Out of 337 District Gazetteers to be prepared, the drafts of 203 have already been completed and 47 are under preparation. Of these, 119 have been published and the rest are in various stages of printing. Thus, only 87 District Gazetteers remain to be taken up. The progress of work in the two States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with the largest number of districts have been rather slow. To expedite the completion of the scheme, the State Governments have agreed to implement the recommendation of the Advisory Committee presided over by the Minister of Education to set up more than one Unit which will double the output. It is encouraging to note that the State Governments have agreed to get the completed drafts printed at private presses. It will certainly accelerate the process of publication.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA/Ed.(Gaz.)/73 dated 5-12-1973].

Recommendation

There has been inordinate delay at every stage of the implementation of the Scheme. After the announcement of the Scheme in 1951 an Expert Committee to work out the detailed plans was constituted only in 1955. The recommendations of the Expert Committee made in 1955 regarding the organisation set up for the implementation of the Scheme were given effect to in 1958 i.e., after

a lapse of further 3 years. Although, according to the Expert Committee, all drafts of the Gazetteer must have been finalised before the end of the fourth year and got printed within one year thereafter, the work was taken up in a piecemeal fashion. Thus the four volumes of the Gazetteers of India were taken up one after another and not simultaneously. Then, it was decided that the publication of all the Gazetteers should be postponed so as to be able to incorporate in them the results of the decennial census in March, 1961, the figures of which became available only in 1963-64. Even so, as late as December, 1964, the Ministry expected to complete the entire project by 1966-67. This expectation was also not realised.

[Serial No. 2 (para 1.87) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

Government has taken note of the observations of the Committee. Every possible effect will be made in future to avoid such delays.

The work on all the four Volumes was taken up as soon as the list of contributors for each Volume was finalised by the Advisory Board for the Revision of the Gazetteers, presided over by the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs i.e., Volume I in September, 1959, Volume II in April, 1961, Volume III in June, 1963 and Volume IV in January, 1964. The Gazetteers Unit approached the contributors and assigned the task to them as soon as they were appointed. However, as the contributors to all these Volumes were most eminent scholars, they took a long time in sending their write-ups in spite of our best efforts. A few examples will suffice. In case of Volume II, Chapter VIII—'Government and Economic Life'—was allotted to a scholar in 1961, reallocated to another historian in 1966, had to be reallocated to another historian in 1967, finally allotted to another historian who completed it in November, 1968. Chapter X 'Arts and Architecture' originally allotted to a scholar in 1961 reallocated to another scholar in 1961 completed by him only in August, 1967. Concluding Chapter allotted to a certain scholar in May, 1963 was completed by him in October, 1968. Similarly, in case of Volume III—Chapter II Survey of Natural Resources—originally allotted to a scholar in 1963 and declined by him in 1966, reallocated to another scholar, received from him after revision in 1972. Chapter IV 'Human Resources and their Development' originally allotted to a certain scholar in 1963, refused by him in 1967, allotted to another scholar in 1967, completed by his collaborator in 1972. Chapter XIV—External Resources allotted to a scholar in 1963, received from him after revision by the middle of 1971—Chapter XVIII originally allotted to a scholar in 1963, refused by

him in 1967 and allotted to an eminent economist in 1967, received after his death in 1972. In case of Volume IV some of the Chapters viz., 'Administration (Centre) 'Medical and Public Health Service, had to be reallocated in the last meeting of the Advisory Committee held on November 19, 1972, as the original contributors did not send their articles in spite of reported reminders and even personal meetings.

Volume I of the Gazetteer of India was published in 1965. Some of its Chapters were brought out separately in the form of booklets such as 'Languages', 'Social Structure', 'People', etc., which are now running into second and third editions. Press copy of Volume II was made ready as soon as we were able to get the last writeup from the contributors (December, 1968) was received and the volume sent to the press in February, 1969. The Government Press to which this was allotted, returned it about 1½ years in August, 1970. The P.A.C. has appreciated our view point in this regard and has held the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting responsible for the delay in the printing of this volume. The printing of this Volume was subsequently allotted to a private press after getting the necessary clearance from the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. This Volume has since been published.

Volume III 'Economic Structure and Activities' has been sent to a private press to expedite its publication after getting the necessary clearance from the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. Its proofs are being received and is likely to be published shortly.

Volume IV 'Administration and Public Welfare' will be sent to the press in 1974.

As regards the delay in the completion of the District Gazetteers, we have already explained the position in our reply to the observations of the Committee at 1.92. However, it may be further added that in view of all these difficulties, the State Editors of almost all the States at the very first meeting convened by the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs at Delhi on June 7, 1958, categorically stated that it would require at least 8—13 years to complete the scheme. It may be added that the 2 largest States viz., Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, are comprised of 97 districts. Besides other factors which have delayed the completion of the work in these States, the main reason is that one State Editor is not able to prepare the drafts of more than 3 districts per year. It was, therefore, suggested to the State Governments as early as 1964 that they should appoint 2 or 3 State Editors along with the necessary staff completely independent of each other to prepare the drafts

of the District Gazetteers. The State Governments, however, did not agree to our proposal at that time. The matter was again taken up with the State Governments in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and it is encouraging to note that they have agreed to the proposal which will expedite the completion of the scheme in these States. Steps have also been taken to expedite the completion of the work in other States and Union Territories and letters have been addressed to the Chief Secretaries to take all possible steps to complete the work within the next 2-3 years.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA/Ed.(Gaz.)/73 dated 5-12-1973].

Recommendation

Volume I of the Gazetteer of India was published in 1965. The press copy of the Volume II of the Gazetteer of India was made ready and sent to the press only in February, 1969. The manuscript sent to the press was returned after about 1½ years in August, 1970, as the Nasik press could not undertake this work. The job was, thereafter, allotted to a private press. The reasons adduced for the delay in the printing of Volume II at the Nasik Press namely shortage of special type of paper and the non-availability of certain diacritical marks are not at all convincing to the Committee. From the correspondence exchanged between the Central Gazetteers Unit and the Publications Division the need for sending it to a press where special diacritical marks were available was pointed out by the Central Gazetteer Unit. The letter issued in April, 1970 by the Publications Division indicates that the special diacritical marks were not available either in Government Press at Nasik or at Fari-dabad. It would thus appear that the work relating to printing of Volume II was accepted by the Publications Division without making sure that necessary arrangements were available at the press.

[Serial No. 3 (Para 1.88) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

The printing of this volume was subsequently allotted to a private press after getting the necessary clearance from the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. This volume has since been published.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA/Ed.(Gaz.)/73 dated 5-12-1973].

Recommendation

The Committee note that Volumes II and III of the Gazetteer of India are expected to be published shortly and Volume IV would be sent to the press early next year (1974). The Committee trust that there will be no further delay in this regard.

[Serial No. 4 (Para 1.89) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

Volume II 'History and Culture' has already been published. Volume III 'Economic Structure and Activities' is in the press, its proofs are being received and will be published shortly. Volume IV 'Administration and Public Welfare' will be sent to the press in 1974.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA/Ed.(Gaz.)/73 dated 5-12-1973].

Recommendation

Such inordinate delay in bringing out the Gazetteer of India admits of no justification whatsoever. It is unfortunate that the publication of all the four volumes of the Gazetteer has not been synchronised. The Committee feel that it would have served the purpose better if they had been brought out almost simultaneously. In this connection it is pertinent to note that all the 9 volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer of India were published in the same year viz. 1881 and the new and revised edition in 26 volumes was published in the course of two years 1907—09.

[Serial No. 5 (Para 1.90) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

There is no doubt that there has been delay in the implementation and the completion of the scheme but it was due to the factors which were beyond our control. The work on all the four volumes was taken up as soon as the list of contributors for each volume was finalised by the Advisory Board for the Revision of the Gazetteers, presided over by the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs i.e. Volume I in September, 1959, Volume II in April, 1961, Volume III in June, 1963 and Volume IV in January, 1964. The Gazetteer Unit approached the contributors and assigned the task to them as soon as they were appointed. However as the contributors to all these volumes were most eminent scholars, they

took long time in sending their write-ups in spite of our best efforts. Few examples will suffice. In case of volume II Chapters VIII—'Government and Economic Life' was allotted to a scholar in 1961, reallotted to another historian in 1966, had to be re-allotted to another scholar in 1967, finally allotted to another historian who completed it in November, 1968. Chapter X 'Arts and Architecture' originally allotted to a scholar in 1961, reallotted to another scholar in 1961 completed by him only in August, 1967. Concluding Chapter allotted to a certain scholar in May, 1963 was completed by him in October, 1968. Similarly in case of Volume III—Chapter II Survey of Natural Resources originally allotted to a certain scholar in 1963, declined by him in 1966, reallotted to another scholar, received from him after revision in 1972. Chapter IV 'Human Resources and their Development' originally allotted to a certain scholar in 1963, refused by him in 1967, allotted to another scholar in 1967, completed by his collaborator in 1972. Chapter XIV—External Resources allotted to a scholar in 1963, received from him after revision by the middle of 1971—Chapter XVIII originally allotted to a scholar in 1963, refused by him in 1967 and allotted to an eminent economist in 1967, received after his death in 1972. In case of Volume IV some of the Chapters viz., 'Administration (Centre)' 'Medical and Public Health Service' had to be reallotted in the last meeting of the Advisory Committee held on November 19, 1972, as the original contributors did not send their articles in spite of repeated reminders and even personal meetings.

Volume I of the Gazetteer of India was published in 1965. Some of its chapters were brought out separately in the form of booklets such as 'Languages', 'Social Structure', 'People', etc. which are now running into second and third editions. Press copy of Volume II was made ready as soon as we were able to get the last write-up from the contributors (December, 1968) and the volume sent to the press in February, 1969. The Government Press, to which this was allotted returned it after about 1½ years in August, 1970. The P.A.C. has appreciated our view point in this regard and has held the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting responsible for the delay in the printing of this volume. The printing of this volume was subsequently allotted to a private press after getting the necessary clearance from the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. This volume has since been published.

Volume III 'Economic Structure and Activities' has been sent to a private press to expedite its publication after getting the necessary clearance from the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. Its proofs are being received and is likely to be published shortly.

Volume IV 'Administration and Public Welfare, will be sent to the press in 1974.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA/Ed.(Gaz.)/73 dated 5-12-1973].

Recommendation

The expenditure of approximately Rs. 11.64 lakhs incurred on India Gazetteer so far includes only an amount of Rs. 0.43 lakh paid as honorarium to the contributors. In view of the fact that the Gazetteer is in the nature of collection of article by eminent persons, there is no justification for engaging a Literary Editor, in addition to the General Editor for editing the articles. The expenditure on the Central Gazetteer Unit should, therefore, have been far less. The delay in bringing out the Gazetteer has also pushed up the expenditure.

[Serial No. 6 (Para 1.91) of Appendix III of 86th Report].

Action Taken

We appreciate the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in this regard. However, as regards the appointment of Literary Editor, it may be mentioned that the decision in the matter was taken by the then Chairman of the Advisory Board. The main function of the literary editor (Reader) was to improve the literary standard of the articles, wherever necessary. As the Gazetteers happen to be prestigious publications which are in great demand not only in India but also abroad, it was thought desirable that high standard may be maintained not only in the contents but also in the language. This aspect was also explained to the Committee by the Joint Secretary who stated that this practice prevails all over the world, therefore, a literary editor is absolutely essential for a work of this nature. However, if the Public Accounts Committee still feels that it is not essential to have a Literary Editor, the Government would not appoint the Literary Editor for the 4th which is the last Volume in the series.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA/Ed.(Gaz.)/73 dated 5-12-1973].

Recommendation

As regards District Gazetteers, it is disturbing to learn that work on 94 Gazetteers has not yet been taken up. 124 Gazetteers are stated to be in different stages of preparation. An idea of the expenditure on these Gazetteers can be had from the fact that in 1958 the

cost of one District Gazetteer was estimated to be Rs 12,000, 40 per cent of which was to be met by the Central Government. At present the Central Government meet the entire expenditure subject to a ceiling of Rs. 60,000. Grants paid up to 1969-70 for 134 District Gazetteers aggregated to Rs. 20.97 lakhs and the anticipated liability of the Central Government for the remaining 205 District Gazetteers calculated on the basis of rates effective from 1969-70 was estimated to be Rs. 121.80 lakhs. It is obvious that any further delay in the preparation of the District Gazetteers will almost certainly push up the total expenditure still further. Now that the entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government, the Committee consider that it should be their responsibility to see that the work is completed within at most the next two years.

[Sl. No. 7 (para 1.92) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

As already mentioned, the work on only 87 District Gazetteers remains to be taken up. However, efforts are being made to expedite the completion of the scheme. It may be added that the two largest States viz., Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are comprised of 97 Districts. Besides other factors which have delayed the completion of the work in these States, the main reason is that one State Editor is not able to prepare the drafts of more than 3 districts per year. It was, therefore, suggested to the State Governments as early as 1964 that they should appoint 2 or 3 State Editors along with the necessary staff completely independent of each other to prepare the drafts of the district gazetteers. The State Governments, however, did not agree to our proposal at that time. The matter was again taken up with the State Governments in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and it is encouraging to note that they have agreed to the proposal which will expedite the completion of the work in other States and Union Territories and letters have been addressed to the Chief Secretaries to take all possible steps to complete the work within the next 2-3 years.

Regarding delay in the implementation of the scheme in the various states and union territories, it will be appreciated that:—

- (i) The revision of the District Gazetteers was the concern of the State Governments from the very beginning and the Centre's role was confined only to giving the necessary guidance, scrutinising the drafts of the Gazetteers. Even now the Centre meets only a part of expenditure. The ceiling for compilation for each draft is fixed at Rs. 44,000 and for printing Rs. 16,000. The implementation of the

scheme, appointment of Editors and other staff was the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories. Centre made all possible efforts but some of the States such as Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands did not take up the work for quite a long time. For example, it was after a personal meeting of the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs with the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir that a State Editor was appointed in June 1970.

- (ii) The scope of the Gazetteers has completely changed since the old gazetteers were written. The work of collecting the necessary material and data for the gazetteers involved both time and labour. The narrative has to be factual, impartial and authoritative. It is, therefore, a work requiring close investigation and painstaking research.
- (iii) The work meant complete re-writing of the gazetteers and not mere revision of the old ones as was originally envisaged.
- (iv) Another important factor was that many new districts have constituted and this has increased the difficulties of the State Editors as there were no old Gazetteers available to serve as the basis. Naturally, it would take more than the normal time.
- (v) The work was further delayed due to the decision of the Central Advisory Board presided over by the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs that the publication of the gazetteers should be deferred in order to incorporate the results of decennial census in March, 1961. Its figures were available only in March, 1963-64.
- (vi) Frequent transfers of Editors and non appointment of full time Editors in some of the States such as Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Pondicherry. Most of the Editors for example in U.P., held the post for not more than 6 months.
- (vii) Time taken in getting the clearance of the drafts of the Gazetteers relating to the border districts from the Ministries of Home Affairs, External Affairs and the Surveyor General of India.

- (viii) Suspension of work twice in Uttar Pradesh, the largest State with 54 districts on grounds of economy. First during the Sino-India War in 1962 for 14 months and again during Indo-Pak Conflict in 1965 for 11 months.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department D. O. No. PA/Ed. (Gaz)/73 dated 5-12-1973].

Recommendation

Even though all the Union Territories have their own units engaged on the work relating to the Gazetteers, no appreciable progress has been achieved. It appears that in most cases the work has not yet been taken up at all. The revision of the gazetteers for the Union Territory of Delhi affords a typical instance of lack of planning in the execution of the work. The question of revision of the Gazetteer was first taken up in 1958 and upto 1968 'no less than 12 Editors changed hands before a whole-time editor was appointed'. Further, out of the 17 chapters proposed to be included in the Gazetteers only two chapters have so far been published. The only in schools (Higher Secondary) but also in Colleges."

[Sl. No. 13 (Para 1.144 of Appendix III to 26th Report)].

Action Taken

Regarding the work in Union Territories, it may be mentioned that the implementation of the scheme was done through the Ministry of Home Affairs who are directly concerned with the administration of the Union Territories. As they were not able to make much headway inspite of our repeated requests to them they have ultimately agreed to transfer the work of the scheme to us. The work has now been taken up in all the Union Territories after considerable efforts and persuasion. The Gazetteer of erstwhile Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura have already been completed. The Gazetteer of Tripura has been sent to the press. The Gazetteer of Delhi has also been completed and has been sent to the press. The draft of Mizoram has been completed while the drafts of the other Union Territories are under preparation and are likely to be completed by the next year. A meeting of the State Editors of all the Union Territories was convened at Delhi in pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and they were requested to expedite the work.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture) D.O. No. PA/Ed.(Gaz.)/73 dated 5-12-1973.]

Recommendation

"The Committee further feel that unless enough employment opportunities are available for the persons turned out of this College it will be difficult to sustain even the present level of admission. Be-

cause of this, as pointed out by an Evaluation Committee (1964), brought students do not enter the College. The Ministry should study the question and take steps to ensure that physical education as a career is made attractive".

[Sl. No. 13 (Para. 1.144) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

The availability of employment opportunities to the physical education personnel is directly related to:—

- (i) giving physical education and sports programme an integral place in the educational structure of the country; and
- (ii) development of a well-coordinated programme of sports and games and physical education for the students as well as non-student Youth.

2. The Task Force on Youth, Physical Education, Games and Sports set up by the Planning Commission (under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth) for formulating proposals for development of these programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan and against the perspective of the over-all development envisaged by the year 1968-69 has prepared two sets of development plans:—

- (i) a short-term Plan with an eye on showing a better performance in the next Olympics to be held in 1976; and
- (ii) a long-term Plan for the promotion of physical education and sports in the country.

A copy each of these proposals is placed at Appendix 'IV'.

3. Special attention is invited to the following recommendation of the Task Force:—

"For ultimate progress in sports, a broad base of mass participation is necessary. For this, Physical Education should be made a compulsory subject in all schools through-out the country up-to the Middle or High School level, after which it should be available as an elective subject not only in schools (Higher Secondary) but also in Colleges."

4. With the implementation of this recommendation, which is expected to be taken up during the Fifth Plan, it is felt that vast avenues of employment will open up for the physical education personnel including inter-alia the persons turned out of this College. With Physical Education as an integral part of the educational structure, the status of the physical education personnel will also be improved and they would be treated at par with their counterparts dealing with other academic subjects, in matters of employment, promotion opportunities, status, pay scale, etc. This in itself will make Physical Education a more attractive career.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)

Letter No. G.25015|1|73|YSI(3) dated 22-11-1973].

APPENDIX 'IV'

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON YOUTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORTS AND GAMES FOR THE 5TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

PART-II

Physical Education, Games and Sports:

14.0. The Task Force has prepared two plans for the development of games, sports and physical education under the following heads:

- (i) a short term plan with an eye on showing a better performance in the next Olympics to be held in 1976. This short-term plan would also take into account the needs for training for the next Asian Games, 1974 and the next Commonwealth Games, January, 1974.
- (ii) a long-term plan for the promotion of physical education and sports in the country.

14.1. The Task Force has noted with deep concern that every four years, our nation was put to a severe test at the Olympic Games and there was a good deal of heart searching and analysis of our failures immediately after the games. The Task Force felt that this was not enough and a systematic, well-planned effort was called for to enable us to get our due share of the wins at the Olympics.

14.2. For winning in world tournaments, training of the whole man was necessary because Olympic events were won by a superb combination of physical fitness, dexterity in skills, mental alertness, strong will power and supreme concentration. The training of our Olympic hopefuls had, therefore, to be very comprehensive. Moreover, we could not hope to produce world beaters by training extending over a month or so before the tournaments. The training had to be according to a well laid out plan and should be on a continuing basis. We needed short range as well as long range plans for the production of sportsmen of international stature.

14.3. The Task Force was of the firm opinion that the only way to achieve results in the next Olympics was to collect the Olympic hopefuls in a particular game or sport at one place and to give them

intensive whole man's training for the three years or so that were still available to us.

14.4. In this connection, a good deal of time was devoted to discussing the various operational steps as also the organisational needs.

14.5. It was felt that it was no use spreading our limited resources thinly over a large area. Instead, it would be better to concentrate on games and sports in which we had developed reasonably good traditions and acquired adequate proficiency. The Task Force recommended that the following games might be put in priorities A and B for the purpose of training and with a view to winning medals in the Olympics:

PRIORITY 'A'

A-1	{ Hockey Wrestling
A-2	{ Boxing Athletics Shooting *

PRIORITY 'B'

Gymnastics
Swimming
Volley Ball
Foot Ball
Weight Lifting

*Only if facilities for ranges and ammunition which involved foreign exchange were made available.

14.7. The Task Force discussed the strategy for the selection of building sportsmen. The Task Force was conscious of the general feeling of discontent in our country with the selection of sporting teams to various international events. Quite often there was unseemly controversies about these selections. A good deal of thought should, therefore, be given to the appointment of selection committees in each game for the purposes of putting the players through a period of intensive training. It was decided that in each game a National Talent Hunting Committee might be formed. This Committee could have representatives of the following:

- (i) All India Council of Sports.
- (ii) National Institute of Sports.
- (iii) National Sports Federation of that Game.
- (iv) Representative of the Ministry of Education.

(v) Sports Journalists.

(vi) Any other distinguished person.

14.6. From the next Asian Games, besides the above, there was need to concentrate on the following games:—

(1) Basket-ball;

(2) Water Polo;

(3) Yachting.

14.8. The Task Force also discussed the likely age-groups from which the Olympic hopes should be chosen. Although there was inclination in favour of the age-group 16—20 for the next Olympics it was decided to leave this matter to the National Talent Hunting Committee in each game.

14.9. It was strongly recommended that the sportsmen should be selected as early as possible. This work should be done expeditiously because we were racing against time, particularly, in view of the fact that many other budding nations had already made their selections and had started their training programmes.

15.0. The Task Force also felt that there should be about five regional training centres in this country where the budding Olympic hopes could be collected and given training. These centres should be chosen very carefully and their choice should be determined primarily by the availability of talent in that region and the facilities for training in that centre. Sports talent generally come from educational institutions; departments like services, police, railways and autonomous and private concerns like Air India, Tata's etc. It was strongly felt that all the players, selected for a particular game, should be made to live together, mess together and practice together under expert supervision and coaching. In order to overcome any problems in this regard, the following suggestions were made:—

- (i) All students chosen for the National Centre would be found places in the educational institutions in that particular centre. All employees would be either on deputation or attached to the training centre or would be posted in their own departmental offices located in that centre. For students, the institutions on whose rolls they would be placed, should be charged with the special responsibility of looking after their instructional needs by providing

them with special coaching and additional guidance in studies.

- (ii) For employees, the period of attachment to the training centre should be regarded as part of their regular service and they should not suffer in any way in their future prospects or promotions.
- (ii) The training centre should have adequate accommodation for all the trainees and should have appropriate messing and other arrangements so that the minimum creature comforts were made available to all the trainees.
- (iii) The training centre should have adequate accommodation for all the trainees and should have appropriate messing and other arrangements so that the minimum creature comforts were made available to all the trainees.
- (iv) Each training centre should be put in-charge of a seasoned sportsman and administrator who could exercise proper supervision and control over disciplinary matters. He should be assisted by a team of high-grade coaches who had preferably been themselves performers of first level in the past.
- (v) Each centre should be provided with sufficient transport facilities which should include a bus which should take the students to various institutions and workers to their offices between the training schedules. This transport could also be utilised at the time of various competitions.
- (vi) Each training centre should have the latest and most modern equipment and should have all facilities so that our budding sportsmen practised and performed under conditions and with equipment to which they would be exposed at the Olympics meets.
- (vii) Each training centre should also have, besides, a Director and Coaches, facilities of audio-visual equipment, a sports doctor, a dietician and a masseur. Every sportsman should get the diet prescribed by the dietician and all other facilities recommended by the experts. All this should be free of any cost to the participants who, in addition, should also get some suitable out-of-pocket allowance. Students should not be called upon to pay any educational expenses.
- (viii) Selected sportsmen should be exposed to standard competitions besides their training. For this purpose, they would have to be taken to various parts of the country.

and even abroad. It was only by constant practice and facing high challenges of the games that the competence for winning Olympic medals could be developed. In this connection, it was proposed that bilateral competitions with other countries should be encouraged through special arrangements but the countries chosen should be such as to secure maximum training advantage to our sportsmen.

- (ix) A progress chart in each game should be devised and should be maintained in respect of each sportsman. His progress should be scientifically reviewed and anyone showing sign of slagnation should be replaced by others who show greater promise during national meets.
- (x) Coaches appointed to the centres should be given all facilities to keep their knowledge up to date and encouraged to utilise international facilities for getting themselves updated. These coaches should be given a salary which should be commensurate with their status and with the responsibility with which they were charged.
- (xi) Budding Olympic hopes were proposed to be put through a very high and rigorous training under very close supervision. In order that this training should be attractive, sportsmen should be assured of a secured future and given adequate incentives to do their hard work cheerfully. It was recommended that they should be assured of suitable jobs on the basis of their sports performance. In particular, anyone who won a medal at the Olympics should be assured a suitable career of a post equivalent to a **Gazetted Class I Officer**. A similar medalist in the Asian and Commonwealth Games should be suitably recognised by offering him a job carrying a status equivalent to a **Gazetted Officer** in the Government.
- (xii) While there should be no reluctance to provide reasonably priced items of equipment to each training centre, there might be some items which were very expensive like Tartan track. Even these expensive items should initially be provided to two centres, one in the North and other in the South.

16.0. After discussing all these points, the Task Force came to the conclusion that the programme was of such an urgent nature that if we meant business, we must ensure a steadily mounting momentum to it right from the very start. The various operational steps which had been outlined above would involve the formation of the National Talent Hunting Committee, which was the base:

of selection of sportsmen in each game, identification of training centres and provision of residential accommodation and negotiate with many other departments for making it possible to have their sportsmen at the centres and sundry other organisational and administrative issues. In this connection, scientific tests developed at the colleges of physical education like the Y.M.C.A.; College of Physical Education, Madras, may be made full use of in determining the suitability of sportsmen for a particular game/event. Such tests would prove extremely valuable in locating talent in games and sports.

16.1. The Task Force was strongly of the view that the country could not afford to lose any more time. It was therefore, recommended that for sorting out all these issues and for giving the necessary push to the whole project, a high level cell should be created in the Planning Commission which would work in close association with the Minister of State for Planning whose initial address to the Task Force was the source of the Task Force's inspiration. This high-powered cell should be set up immediately, and it should immediately set out to put on the ground the various steps outlined above. If we could succeed in starting the programme and allowing no obstacles to stand in the way, we would have taken the first step towards our goal.

17.0. The Task Force also discussed at length the probable strength of players to be selected in each game. The final decision, of course, would be that of the National Talent Hunting Committee but the following suggested number might be found helpful:

Hockey.	. . . . .	50
Wrestling	. . . . .	40
Boxing	. . . . .	20—24
Athletics	. . . . .	150
Shooting	. . . . .	20
Gymnastics	. . . . .	50
Swimming	. . . . .	50
Football	. . . . .	50
Weight-lifting	. . . . .	30
Basketball	. . . . .	50

(of course, these numbers include both men and women of adequate calibre).

18.0. In order to allay any doubts or fears, it should be mentioned here that all the sportsmen covered in a training centre and hailing from various departments and institutions would be members of the training centre for the purpose of training only. For participation in national meets, they would revert for the duration of the meets to their parent departments and would participate on their behalf.

19.0. The Task Force emphasised, even at the cost of appearing to repeat, that the whole man's training was most essential and it should be spread over many years and all the budding sportsmen in a particular game should live together, mess together and be trained together. It was only when a united spirit and collective will was forged by this common residence and training that the sportsmen would go out to the Olympic competitions resolved to win. The players had to be imbued with national pride and with an indomitable will to win.

20.0. The Task Force, while recommending these steps for immediate implementation, was also conscious of the fact that for any sustained effort in this regard a long term programme of promotion of physical education, games and sports was very essential for which recommendations are made in the second section.

SECTION II

LONG TERM PROGRAMME OF PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES AND SPORTS

21.0. The Task Force recommended that the Government of India adopt a National Policy Resolution for the promotion of games and sports. The essential features of this policy, among others, should be as follows:—

- (i) For ultimate progress in sports, a broad base of mass participation is necessary. For this, physical education should be made a compulsory subject in all schools throughout the country, up to the middle or high school level, after which it should be available as an elective subject not only in schools (Higher Secondary) but also in colleges.
- (ii) Special efforts be made to discover sports talent by instituting competitions age-group-wise. The age-groups suggested broadly were under 11 years, under 14 years and under 16 years.
- (iii) For students discovered as specially talented in sports and games, the Government of India had already agreed

to start five sports schools in the country. This was not adequate. We should have at least one sports school in each State as a long term goal.

- (iv) The programme of production of high grade coaches in the National Institute of Sports should continue to be strengthened as the needs expand. Efforts should be made to improve the standards through bilateral arrangements with foreign institutions of high standards.
- (v) All countries which had made good progress in sports had done so by systematic research and use of science in the service of sports. A small centre of sports medicine had been started in the National Institute of Sports, Patiala but this centre had to be suitably developed. Its scope should extend so as to cover bio-mechanics, etc.

21.1. In discussing short-term programme the Task Force concerned itself only with the items of competition in the Olympics. But there were other games which were not Olympic items but in which we had attained high standards in the International field, like Cricket, Tennis, Billiards, etc. Games like Badminton, Kabadi, Kho Kho, etc. also need to be suitably encouraged.

Playground and Playing Fields

21.2. One of the most glaring deficiencies is the lack of sports grounds and playground facilities in schools and Colleges. It was essential that schools had adequate playgrounds so that physical education and sports training could be carried out.

In towns where the cost of land was high, it was not economically feasible for each school or even college to have its own sports ground or playfields. Here it was proposed that in each sector of the town, the Corporation or Municipality maintained playgrounds for use of schools and colleges in the vicinity and if necessary, made a small charge for their maintenance.

It should also be ensured that in future town planning, adequate areas in the green belt zone were reserved for playgrounds.

Nutrition

21.3. One of the main reasons for our poor showing in sports, especially in the field events, was one from physique. If this was to be improved then we must pay much greater attention to the nutrition of our children so that we could have healthy, vigorous and physically tough youth from which to select our sportsmen.

21.4. The attention of the Task Force was also drawn to the report of the Planning Sub-committee for the Development of Games and Sports in the Fifth Five Year Plan appointed by the All India Council of Sports. The Task Force appreciated their effort and recommended that in long term planning of development of sports, this Report should be given due consideration.

21.5. The Task Force would like to lay special emphasis on the need for promoting sports among women, because of its wide-spread beneficial effects. In any scheme of promotion of sports, therefore, girls should be given a very special place and importance.

23.0. The other schemes for the development of games, sports and physical education are listed below:—

(a) *Grants to National Sports Federations.*

23.1. There are 30 National Sports Federations in the country recognised by the All India Council of Sports and assisted by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Barring a few of them, most of these Federations were weak financially and needed continued financial support from Government. These Federations functioned within the framework of the corresponding international bodies and the International Olympic Committee and enjoyed complete autonomy in their day to day functioning. These Federations had an important role to play for the development of sports at the national level amongst non-student youth. It was unfortunate that some of the Federations had become the preserve of certain vested interests and this had affected the functioning and selections of teams. It was necessary that suitable rules were strictly enforced, prohibiting a person from holding office as President/Secretary/Treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

23.2. The Task Force recommended that the assistance available to them at present for holding of coaching camps, meeting expenses on participation in international sports events, purchase of equipment and payment of salaries to their Assistant Secretaries to ensure proper functioning of their offices should be continued during the Fifth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs was suggested for the purpose.

(b) *Grants to State Sports Councils*

23.3. The State Sports Councils had been set up in all States and Union Territories. Their main function was to develop sports in the States and to act as coordinating agencies for the various sports associations functioning within the State. They had to assess and

partially finance the requirements for stadia, play fields within the States and to provide coaching facilities. These Councils were also charged with the responsibility of improving facilities for sports in the rural areas. The existing scheme provided for assistance by the Centre on a matching basis for the construction of stadia, swimming pools, flood-lighting of stadia, purchase of sports equipment, holding of coaching camps and establishment of rural sports centres. Because of financial constraints to raise their matching share, most of these Councils had not been able to fully utilise the Central assistance available. The Task Force recommended that the quantum of Central assistance should be raised from the existing 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the expenditure on various projects within the framework of the Central Scheme. A total provision of Rs. 100 lakhs was suggested during the Fifth Plan period.

(c) *National Sports Complex, New Delhi*

24.0. Many advanced countries had developed a Sports Complex at their capitals for holding international sports events. Some of the more sports-conscious countries like the German Democratic Republic had such complexes even in smaller towns. In Asia, cities like Tokyo, Jakarta, Bangkok, Peking, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Tehran and Phnompenh had sports complexes of international standards in which important sports events were held. India, which was the second largest country in Asia, was sadly lacking in these facilities and because of this had to decline, in the past, offers to hold international events like the Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games. Individual Asian Championships in various games were also offered to India but for these reasons, we could not avail of any such offer. To begin with, it was essential to develop a sports complex of international standard so that we might be able to stage at least events like the Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games.

24.1. Recognising the necessity for such a National Sports Complex in India, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs was made in the IV Plan but for various reasons, the project could not be started. It had been emphasised that we should bid for the Asian Games in 1978 and if the Games were allotted to India, the proposed Sports Complex had to be taken up urgently and completed before the Games take place. In the first phase, the following works would be taken in hand:—

- (1) Development of the area including earth filling;

- (2) Construction of a covered stadia with a capacity of 10,000;
- (3) Construction of a covered swimming pool with a capacity of 5,000 (This may be located at Calcutta where aquatic sports have a high standard and popularity);
- (4) Construction of a Cycle track;
- (5) Construction of parking areas, internal roads, lawns, etc.
- (6) Construction of a lake for boating and yachting; and
- (7) Renovation of the existing National Stadium.

These works according to preliminary estimates were likely to cost about Rs. 3 crores. In the Fifth Plan, a provision of Rs. 2 crores was recommended by the Task Force.

(d) *Sports Talent Search Scholarships*

25.0. To discover and nurture talented young sportsmen in the age-group of 14—19 years, the existing scheme provided for 200 scholarships of Rs. 50/- p.m., each tenable for two years to those youngsters who had distinguished themselves at National level competitions in different games; and 400 scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- p.m. each to those who had similarly distinguished themselves at State level competitions.

25.1. Considering the large number of student population in schools and the increased recognition of the need to impart adequate coaching to the young champions of the future, the Task Force recommended to double the existing number of scholarships of the value of Rs. 50/- from 200 to 400. Similarly, scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- should be increased from 400 to 800 each year. The proposed increase was fully justified by the growing popularity of the scheme. A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been recommended for the Fifth Plan.

(e) *National Sports Organisation*

26.0. This scheme, included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the first time, aimed at providing facilities for development of sports amongst students in the universities and colleges. Assistance was given under this scheme for:—

- (i) development of physical facilities in universities;
- (ii) provision of qualified coaches;
- (iii) organising coaching camps; and

(iv) award of sports talent scholarships.

Assistance was provided broadly for construction of gymnasia, swimming pools, play grounds, subsidising the salaries of qualified coaches employed by the universities. The expenditure on holding of coaching camps and award of sports scholarships were financed on a 100 per cent basis. The Task Force has proposed to continue this scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan because very few universities and colleges till today had the requisite facilities for the proper development of sports. Universities were the main nurseries of sports talent and most of our players in the National team were the products of the Universities.

26.1. An allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs was proposed by the Task Force for this Scheme. This amount might be provided under the U.G.C. Plan.

(f) *National Institute of Sports*

27.0. The Institute was established in 1961 with the object of producing coaches of high calibre in different sports and games. The Institute had so far turned out about 2000 coaches. The Institute during the last 10 years of its existence had acquired a high reputation and has, of late, started attracting trainees from Afro-Asian countries. The Institute was housed in Old Moti Bagh Palace, Patiala which was a 50 years old structure and needed considerable alterations as well as augmentation of existing residential and other facilities. The National Institute of Sports Patiala has been saked to prepare a master plan for integrated development of the campus. Broadly the urgent requirement of the Institute was in the following fields:—

- (i) Construction of a Hostel each for the men and women;
- (ii) Construction of staff quarters;
- (iii) Construction of a Library and Lecture Hall;
- (iv) Construction of Administrative Block;
- (v) Construction of Shooting Ranges;
- (vi) Construction of Cycle Track;
- (vii) Construction of Water Reservoir; and
- (viii) Construction of garages and store.

27.1. Further, it was felt that the requirement of coaches for the Regional coaching centres, as well as universities and schools had

exceeded the present output by the National Institute of Sports which needed to be appreciably augmented. The Task Force recommends Rs. 60 lakhs for the new structures as well as training of qualified coaches during the Fifth Plan.

(g) *Rural Sports Competitions*

28.0. The rural population of India had experienced neglect in the field of games and sports; and yet the rural areas have the highest potential for sports talent. It was only during the Fourth Plan that some nominal grants were allowed for establishment of rural sports centres. Those centres would become active if they held regular sports competitions and annual tournaments starting from the Block level to the National level. At the National level, two rural sports tournaments had already been held in 1971 and 1972 and the response by the rural youth and their performance was most heartening. During the Silver Jubilee Year of Independence rural sports tournaments were proposed to be held at Block level, District level and State level culminating in the Third All India Rural Sports Tournament. The Task Force has suggested that this pattern should be followed in the Fifth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is suggested for the scheme.

(h) *Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior*

29.0. Physical Education has been recognised as an integral part of the National Plan to promote better standards of fitness and efficiency which was an essential pre-requisite for excellence in sports and games. With a view to developing Physical Education and Sports in an integrated manner, the Government of India has established the Laxmibai National College for Physical Education at Gwalior on the recommendations of the erstwhile Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation. There was a total Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 20 lakhs, of which Rs. 7.2 lakhs had been expended till 1971-72. A large chunk of the Plan outlay for construction activities had not yet been spent. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is suggested by the Task Force for the Laxmibai College of Physical Education during the Fifth Plan.

(i) *Promotion of Yoga*

30.0. For promotion of Yoga, a provision of Rs. 6.15 lakhs was made in the Fourth Plan of which Rs. 4.5 lakhs had already been expended till 1971-72. With this Plan provision, the demands of the only two institutions for Yoga (which have been helped all along) could hardly be met. A large number of Yoga Institutions

recognised by the States were clamouring for assistance. Enquiries from foreign countries for sending acknowledged teachers of Yoga and for establishment of Yoga centres abroad were being received by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. This would necessitate the setting up or adopting one existing Yoga centre as the National Institute of Yoga. Assistance would also have to be given for basic research in Yoga, and for Yoga Teacher Training by the institutions recognised by the States. To cover all these, the Task Force has suggested that the Fifth Plan provision for the promotion of Yoga should be Rs. 10 lakhs.

(j) *National Physical Efficiency Drive*

31.0. The Scheme is falling short of targets. The Task Force felt that the expenditure on this scheme might be kept at the level reached at the end of the Fourth Plan. The position might be reviewed after 2-3 years of its operation in the Fifth Plan. A special programme on the T.V. in the morning may be introduced for the benefit of viewers of various age-groups.

(k) *Bharatiyam*

32.0. The mass programme of physical education presented through the National and State Youth Rallies during the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Indian Independence made a good beginning in 1972 when about one lakh of youth participated at 29 centres in the country out of a possible number of ten lakhs of youth who were trained under this programme. It is proposed to cover more and more youth, both student and non-student, under this programme in each year of the Fifth Plan. A sound pattern of organisation and cooperation of schools (middle and secondary) in the country and a large number of physical education teachers would be needed for the success of this programme. The programme would promote health, efficiency and a sense of achievement and fulfilment. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores is recommended by the Task Force for the implementation of this programme in the Fifth Plan.

(l) *National Cadet Corps*

33.0. This organisation was set up in the year 1949, 'to stimulate the interest of the youth in the defence of the country'. This was open to boys and girls in schools and colleges within age limits 13 to 18½ for the Junior Division and below 26 years for the Senior Division. The National Cadet Corps was a youth organisation with a definite role, i.e., to make the youth of the country aware of the defence forces and the defence problem of the country, to give them

service training and to provide a trained and disciplined resource of manpower for use during emergency. The N.C.C. was designed to achieve the role envisaged for the Corps. The Corps is not meant to provide job training although it does give an opportunity to the students to compete for special vacancies in the officers cadres of the services. After the Emergency in 1962, some universities made N.C.C. compulsory for their under-graduates and its strength rose to 15 lakhs. It led to a certain amount of laxity in regard to eligibility for training. The Defence Ministry also found it difficult to depute adequate number of efficient officers for such a large Corps. At present, the strength has stabilised at six lakhs for the Senior Division and seven lakhs for the Junior Division. The N.C.C. organised annual social service camps of 15 days' duration mostly in rural areas where the cadets get an opportunity to serve their countrymen. The cadets participated in sanitation drives, literacy campaigns, etc. during their stay in the camps.

33.1. The Task Force has noted with satisfaction that the N.C.C. Cadets have done remarkable work at times of national emergency, natural calamities and the two wars of 1965 and 1971. It has, however, been felt that because of rapid expansion, it has suffered in cohesion and discipline. In view of heavy investment involved in the programme, it was suggested that its strength should be regulated to meet the requirements of the Armed Force. It should be utilised to prepare officer cadets for the Defence forces. The other functions of this organisation should be taken over by the National Service Scheme.

33.2. The Task Force has noted that the Ministry of Defence has appointed a Committee to advise on the future expansion of the National Cadet Corps (if any) and other related matters. Presuming that the programme of N.C.C. would be kept more or less on the lines in the Fourth Plan, no amount is provided either in the States or the Central sectors for this programme for the Fifth Plan.

Cost of the Programmes:

34.0. The Cost of the various schemes for the development of programmes for the Youth, Games, Sports and Physical Education has been estimated at Rs. 93.42 crores. In view of the fact, however, that according to available indication, the total outlay to be available for these activities is unlikely to exceed Rs. 50.00 crores, it is necessary to draw up a scheme of priorities so that the available resources could be put to the maximum use.

34.1. The Task Force had given considerable thought to the question of available resources not matching up to the financial requirements of the various schemes. It was, therefore, decided that while efforts should continue to be made to press for the availability of the requisite financial outlays in the Fifth Plan, a contingent Plan of operation in the likely even of the resources being inadequate for the purpose, might be kept in readiness, so that in the event of any reduction taking place, the most essential items need not be dropped. Accordingly, the Task Force has distributed the financial requirements of the various schemes in terms of the following priorities:

Priority I. Which is the basis minimum to meet the country's need and must be provided under any circumstances.

Priority II. If the resources position improves, the programmes may be taken up for implementation.

Priority III. Constitutes the original recommendations of the Task Force.

Recommendation

"The number of women students had come down steadily from 66 in 1967-68 to 37 in 1971-72. This is disappointing. The Committee suggest that an effort to improve their enrolment should be made by offering suitable concessions to them."

[Sl. No. 14 (Para 1.145) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Action taken

As per information received from the Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education, the admission of women candidates has since registered an appreciable increase during 1972-73 and 1973-74 as would be seen from the following figures:—

Year	Total strength of women candidates
1972-73	47
1973-74	67

Efforts would continue to be made to further improve this position.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) letter No. G-75015/1/73/YSI(3) dated 22-11-1973.]

Recommendation

"The *per capita* expenditure on training was Rs. 4,600/- during 1970-71 which came down to Rs. 4,212/- during 1971-72. The Committee consider this to be too high. The teacher-pupil ratio was 1:9.6 for the Degree Course and 1.3.2 for the Post Graduate Course. The position in this regard in the Physical Education Colleges at Patiala and Amravati should be studied. While the Committee trust that the position would improve to some extent with increased admissions in the coming years, they see no justification for employment of 84 Class IV servants in this institution. The percentage of Class IV staff to the total staff is 63.6 which can, by any standard, be described as excessively high. There should be a progressive reduction in their strength."

[Sl. No. 15 (Para 1.146) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action taken

(a) Comparative Cost of Training

As desired by the Public Accounts Committee, the position in the three Institutions viz. Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education at Gwalior, Government College of Physical Education, Patiala and the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal Physical Education College at Amravati has been studied. The study indicates that the three Institutions differ in several respects.

(i) Courses of Studies:

The Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education offers a Post-Graduate Degree Course (M.P.E.) in Physical Education of two years' duration after the Bachelor's Degree Course, or post-Graduate Diploma in Physical Education. The Patiala College offers only one year's course in Master's Degree. The Amravati College does not offer any post-Graduate Course.

The following table compares the student strength in three Colleges in different courses during the year 1970-71:—

	Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior	Amravati College	Government College of Physical Education, Patiala
Post-Graduate Degree Courses	19	..	24
Diploma Courses	202	59	154
Certificate Courses	..	58*	60
			114

*There are a number of short-term courses besides a one-year course.

The costs in the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education are not comparable with other institutions, as it caters exclusively to Degree and Post-Graduate Courses while the others are also catering to the large number of students at the Diploma and Certificate level. Secondly, the standard of the Post-Graduate Courses (M.P.E.) at the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education much higher as the students have to take a two years course for achieving the Master's level while Patiala College offers only one year course.

(ii) *Teacher-Student Ratio:*

The Teacher-Student Ratio also differ as under:—

Amravati College:

There were 4 teachers (full-time) with a student strength of 59 in the Degree Course. There was no post-graduate course in that year. The ratio works out to approximately 1:15.

(It may, however, be added that 4 part-time teachers with honorarium of Rs. 55/- per month and one teacher without any honorarium were also assisting the Amravati College).

Patiala College:

.... ..

It has 352 students and 27 teachers during 1970-71. This covered Certificate, Diploma, Degree and Post-graduate courses. No separate allocation of teachers between the courses could be made available in spite of discussions with the staff concerned. The ratio comes to 1:13.

Break-up of the Teacher-Student ratio separately for Post-Graduate and Graduate courses for Government College of Physical Education, Patiala could not be ascertained as information in regard to utilisation of teachers for different courses could not be made available by the College despite personal contact and discussions with the teachers concerned.

(iii) *Salary Scales:*

In addition to the more favourable teacher student ratio in Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, the other reasons for the higher unit cost are salary scales in Lakshmibai National College. These scales recommended by the University Grants Commission have been provided with a view to attracting the best talent

befitting the training provided by a National College, and keeping in view the standards being maintained. The following table compares the salary scales:

	Gwalior College.	Patiala College	Amravati College
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Principal	1200—1600	450—1200	700—1100
Reader	700—1100	700—1100	NIL
Lecturer	400—800	300—600	300—600

Note : It may be mentioned that while Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior had two Readers, in Patiala there was one Reader designated as Senior Lecturer, and in Amravati there was no Reader. These factors also account for the difference in the unit cost.

(iv) Facilities and the cost of Maintenance of Buildings:

The area of the Campus of Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education is 153 acres, as compared to 20 acres at Amravati and 16 acres at Patiala. This in itself means a lot of difference in cost of maintenance of the campus.

The actual area of the play-grounds at Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education is more than twice the size of the entire campus of the other two institutions.

In as much as the Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education has all modern and latest structures for Administrative-cum-College buildings, Auditorium, Hostels, Staff quarters, Hospital, Dining Hall and Recreation Centre and Gymnasium and Swimming Pool, the cost of maintenance of these buildings is also according to the standards laid down by the Central Government for similar facilities.

It may be mentioned here that while the Government College at Patiala does not spend anything on maintenance of buildings out of its own budget allocation (the maintenance is being looked after by the State P.W.D. out of their own budget allocation), the College at Amravati has apparently some hired buildings, and it spends a negligible amount on maintenance.

The College library, laboratories and other teaching aids in the Gwalior College are equipped and maintained at a much higher

standard, keeping in view the requirements of the National character of this Institution.

The College grounds and other facilities have also been maintained at a very high level of efficiency, in order to familiarise the students with good facilities for efficient training. These facilities are also used for the large number of All-India, Inter-University, Inter-Collegiate and other Competitions and tournaments which are conducted throughout the year, at the College.

Among other facilities, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education has an independent Recreation Centre and Mess, a 12-bedded Hospital with a fully equipped Physiotherapy Department, 4 Hostels with two-seater rooms for 300 students, complete with recreation halls and other facilities, one flood-lit Basketball Stadium and one stadium for small games like Kamaddi, Volleyball along with several small games area spread over the campus. These facilities do involve additional cost of maintenance compared to the other two Institutions.

(v) Facilities for Faculty Members:

Being a National Institution, the faculty and the students at Gwalior are drawn from all over the country, unlike the other two State level institutions. With a view to attract students from all over the country, basic facilities in regard to hostel accommodation, as also staff quarters have been provided in the campus. The hostel accommodation is provided free of charge, while the students at Patiala and Amravati Colleges have to pay for their hostel accommodation.

(iv) Food Expenses:

As regards the food expenses of the students, these are subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent at the Gwalior College. Thus whereas this college spends Rs. 900 per student per annum on cost of food, neither of the other two Colleges spends anything on this head as the entire cost of food is met by the students themselves and no subsidies are given by either of the two Colleges. This expenditure is not included in the per capita cost by the two Colleges at Patiala and Amravati.

(vii) Other Services provided:

The Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education also provide other services by organising seminars on physical education, orientation courses in summer vacation, special courses for junior/

fresh University teachers, coaching in sports and also has been entrusted with the responsibility for National Physical Efficiency Drive and National Prize Competition in published literature. A note in regard to these activities enclosed (Appendix I).

While, therefore, the costs in the three institutions are thus not comparable every effort is being made to reduce the unit costs.

(b) *Excessive Class IV Staff*

As regards the excessive Class IV Staff to which the Public Accounts Committee has drawn attention, the College is a co-educational and fully residential institution covering an area of 153 acres, and a number of buildings and play-fields spread over the entire campus, which makes it necessary to employ requisite number of watch-men for security, and sweepers to keep the campus clean, gardeners and groundsmen for maintenance of playing-fields, trees and lawns. Employment of a sufficient number of cooks and mess staff is also necessary in order to provide messing facilities to the teacher trainees who stay on the campus practically round the year.

However, in the light of the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee, the Works Study Unit of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare made an on-the-spot study of the Class IV position and out of the existing Class IV strength of 83 (already reduced from 84 reported by the Public Accounts Committee), they have now recommended only 77. The surplus six posts will be progressively reduced. Since normal wastage in these categories will take a long time, every attempt will be made to absorb the six surplus Class IV employees in alternative employment.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) End. No. G-25015|1|73|YSI (3) dated 29-12-1973].

ANNEXURE I

LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (GWALIOR)

Services rendered by the College in addition to teacher training

Although the primary task of the College is to prepare quality physical educators and leaders in recreation, it renders valuable service for the promotion of physical education and coaching in sports on the national, regional and local levels.

1. Seminars on physical education:

The College organised during the academic year 1971-72 a Workshop for Curriculum Construction in Physical Education for the Primary, Secondary, Collegiate/University levels of Education and Colleges of Physical Education.

It organised a Seminar under the auspices of the U.G.C. for University Directors of Physical Education at which the curriculum on Physical Education for Colleges and Universities as prepared by the Workshop group was discussed and adopted.

A second Seminar was held on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare for Principals of Colleges of Physical Education. The delegates attending this Seminar considered the curriculum developed by the College for different levels of Education and also for colleges of Physical Education.

The College has helped in preparing Syllabus of Physical Education as an elective subject which has been adopted by the Central Board of Secondary Education for classes IX, X and XI to be offered by students who appear in the All India Higher Secondary Education Examination.

2. Orientation Course in Summer Vacation:

As decided by the Board of Governors of the SNIPES the College conducts Orientation Courses in Coaching in Sports for teachers during the Summer Vacation. The College Hostels and other facilities thus are utilised even when our regular students are away on vacation.

3. *Special Course for Junior/Fresh University Teachers:*

The College will organise with assistance from the University Grants Commission a four weeks special course on Physical Education and Sports for 50 Junior/Fresh University Teachers during the Dussera-Dewali Holidays in October, 1972.

Similarly another Course for Physical Education staff of the Schools that have started opening Physical Education as an elective subject will be conducted during the Dewali Holidays.

4. *University Sports Programme:*

The College organises most of the Jiwaji University's Sports Competition programmes on its campus. The outstation teams are provided accommodation in the hostels of the College. If some hotel rooms were not vacant, it would become extremely difficult to provide this important service to the University.

The College also organised the Inter-University Sports competitions of the West Zone in several sports. Similarly this summer, the College was the venue for a coaching camp in Badminton for men and women players of West Zone Universities, following which All India Selection Trials for the Universities Badminton Team were held.

5. *Coaching in Sports (Youth Centre Programme):*

The College provides regular coaching to students of Greater Gwalior in different games and sports about 250 students from different schools attended this coaching programme in 1971-72.

Besides, coaching of local army teams is done by the College on a seasonal basis. Some times outstation army teams are specially sent for training at the College in Athletics, Basketball, Football, Volleyball etc.

6. *Summer swimming programme:*

The College Pool is used for special swimming programmes during the summer months of May and June by the students of Greater Gwalior. More than 200 boys and girls became members on monthly basis to take advantage of learning swimming or improving their performances.

7. *Officiating at Sports Competitions:*

The staff and students officiate at important sports competitions in Gwalior and many times when invited at Regional levels of competitions as well.

8. *Literary Activities:*

The Principal and some of the staff members frequently write articles for professional journals. The Principal is invited for lectures on Physical Education. Two staff members have written books on Sports under the Ministry's Scheme for production of popular literature.

9. *National Physical Efficiency Drive:*

The College is now entrusted with the entire responsibility of organising and conducting the National Physical Efficiency Drive. It involves lot of work like production of posters, pamphlets, booklets for the Drive, holding annual Seminars, distribution of Certificates, Star-pins etc. It also conducts the National Awards Competitions in Physical Efficiency.

10. *National Prize Competition in Published Literature:*

The College has been conducting the National Prize Competitions for the published literature in Physical Education, Sports, Yoga etc. since the year 1970-71.

In the Light of the services rendered by the College, as briefly described above, it would be seen that it is fulfilling the expectations with which it was started. The College besides, is continually called upon to give expert advice in the field of Physical Education by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Recently it prepared the Mass Youth Rally Programmes and trained nearly 300 teachers for all States/Union Territories in this Programme to be staged in State Capitals and in Delhi to mark the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence.

Recommendation

The Scheme for preparation of suitable books in Indian languages and translation of standard works into these languages to ensure adequate supply of standard university books was started in 1959. The scheme was implemented under the aegis of the Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology through translating agencies and Book Production Cells opened in universities and other institutions. No estimates of the cost of the scheme were prepared as it was stated to be a promotional venture. No time-bound programme appears to have been laid down for the implementation of the scheme. The progress made in publishing the

books in Hindi and other regional languages upto the end of 1971-72 has been that out of the total 450 Hindi books allotted for translation or as original work, only 139 have been published, 51 are stated to be in press and 19 have been withdrawn. Thus, 241 Hindi books still remain to be sent to press. Similarly, out of the total 156 books allotted for translation or as original work in other languages, only 48 have been published, 22 are stated to be in the press and 53 have been withdrawn, leaving 32 books yet to be sent to press. The Committee cannot congratulate the Ministry on the zeal and dilligence with which this scheme has been sought to be implemented. Even after paying Rs. 51,07,227 to various translating agencies upto the end of 1971-72 more than half of the total number of books allotted i.e. 241 (Hindi) and 32 (other Regional Languages) remain to be sent to the press. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the financial implecations of the scheme has been no one's concern. The Ministry should examine the entire scheme with a view to ensuring that further expenditure is kept to a minimum.

[Serila No. 16 (Para 1.75) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

The scheme has been pursued after 1968-69 only with a view to winding it up. This has been done because in 1968-69, in pursuance of the National Policy on Education adopted in 1968, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the production of university level books in Hindi and Regional Languages was launched with a provision of Rs. 12 crores available up to the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Since university level books were henceforth to be produced under the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, expenditure under the scheme under review has been kept to a minimum. The total expenditure under this scheme during the last three years (1970-71 to 1972-73) has been only Rs. 3.85 lakhs. Throughout this peroid money has been spent on setting of outstanding bills and meeting committed liabilities; fresh liabilities have not been undertaken. The spillover work of book production under the scheme has been transferred to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme under review has been further examined and no provision under it has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.20-4/73-L.I dated 19-11-1973.]

Recommendation

Initially 300 titles for translation were selected in 1958 but later on when the scheme came into operation, these titles were reviewed by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology in 1965. As a consequence of this review, some books were found unsuitable for translation and withdrawn. The Committee regret to note that the inordinate delay of about six years in placing the books before the Commission for review after the Scheme came into operation has resulted in infructuous expenditure to the tune of Rs. 31,570.

[Serial No. 17 (Para 1.176) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

The point of view of the Ministry of Education was stated before the Committee during evidence as reproduced in its Report from paragraphs 1.164 to 1.166. No new titles under the scheme reviewed by the Committee have been taken up for publication in the Fourth Five Year Plan since, as already stated, the scheme has been discontinued except for winding up operations.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.20-4/73-LI dated 19-11-1973.]

Recommendation

The Committee feel that adequate steps have not been taken by the Ministry in utilising the titles already published. It is regrettable that out of 143 titles published till the end of 1968-69, only 31 were prescribed as text-books upto October, 1970. One of the explanations offered by the Ministry is that the books which had already been published are mainly suitable for post-graduate studies whereas the medium of instruction in different universities at post-graduate level still continues to be English. This factor ought surely to have been taken into consideration before the scheme was launched. It is noteworthy that as on 15th June, 1972, 79 per cent of the printed copies of 9 Hindi books produced by the Delhi University upto 1967 remained unsold.

[Serial No. 18 (Para 1.188) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

Steps have been taken since the very inception of the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of University Level Book Production launched in 1968-69 to underline the necessity of utilising the books produced by requesting the State Governments and the Universities concerned to prescribe/recommend these books in their different syllabi. Letters have been addressed to Vice-Chancellors at different times in this context and the good offices of the University

Grants Commission have also been sought. Besides, the guidelines issued to State Governments at the inception of the scheme suggested that "Universities should prescribe in their syllabi the books produced under the programme". In order to facilitate this, full cooperation of university teachers is obtained at the time of selection of a title for its production.

As regards sale of books, the State Governments were requested to arrange the sale of books produced through sale depots of the different universities. Besides, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology have appointed four wholesale agents and 80 retail sale agents. They have also been advertising their books through important newspapers.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.20-4/73-L.I dated 19-11-1973.]

Recommendation

The Committee note that although a coordinating committee for Hindi speaking States has been constituted for promoting the sale of Hindi books but for other States contacts are made individually. The Committee recommend that the feasibility of constituting coordinating committees for other Regional Languages should be examined and action taken accordingly. The Committee would further suggest that both the existing Coordinating Committee and the new ones should be specifically directed to organise their work in such a way that they are able to achieve the maximum results.

[Serial No. 19 (Para 1.189) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

With regard to the feasibility of constituting coordinating committees for regional languages under the scheme under review, it is felt that since in respect of the old scheme, only winding up operations have been in force for the last few years, the formation of any fresh coordination committees at this stage would not be useful. Arrangements, however, have been made for ensuring coordination under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A Conference of representatives of Hindi speaking States, which meets periodically, coordinates the book production programme in Hindi under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, while coordination in respect of other regional languages under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is to be ensured by periodic Conferences of Directors of University Level Book Production Boards of the different States to which representatives of the State Governments are also invited. The first such

conference has already been held. The agenda for this Conference was prepared and discussions guided at this Central level, in order to obtain optimum results.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.20-4/73-L.I dated 19-11-1973.]

Recommendation

The Committee would like to be informed of the circumstances under which delay in taking effective steps to recover the balance of Rs. 11,810 occurred. The Committee also urge the Ministry to take suitable steps to recover the money.

[Serial No. 21 (Para 1.194) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

Please see Government reply against paragraph 1.193. As stated therein the recovery of Rs. 11,810 has already been made from the Institution.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.20-4/73-L.I dated 19-11-1973.]

Recommendation

The Committee also note that out of the total grants of Rs. 43.36 lakhs paid to 47 Institutions during the period 1961-62 to 1968-69, utilisation certificates for Rs. 3,40,929 were awaited upto the period 1971-72. The Committee would like to be informed of the details of utilisation certificates yet to be received from the respective institutions. The Committee urge the Ministry to take necessary steps to obtain the utilisation certificates from the respective institutions and to recover the unspent balance from them.

[Serial No. 22 (Para 1.195) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

As recommended by the Public Accounts Committee, necessary steps have been taken to obtain utilisation certificates from the institutions from which such certificates were still pending, and to recover the unspent balances lying with them. These steps included visits of officers to these agencies, issue of letters and reminders, and the use of good offices of the University Grants Commission in respect of the universities which functioned as agencies under the scheme. As a result of these endeavours utilisation certificates for Rs. 1,77,125.26 only are now awaited, as against the figure of Rs. 3,40,929 quoted in the Report of the Committee and the figure of Rs. 17.80 lakhs mentioned in the relevant Report of the C.A.G. The position regarding recovery of unspent balances has also improved, and a sum of Rs. 89,455.67 now remains to be deposited by the institutions concerned as against a sum of Rs. 3.64 lakhs which was with the agencies in September, 1971. A statement showing the details of utilisation certificates yet to be received from the different institutions and the unspent balances yet to be deposited is appended.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 20-4/73-L-I dated 19-11-1973]

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF PENDING
UTILISATION CERTIFICATES AND UNSPENT BALANCE**

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	U.C.awaited	Unspent balance lying with the Agency
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Agra University	74,270·71	..
2.	Allahabad University . . . . .	..	20,000·00
3.	Roorkee University	5,006·69	14,198·49
4.	Vigyan Parishad . . . . .	..	2,975·37
5.	Gurukul Kangri Hardwar . . . . .	..	4,868·19
6.	Dy. Director Education, Patna	2,000·00	..
7.	Magadh University	986·95	..
8.	Bihar University	5,000·00	..
9.	Vikram University	36,534·68	..
10.	Jabalpur University	5,059·20	..
11.	Saugar University . . . . .	..	36,834·48
12.	Kurukshestra University	2,282·29	..
13.	Calcutta University	14,422·41	5,959·39
14.	Punjab University	754·32	..
15.	Annamalai University	2,385·00	2,615·00
16.	Mysore University	2,995·25	2,004·75
17.	Karnatak University	16,000·00	
18.	Delhi Implementation Board	9,427·70	
GRAND TOTAL :		1,77,125·26	89,455·67

Recommendation

Government paid grants totalling Rs. 200 lakhs during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 to the University Grants Commission to meet the financial requirements of the hospitals attached to the Medical

Colleges of Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities for the construction of buildings and purchase of equipments against the overall requirement of Rs. 302 lakhs determined by a Committee, appointed in August, 1967. The Commission, however, paid to these Universities Rs. 104.70 lakhs only during these years. Grant of Rs. 95.30 lakhs was thus prematurely paid to the University Grants Commission. Further payments to the extent of Rs. 40.15 lakhs only were paid to the universities upto 15th October, 1972 leaving a balance of Rs. 55.15 lakhs with the University Grants Commission. It is, therefore, clear that the release of grant to the U.G.C. was not regulated according to the requirement from year to year. The Committee desire that funds should not be locked up in this manner in future.

[Sl. No. 23 (Para 1.209) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Recommendation

The requirements of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University as assessed in 1967 were Rs. 106 lakhs and Rs. 196 lakhs respectively. The amounts spent were, however, Rs. 88.60 lakhs upto 30th September, 1972 in the case of the former and Rs. 51.25 lakhs upto 31st May, 1972 in the case of the latter. The Committee learn that no time-schedule was fixed for the construction of buildings and procurement of equipments. They consider this to be a lapse. The progress is obviously unsatisfactory. In future before grants are committed a firm time-schedule should be insisted on and grants should be released with reference to actual progress made.

[Sl. No. 24 (Para 1.210) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

The University Grants Commission, while noting the recommendation, has stated that in the completion of a building project from the planning stage a lot of agencies are involved in the planning of the project, in the approval of the plans and estimated and in the finalization of the tenders for the construction work and that the grantee institution is dependent on many extraneous factors for the completion of the work at different stages. It was however felt that from the stage of award of work to the completion of the building the grantee institution would exercise sufficient control in completing the project according to the schedule. All efforts will, however, be made to ensure that there is not unnecessary locking of funds in future.

In consultation with the C.P.W.D., the Commission had decided in January, 1971 on the time schedule to serve as guidelines for the grantee institution for completion of buildings assisted by the University Grants Commission from the stage of award of work to the completion of the building as circulated vide University Grants Commission letter No. F. 33.6/64(CD) dated 28-1-1971 (copy enclosed).

So far as the grants are concerned they are released on the basis of progress of expenditure and the construction work to be supplied by each University half yearly i.e. for the period ending 30th September and 31st March every year. This procedure ensures that funds to a University will be released (except the 1st instalment) only after the University has utilised the grants already paid.

[Ministry of Education & Social Welfare (Department of Education)
U.O. No. F. 9-42/73-U. 2 dated 19th November, 1973]

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

No. F. 33-6/64-(CD)

28th January, 1971,

To

The Registrar

SUBJECT: *Time-limit for the completion of building projects constructed with assistance from the University Grants Commission.*

Sir,

The question of prescribing a time-limit for the completion of building projects constructed with assistance from the University Grants Commission has been under the consideration of the Commission for quite sometime. The Commission is aware that in the completion of a building project from the planning stage a lot of agencies are involved in the planning of the project, in the approval of the plans and estimates and in the finalisation of the tenders for the construction work, and that the grantee institution is dependent on many extraneous factors for the completion of the work at different stages. It is, however, felt that from the stage of award of work to the completion of building the grantee institution can

exercise sufficient control in completing the project, according to a schedule. The University Grants Commission on its part in the procedure laid down for release of grants for building projects, has tried to reduce the formalities to the minimum so that the building project is completed as early as possible.

In consultation with the C.P.W.D., the Commission has decided on the following time schedule, to serve as guideline for the grantee institution for completion of buildings assisted by the University Grants Commission from the stage of award of work to the completion of the building.

Type of building/ Cost of project	Upto Rs. 50,000 months	Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 months	Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs months	Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs months	Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs months
Single Storey .	5	7	10	11	12
Double Storey .	7	10	12	12	14
Three Storey .	10	12	13	14	16
Four Storey . .	..	13	16	17	18
Five Storey .		..	17	19	19
Six Storey .			..	20	22
Seven Storey		..		23	24
Eight Storey . .	..	..	..	25	28

It is hoped that the university would make all efforts to complete the building projects according to the time-schedule indicated above.

This may also be brought to the notice of the college affiliated to the university.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- (L. R. MAL)

Recommendation

The NCERT established four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneshwar, Bhopal and Mysore during 1963—65. According to a decision taken in May, 1965 the scope of the colleges was enlarged to include a four-year course each in Agriculture, Commerce and English. The expectation then was that each college

would have a student population of about 2,000 in the regular courses alone as against the original target of 700 only. In February, 1966 the colleges were directed to start summer school-cum-correspondence courses to meet the backlog of untrained teachers. There were, however, only 1909, 2773 and 3439 students (including students of summer school-cum-correspondence courses), on the rolls of all the four colleges during 1966-67 to 1968-69. The latest position is that there are about a thousand students in each college. Thus there is a big shortfall as compared to anticipations. The annual expenditure on these colleges ranged from Rs. 87 lakhs to Rs. 123 lakhs during the period 1966-67 to 1971-72. A Review Committee appointed by Government in January, 1968 felt that the cost of the programme is high in proportion to the marginal gains in quality. The per capita expenditure on training is Rs. 3051 per annum during 1970-71. The Committee consider that the matter calls for a detailed examination with a view to ensuring fuller utilisation of facilities available with the colleges.

[Sl. No. 25 (Para 2.52) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Recommendation

The Regional Colleges of Education were started with the object of preparing teachers for the multipurpose schools. However, the number of multipurpose schools in the country which rose from 374 at the end of the First Plan to 2446 at the end of the Third Plan has now come down to 508. Thus the multipurpose schools have proved not to be popular and appear to be on the way out. The future role of the regional education colleges should, therefore be defined and necessary changes made so that these colleges may function without duplicating the efforts of other training colleges in the country.

[Sl. No. 26 (Para 2.53) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Recommendations

From the evidence tendered before them, the Committee find that no detailed study was made before starting the regional colleges. Further the Committee were informed that although the multipurpose schools were intended to offer seven diversified courses such as domestic science, technology, agriculture, commerce and fine arts apart from science and humanities, no assessment was made regarding the number of schools offering each of these courses. Thus the provision of various facilities in the Regional Colleges of Education was not planned scientifically on the basis of actual need.

[Sl. No. 27 (Para 2.54) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Recommendation

According to the Review Committee the four-year degree courses as developed in these colleges merely add the subject matter and the professional part (which continues to remain separate) rather than integrating them as such. They had also felt that the four-year courses are not the answer to the teacher training problem in India. Following the Review Committee's recommendations four-year courses in commerce and technology alone have been stopped. The courses in Science and English are, however, continued. In this connection the Committee find that two committees appointed by the Executive Committee of the NCERT to go into the recommendations regarding discontinuance of Science and English courses have suggested continuation of these courses with some modification. The Committee feel that the four-year courses have not been conceived properly. They desire that Government should have another look into the matter in the light of the observations of the Review Committee.

[Sl. No. 28 (Para 2.55) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Action Taken

The Governing Body of the NCERT at its meeting held on the 31st May, 1965 decided that each Regional College, when fully developed, should have 720 admissions each year to different courses, or a total students enrolment of about 1970. But actually the facilities were not provided for 1870 students as visualised in 1965, due to Council's decision to discontinue a number of courses.

On the recommendations of the Review Committee with effect from 1968-69 the following courses were discontinued:—

1. Four year course in Technology in all the Colleges.
2. One year B.Ed. Course in Home Science in RCE, Ajmer and Mysore.
3. One year B.Ed. Course in Fine Arts in RCE, Bhubaneswar and Bhopal.
4. One year B.Ed. Course in Agriculture in RCE, Bhubaneswar and Mysore.

Provision of various facilities in the regional Colleges of Education was not planned on a scientific basis having regard to actual need.

The Secondary Education Commission (1953) recommended the multipurpose schools should be established wherever possible to provide varied courses to students with diverse aims, attitudes and abilities.

The number of multipurpose schools in the country rose from 255 at the end of the First Plan to 2446 at the end of the Third Plan. It was expected that during the Fourth Plan there would be appreciable increase in the number of multipurpose schools in the country. It was realised that a number of obstacles would need to be overcome to strengthen the movement of multipurpose school education. The most fundamental and consistent weakness of the multipurpose schools was the lack of qualified, trained and competent teachers especially in the vocational streams. The Regional Colleges were established to meet this need. The facilities for training teachers in vocational subjects including Science were planned. It could not be visualised at the time that the multipurpose schools would prove to be unpopular during later years.

In no Regional College of Education Hostels, class-room and laboratories were provided to accommodate more than 700 students and admissions are restricted accordingly. (Please see Annexure I).

The Council has been reviewing the programmes of Regional Colleges of Education generally (once a year) to ensure proper utilisation of facilities available with the College. A number of posts, especially in technology, agriculture and commerce have not been filled in view of the discontinuation of the courses. The Council has recently (4-9-73) decided to run the one year agriculture course leading to B.Ed. degree only in one college from 73-74 and admission will be made on all India basis. Decisions have also been taken recently to increase the number of seats in science courses according to the demand of the region. Representatives of the State Governments serve on the Management Committee of the Colleges and advise the Council regarding the State requirements both for pre-service and inservice education of teachers. All these measures are likely to reduce appreciably per-capita expenditure on training.

The Regional Colleges of Education gave up the object of preparing teachers for multipurpose schools long ago since 1968-69. The Regional Colleges are now working with the object of improving teacher education programmes by experimenting with new types of courses and innovative ideas both at the primary and secondary levels. Maximum care is taken by the Council so that the Regional Colleges may function without duplicating, the efforts of other

training colleges in the country. This suggestion will be kept in view of the Council for all future programmes.

The Executive Committee of the Council has decided in April 72 to undertake a study for the evaluation of the Regional Colleges project as a whole. The study is now in progress. On the basis of the findings of the study an attempt will be made to provide facilities to each college on a scientific basis having regard to actual need of the region. The modified four year courses in Science and English have been introduced only recently with the approval of the affiliating universities. It will be possible for the Council to give another look into the matter in the light of experience after 3/4 years. The Council has however, decided not to start any other four-year course in the meantime.

Fuller Utilisation of Facilities:

The facilities that are available in the Regional Colleges are being utilised carefully. The facilities developed in the Department of Science in the disciplines of Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics and Zoology are fully utilised in respect of laboratory space and equipment. Since admissions in the four year technology course were stopped from the academic session 1968-69 there was a progressive reduction in the utilisation of the facilities and equipment of the Department. However, as four year Vocationalised Science and Language Courses were started from the academic session 1971-72, there has been a progressive increase in the utilisation facilities of the technology Department and would get fully utilised from the next session. The facilities developed with the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Language are at present fully utilised.

The Home Science equipment of the Regional Colleges of Education, Mysore was donated to the post graduate Department of Home Science of the Mysore University as the course at the Regional College was discontinued. From the session 1972-73 the four year integrated courses have incorporated the work experience as one of the examination subjects. The facilities that are available in the Wood-Workshop, smithy, sheet metal, fitting machine shop and electrical shop are being put to full use. Moreover, new vocational courses are getting started. During 1973-74, pre-university courses in Technology, Commerce and Agriculture have been introduced in the Regional College of Education, Mysore and similar courses are likely to be started in other Colleges during 1974-75. New programmes of 'Work Experience' have been introduced recently utilising the staff and equipment made available on account of discontinuance of four year courses. In Technology and Commerce and one year course in Agriculture. A few vocational programmes for:

out of school youth have been introduced in the Regional Colleges after the discontinuance of Courses in Technology, Commerce and Agriculture which are in progress. Courses in (i) Wireman (ii) Machine-man (iii) Welding (iv) Machine Turing (v) Grill Work (vi) Electrical Wiring (vii) Radio-Repair (viii) Horticulture (ix) Stenograph are offered.

The content of the present four year courses in Science and English have been enriched by introducing vocational subjects like technology, commerce and agriculture to enable the students to work in work-experience programmes in secondary schools. The Council has also appointed a Committee to assess the requirements of staff and equipment in technology according to the revised needs of the colleges and to advice the Council regarding the utilisation of surplus equipment and staff if any.

Four Year Degree Courses as developed in the Colleges merely add to the subject matter and the professional part rather than integrating them as such:

The four year courses represent an integrated sequence of general, professional and content education as opposed to a separate three year degree course plus a one year teacher education course. The entire programme, is envisaged as professional preparation for teachers by bringing about integration between theory and practice. About 60 per cent of time is spent on content courses and the remaining 40 per cent of time is spent in professional education and general education during the four year sequence. These courses are based on the belief that a student should not only achieve mastery of the subject but also to learn the improved methods of learning and teaching techniques at the same time. This is expected to be achieved by integrating general education, professional education and specialised subject study. Through the four year integrated courses, attempt is made to help the prospective teachers to appreciate their role in the school and the community. It is a common feature in the Regional Colleges to explain to the students the different concepts of the subjects matter with suitable methodology appropriate for the lesson.

Internship in teaching as against simple practice teaching has been introduced in the Regional Colleges with a view to providing experiences to the students in the arts of the profession and the know-how of class-room teaching. Internship places the students in the school situation as a whole-time apprentice under a co-operating teacher. It provides him an opportunity to have a continuous teaching experience over an extended period of time by bringing

integration between theory and practice. Internship in teaching provides a teacher with opportunities to test and apply various theoretical concepts, methods and techniques of teaching and helps him to build the professional experience with understanding and skill.

It will, therefore, be seen that the four year degree courses in the Regional College do not merely add to the subject matter and the professional part. Attempt has been made from the very beginning to bring integration between the subject matter and professional education. It is, however, true that it is not easy to achieve this objective as the members of the staff of the Colleges in the beginning were not familiar with this kind of integration.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 2-5/73-Schools-4 dated the 27th February, 1974]

ANNEXURE I

The actual available hostel accommodation is as follows:—

Name of the College	No. of Hostels	Intake Capacity
Regional College of Education, Ajmer.	6	660
Regional College of Education, Bhopal.	4	432
Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar.	4	714
Regional College of Education, Mysore.	4	720

The Enrolment as on July, 1973 (73-74) has been as follows :—

R.C.E., Ajmer	4-year Science B. Ed. Course (I-4th Year)	175
	1-year Courses including Correspondence Courses	523
	M. Ed. (Science Education)	5
		703
R.C.E., Bhopal	B. Sc.(Hons)/B.Ed. (I-4th Year)	211
	B. A. (Hons) B. Ed. (I-4th Year)	82
	One Year Courses including Correspondence Courses	375 (approximately)
	M. Ed. Courses	20
		688
R.C.E., Bhubaneswar	B. Sc., B.Ed. (I-4th Year)	185
	B. A., B.Ed. Do.	131
	One Year Courses including Correspondence Courses	138 226
	M. Ed. Course []	8
		688
R.C.E., Mysore	B. Sc. B.Ed (I-4th Year Course)	191
	B.A., B. Ed. Do.	100
	One Year Courses including Correspondence	366
	Pre University Certificate Course	74
		731

Recommendations

The Committee find that no record is available for the pamphlets, complimentary copies and other documents received in the library. This has been yet another unsatisfactory feature of the functioning of the library. It is no wonder that such materials are lost and the extent of such loss could not be precisely stated. The Committee trust that in future such books and documents as are worth preserving will be taken to the registers of the library in order to have an effectively control over their receipt and custody for the benefit of the working of the Council.

[S. No. 31 (Para 2.71) of Appedix III to 86th Report]

Action taken

Pamphlets, documents etc., which are now being received free and which are worth preserving, are being accessioned according to accepted library practice.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 2-5/73. Schools-4 Dated the 27th February, 1974]

Recommendations

The Committee need hardly add that material and publications which are not considered useful for being added to the library should be disposed of with the specific approval of an authority to be laid down and that periodical reports in that behalf should also be placed before the Council so that they are kept contemporaneously informed.

[S. No. 32 (Para 2.72) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Action taken

The Library Committee which is comprised of subject-experts and which represents different Departments of the National Institute of Education will screen the materials and materials that are found to be obsolete and unwanted are weeded out with the approval of Secretary, N.C.E.R.T.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) OoMo No. F. 2-5/73. Schools-4 Dated the 27th February, 1974]

Recommendations

Although the Council was to follow the rules and regulations prescribed by Government which required physical verification of

the stock of the library to be done every year, surprisingly no such verification was carried out. The explanation that it was not done partly because of the inconvenience it would have caused to the research workers using the library is hardly convincing as the resultant loss of thousands of valuable books has obviously caused greater harm to the institution. The Committee hope that taking a lesson from this costly lapse the Council will ensure regular physical verification of books in future.

[S. No. 33 (Para 2.73) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Action taken

Noted.

A year-round in-built procedure of physical verification of books which would not require the closure of the library for a long period or interruption of library service to its clientele is being developed.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 2-5/73. Schools-4 Dated the 27th February, 1974]

Recommendations

The Kesavan Committee which was constituted in June, 1970 to recommend measures for proper organisation and housing of the library has submitted its report in October, 1971. The Committee have been given to understand that the Executive Committee of the NCERT has accepted the report in principle. The Committee consider there should be scarcely any strong ground for accepting a report of this nature in principle; acceptance should be only for purpose of implementation. They desire that action taken to implement the recommendations should be reported to them within six months.

[S. No. 35 (Para 2.75) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action taken

The Executive Committee of the NCERT considered at its meeting held in March, 1972 the Kesavan Committee's Report and the Minutes as approved are as follows:—

It was resolved that an Enquiry Officer should be appointed to examine the possibility of fixing the responsibility for the loss of books. Further action should be taken on receipt of a report from such an officer. As regards the library, it was resolved that immediate steps be taken to prepare Plans and Estimates for the first phase of the Library Buildings. It has further resolved that priority consideration should be given for staffing the library, especially the immediate appointment of a deputy librarian and a number of qualified staff of the lower categories. For this purpose the Executive

Committee recommended that the data should be worked out on a priority basis by the standing committee of the Executive Committee and requested the Vice-President to take action on receipt of the report of the said committee.

There was a general discussion about equipment to be provided in the library like microfilm library photo copying machine, etc. It was recommended that details for the same may be worked out on the basis of the discussion and put up for consideration of a subsequent meeting. From the above it will be observed that the Executive Committee considered the report in detail and took certain decisions as recorded. On the basis of the decisions taken by the Executive Committee then and in the meeting held in July, 1973 the following action has been taken:

The Council has appointed one Reader as Head of the Library.

The post of librarian will be advertised (the earlier offer was not accepted by a candidate). The post of Assistant Librarian has been temporarily filled. The posts of one Assistant, one L.D.C. two Janitors and two Farashes have been filled.

Estimates for the building have been obtained from C.P.W.D. and are being examined. The plan of Microfilm Library will be synchronised with the construction of the building. The photo copying equipment and micro-films will be acquired as soon as funds permit.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 2-5/73. Schools-4 Dated the 27th February, 1974]

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS|OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT LIKE TO PURSUE IN THE LIGHT OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Committee note that on the recommendation of the two members of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, the Restarch Institute of Ancient Scientific Studies, New Delhi was approved as translating agency and was paid Rs. 32,604 in 1967-68 for the translation of five books allocated to it. The performance of the Institute was gone into by the Ministry in 1968 and a decision was taken that once the existing assignment given to the Institute was completed "neither the Ministry of Education nor the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology should have anything to do with the institution in future." Accordingly, the Institute was asked to hand over to the Commission the translated manuscripts of the three books completed by it and the allotment of remaining two books was cancelled. It is surprising that although the decision to terminate the assignment was taken as early as 1968, no effective steps were taken to recover Rs. 11,810 which remained outstanding against the Institute. A legal notice is stated to have been served on the Institute on 1st June, 1972 only after the presentation of the Audit Report.

[Serial No. 20 (Para 1.193) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

The grant of Rs. 32,604|- was given to the Research Institute of Ancient Scientific Studies, New Delhi, in the financial year 1967-68 for meeting the expenditure on translation into Hindi of the following three university level titles:

1. Comparative Economic System by Locke
2. Economic Analysis by Boulding
3. History of Philosophy by Thilby

Two books, namely, Introduction to Logical Theory by Strawson and Modern Elementary Logic by Stabbing were also allotted to the

Institute but were withdrawn subsequently on finding the translation made of these two books as unsatisfactory; no grant whatsoever was given to the Institute for these two books.

The decision taken in 1968 was not that the assignment with the Institute should be terminated straight way but that once the current assignments allotted to the Institute had been completed, neither the Ministry nor the C.S.T.T. should have anything to do in future with the Institution. Since the last translated manuscript for which the grant had been given was received in March, 1969, winding up of relations with the Institute was possible only after this date in accordance with Government orders.

The Institute submitted accounts for the first time on 31st October, 1968. These accounts on scrutiny in the C.S.T.T. were found to be unacceptable and the Institute was asked on 3rd February, 1969 to submit fresh and detailed accounts. The Institute thereupon submitted revised accounts but again without details. The Institute was then requested by letter on 21st November, 1969 to send the complete statement of expenditure of the entire amount spent. Thereafter, reminders were issued by C.S.T.T. on 19th January, 1970, 7th July, 1970 and 14th August, 1970. The Ministry also reminded the Institute on 22nd September, 1970. The C.S.T.T. wrote to the Institute on 6th January, 1971 to deposit the unspent cash balance lying with the Institute. The Institute was again asked by the C.S.T.T. to furnish the accounts and deposit the unspent balance on 23rd February, 1971, 28th March, 1971 and 18th June, 1971. In reply to the last letter, the Institute regretted its inability to submit the accounts earlier but promised to do so in July 1971. The Institute submitted final accounts in July 1971. These on examination were also found to contain certain defects, and the same were returned to the Institute on 22nd July, 1971, with directions to deposit the unspent balance, and also to remove the defects in the accounts. Again on 27th July, 1971 it was reiterated that the unspent balance should be deposited forthwith and proper accounts submitted failing which legal proceedings would be initiated against the Institution. In reply to this the Institute pointed out in its letter dated 2nd August, 1971 its difficulties in making payment of the unspent balance. However, on the removal of defects in the accounts received in July 1971, a utilization certificate for Rs. 20,782.27 was issued determining the unspent balance recoverable as Rs. 11,811.73. In the meanwhile, steps for issuing a legal notice to the Institute were initiated, and a notice actually issued in consultation with the Ministry of Law on 1st June, 1972.

It will thus be seen that efforts to obtain proper accounts from the Institute in respect of the grant released to it continued unabated during the period up to the issue of a Legal Notice on 1st June, 1972, and that the Institute was repeatedly directed to deposit the unspent balance lying with it. The unspent balance of Rs. 11,311.73 has since been recovered by the Ministry from the Institute and the accounts are now finally settled.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 20-4/73. LT Dated the 19th November, 1973]

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS REPLIES TO WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation

From the foregoing it is clear that the scheme has not been implemented properly and with any regard to time and expenditure. The Central Gazetteers Unit has woefully failed both in its work of finalising Central Volumes and in coordinating the work of the State Units. The unit, which is a temporary establishment set up to last for only five years, has perpetuated itself for over 15 years now and will certainly continue to be in existence for another few years. The expenditure incurred on this unit since its inception is about Rs. 23 lakhs. The Committee desire that the working of this unit should be thoroughly investigated with a view to identifying the deficiencies and fixing responsibility.

[Sl. No. 9 (para 1.94) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

The matter has been thoroughly looked into. The delay in the implementation of the scheme rests on various factors such as inordinate time taken by the contributors in submitting their drafts, deferment of the publication of the gazetteers to incorporate census figures of 1961 which were available only in 1963-64, the inability of the Government press to print the volume (who returned the manuscript after keeping it for over 1½ years), delay in implementors, their frequent transfers, suspension of scheme particularly in U.P. on grounds of economy, delay in printing of drafts of the districts gazetteers in all State Governments presses etc. which have been explained in detail above.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA/Ed. (Gaz)/73 dated 5-12-1973]

Recommendation

The Committee note that the Central Gazetteer Unit was also entrusted with the compilation of the publication of 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs'. The Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit as also some editors in the State Units were paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 300

each for the work done by them in connection with the preparation of 'Who's Who'. The Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, has been getting this honorarium since December 1969 when the scheme for compilation of the publication was taken up. The Committee do not appreciate the idea of paying on a continuous basis a substantial amount in the form of honorarium. In the present case there does not seem to be any justification for payment of honoraria particularly in view of the fact that the main work of the Central Gazetteers Unit has been done very leisurely.

[Sl. No. 10 (Para 1.95) of Appendix III to 86th Report]

Action Taken

The project 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs' has been completed on August 31, 1973, when the third and last volume was published as per schedule. The honorarium to the Chief Editor has automatically been stopped from August 31, 1973. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the honorarium for this additional work was fixed on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee presided over by the then Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Education and the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs as members. This was done with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. This was clarified by the Joint Secretary at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee. He stated that 'Under the rules which are followed by us we do consider payment of honorarium to a full time officer when he is entrusted with a work of onerous nature and of high quality and which requires much work outside his normal duty hours. For such ordinary type of work, normally no honorarium is sanctioned but when the work is of an onerous nature or it requires a certain effort in qualitative terms at a level which may be higher than that which we can expect in his normal duties, we do consider the question of payment of honorarium. This is the general policy. In this case also, these aspects were considered and a decision taken to consider the honorarium. He, however, mentioned in this case it is not attached to the post. It is a special item of work which was suddenly taken up in order to bring out 'Who's Who' to commemorate the sacrifices made by martyrs. It has to be done within a specified period of time. It was also considered to be a very responsible item of work. Any omission of facts or facts wrongly given may have repercussions. Our judgement may be wrong, but did take into consideration the various factors we did think that the Editor at the top may take the responsibility that there is nothing wrong in a job of great responsibility. The

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)

D.O. No. PA|Ed. (Gaz)|73 dated 5-12-1973]

Recommendation

The Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education was the first of its kind to be started in the country. It is entirely financed by the Central Government. The Committee feels that because of its national character special efforts should have been made to attract students from all parts of the country. At present it appears that the students are largely from Madhya Pradesh State in which the College is located. This imbalance should be corrected. As response from other State Governments in sponsoring students is stated to be not encouraging, the Ministry of Education should take up the matter with the State Governments and offer such reasonable incentives and facilities as would induce students from other States to join this institution.

[S. No. 12 (Para 1.143) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

In an effort to improve the intake of students at the College so as to ensure maximum utilisation of the facilities available, the Ministry of Education has been periodically bringing to the notice of the State Governments the facilities available at the College with the request that maximum number of students should be encouraged to join the College and also offer incentives by way of scholarships to those seeking admission. A copy each of two such letters No. F. 19-6/62-PEU dated 19-7-1962 and F. 17-3/64-PEU dated 25-5-1964 is placed at Appendices I & II.

2. With a view to further improving the position with regard to intake of students at the College, the Board of Governors of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports has forwarded proposals including, *inter-alia* reductions in the tuition fee, granting additional scholarships and full scholarships to women candidates. These proposals are under consideration. As soon, as Govt's. decision on these proposals is finalised, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare propose to take up the matter again with the State Governments.

3. With regard to the observation of the Public Accounts Committee that the students at the College at present are largely from Madhya Pradesh, attention is invited to the Statement placed at Appendix. III showing Statewise break-up of admissions at the College during 1969-70 to 1973-74. From this statement it will be seen that the students at the College are from 21 States and Union Territories. Besides there are 9 foreign students from 4 countries.

The percentage of students from Madhya Pradesh to the total students admitted to the College works out as under:—

1969-70	10.4
1970-71	9.7
1971-72	18.2
1972-73	20.4
1973-74	8.3

It will also be seen that only in one out of the five years under study, viz. in 1971-72, a large number of students was from Madhya Pradesh. In 1972-73, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh had an equal share of 30 students each. The State-wise figures of admission appear to indicate that students are indeed attracted from all parts of the country.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education letter No. G. 25015/1/73|YSI(3) dated 22-11-1973].

APPENDIX 'I'

Copy of the letter No. F. 19-6/62-PEU Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, dated 19th July, 1962 addressed to the Education Secretaries, All State Governments and Union Territories, and copy forwarded for information to Shri P. M. Joseph, Principal, Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior.

SUBJECT:—AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS BY STATE GOVERNMENTS TO ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO SEEK ADMISSION TO LAKSHMIBAI COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GWALIOR: SUGGESTION REGARDING.

Sir,

As you are aware, the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education at Gwalior was established by the Government of India in 1957. The College provides a three years' course leading to a degree in physical Education and is currently affiliated to the Vikram University. In view of the long felt demand for properly trained leaders in the field of Physical Education and Recreation and the absence of any institution awarding a degree in physical education in the States, it has been considered desirable both by Government of India and State Governments that students from various States

should seek admission in this College for obtaining a degree in physical education.

2. During the last five years, students from almost every State in the country have studied at the Lakshmbai College of Physical Education and have passed out obtaining a degree in physical education from the Vikram University. Although the expenses at this College are very low (i.e. Rs. 300/- only per annum all inclusive except clothes), some promising students still find it difficult to meet even that much expenditure. Consequently a great many promising students from various States miss the opportunity to avail of the training facilities provided at this College. This is a loss not only to the State concerned but to the country as a whole. To overcome this difficulty it is suggested that the Governments/Administrations of the States/Union Territories may insititute a few scholarships of appropriate value for the benefit of the students who are selected for admission to this College from their States/Territories. This will encourage/promising students to seek admission to this College and render immense service to their State/Territory after obtaining a degree in Physical Education.

3. In this connection a copy of Government of Maharashtra Education and Social Welfare Department, Resolution No. PHE 1060-C dated 17th May, 1962 is enclosed for your information. The Government of Maharashtra has taken a step in the right direction by offering two scholarships of the value of Rs. 300/- per annum to the students selected from Maharashtra for admission to this College.

4. It is, therefore, requested that you may kindly move your Government/Administration to institute a few scholarships for students seeking admission from your State/Territory to the Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

K. R. RAMACHANDRAN

Deputy Secretary.

APPENDIX 'II'
No. F. 17-3/64 P.E. 4
Government of India
Ministry of Education

New Delhi the 25th May, 1964.

From

Shri R. L. Anand,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Education Secretaries,
All State Governments/Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:—NOMINATION/DEPUTATION OF SUITABLE CANDI-
DATES FOR TRAINING AT LAKSHMIBAI COLLEGE
OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GWALIOR.**

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to this Ministry's letters No. F. 19-2/63-PE. 4 dated 14th/18th February, 1963 and F. 19-6/62-PEU dated 19-7-1962 on the subject cited above and to say that though the cooperation extended by a large number of State Governments by deputing their students for training at Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, is encouraging, it is felt that the facilities available at this National Institution are still not being fully utilised.

It need hardly be reiterated that Lakshmibai College of Physical Education is one of the few institutions of its kind in our country where the Bachelor's and Master's Courses in Physical Education are offered with the help of well qualified staff and modern equipment. Other facilities available such as play grounds and hostels are also of a high order. Further, because of the subsidy given to this College by the Government of India, the students are expected to pay a nominal fee of Rs. 300/- per annum which includes expenses on their Board and Lodging.

In order that the facilities offered at the College should be made full use of by all the States/Union Territories, it is requested that all possible efforts be made to induce maximum number of students to join the College so as to utilise the full admission capacity of the College of 100 students in the first year of B.P.E. Course. It will be appreciated if the steps taken by your State Governments/Union Territory in this regard are intimated to this Ministry and names and particulars of the students desirous to join the College from State/Territory intimated to the Principal, Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior at your earliest and in any case not later than 30th June, 1964.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
R. L. ANAND
Under Secretary.

APPENDIX 'III'

LAKSHMIBAI NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAWALIOR

Statement showing the Statistics breakup of the students admitted at the college

Sl. No.	State	B.P.E.					M.P.E.					M.A. REGISTRATION					
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	Andhra Pradesh.	.	.	4	3	1	4	2	—	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..
2	Assam.	.	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar.	.	.	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Delhi.	.	.	14	6	7	26	61	..	1	2	3	2	..	..	1	1
5	Gujarat.	.	.	2	3	2	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh.	.	.	1	5	4	4	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
7	Haryana.	.	.	..	3	4	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	J & K.	.	.	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
9	Kerala.	.	.	14	10	5	3	1	..	1	..	3	3	..	3	..	3
10	Madhya Pradesh.	.	.	7	8	19	30	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Maharashtra.	.	.	..	2	5	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
12	Mysore.	.	.	4	5	7	7	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
13	Manipur.	.	.	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	A & N Islands.	.	.	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE GIVEN INTERIM REPLIES

Recommendation

Incidentally the Committee find that out of 5000 copies of the publication 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs' only 369 copies were sold apart from 329 copies distributed free. It appears that the sale price of Rs. 26 per copy of the publication was arbitrarily fixed without taking into account the total expenditure incurred on compilation and printing of the book. This aspect also needs to be looked into for laying down sound pricing policies for the future. [Sl. No. 11 (Para 1.96) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

The price of the volume was fixed with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. However, as directed by the Public Accounts Committee, steps are now being taken to lay down sound pricing policy for the future.

The figure of 369 obviously relate to volume II of Who's Who of Indian Martyrs which was published in May 1972. The sale figure refers to the position as it stood in July 1972. Now 441 copies have been sold out and order for the sale of 500 copies are pending. So the total number of the copies sold will be 941. Thus it is clear that the sale is picking. It will be appreciated that this is a reference work and the subject matter is of long term interest, the sale of the book has, therefore, to be spread over to a number of years. Its demand will increase with the passage of time.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture)
D.O. No. PA|Ed. (Gaz)|73 dated 5-12-1973]

Recommendation

The Committee feel concerned to find that the NCERT suffered a loss of 13,665 books worth Rs. 1.72 lakhs representing about 1/10th of the total number of accessioned books in addition to loss of un-accessioned material which could not be precisely ascertained. The loss of such a magnitude which discloses utter lack of care and vigilance cannot be taken lightly. An enquiry officer is stated to

have been appointed to examine the possibility of fixing responsibility for the loss. The Committee desire that the enquiry should be completed expeditiously and deterrent punishment given to the delinquents. The action taken in this regard may be reported to them.

[S. No. 29 (Para 2.69) of Appendix III to 86th Report].

Action Taken

A check-up of one of the lists of the books presumed to have been lost 252 books, i.e., about 25 per cent of that list have been spotted out on the shelves. This has confirmed that belief that the figure of 13665 books stated to have been lost is not correct. An intensive physical verification has been undertaken which will be completed by March 1974 to ascertain the extent to which the books can be treated to have been really lost. Seven senior Librarians have been specially given this assignment. Action will be taken on the basis of the results of the proposed check-up. An enquiry officer is examining the possibility of fixing responsibility for the loss of books.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 2-5/73. Schools, 4. dated the 27th February, 1974]

Recommendation

Although the Ministry have contended that there are no concrete facts on record which can indicate that books for which bills were not actually received in the library, they have promised that this possibility will be carefully examined again. The Committee would like to know the result of the examination.

[Serial No. 30 (Para 2.70) of Appendix III 86th Report.]

Action Taken

This check-up mentioned above will enable in proper appreciation of the position whether there were cases where Bills were passed without the books having been received.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.2-5/73-Schools. 4 dated the 27th February, 1974.]

Recommendation

It is indeed quite surprising to note that books allegedly found 2.74: redundant or irrelevant to the working of the National Institute of Education were purchased on the recommendations of the Senior

Staff Members of various departments. The Committee desire that this aspect should be gone into carefully with a view to fixing responsibility for the waste of resources of the Council.

[Serial No. 34 (Para 2.74) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

The enquiry Officer appointed by the Council to look into the loss of books will examine this aspect also.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.2-5/73-Schools. 4 dated the 27th February, 1974.]

Recommendation

The Committee had in their 29th Report (1964-65) expressed concern that sale of books of the National Book Trust is not encouraging. The position has not shown any improvement since then. During the period 1966-67 to 1969-70, 68 titles in Hindi were brought out and 2,74,926 copies were printed of which 1,08,839 copies were lying unsold as on 31st December, 1971. Further, during the period 1961-1970 the Trust brought out 140 titles in other languages and 2,77,535 copies were printed of which 1,89,443 copies were lying unsold as on 31st December, 1971. This clearly shows that either no further assessment was made of the number of copies that should be printed or the arrangements made for disposal were unsatisfactory. In this connection it is of interest to note that during the year 1970-71, 1,32,089 copies of 22 titles in Hindi and 5,81,253 copies of 144 titles in other languages were printed. The Committee further note that contracts have been executed with some eminent distributors in the country language-wise in respect of all the titles published obtaining a guarantee that they would take over the stock after a certain period. The progress made in the sale of stock through the distributors may be reported to the Committee in due course. The Committee hope that the printing of books in future will be regulated on the basis of past experience consistent with the objective of promoting book mindedness among the people and educating them. A review of the working of the Trust with a view to assessing the extent of realisation of its objective is also called for at this stage.

[Serial No. 36 (Para 3.8) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

A statement showing the progress made in the sale of books till 31st March, 1973 is attached (Annexure).

The recommendation of the Committee that the printing of books in future should be regulated on the basis of past experience consistent with the objective of promoting book-mindedness among the people and educating them, has been brought to the notice of the National Book Trust, who have been asked to keep the recommendation in view in the printing of books in future.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Niharranjan Ray to review the working of the National Book Trust. The Committee has been asked to submit its report to Government by the end of February, 1974. Government's comments on the recommendations will be furnished soon after the report of the Review Committee becomes available and Government have taken a decision on the recommendations it may make.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) U.O. No. F.18-2/73-BP-II dated 27-12-1973.]

ANNEXURE

National book Trust, India—Progress made in the Sale of books

POSITION AS ON
31-3-1973

POSITION AS ON
31-12-1971

POSITION AS ON
31-3-1970

Year	Language	No. of titles brought out	Copies printed	Copies in stock	Percentage	Copies in stock	Percentage	Copies in stock	Percentage
1961-62 to 1965-67	Regional Hindi	15	28,755	20,965	72.9	20,073	69.81	19,458	67.66
		9	20,992	16,045	61.7	10,506	50.00	9,721	46.83
1967-68	Regional Hindi	10	34,976	26,316	75.2	14,721	42.09	3,727	10.66
		35(*)	70,783	52,127	79.7	44,162	64.58	41,704	58.91
1968-69	Regional Hindi	21	62,067	49,940	77.9	27,784	44.75	9,051	14.58
		31	57,529	50,917	88.4	46,422	80.69	43,466	75.55
1969-70	Regional Hindi	16	37,861	30,319	80.1	14,741	38.93	4,500	11.89
		50	1,01,880	..	..	68,288	67.02	61,420	60.88
1970-71	Regional Hindi	21	1,40,022	..	..	51,593	37.10	14,456	10.33
		144	5,81,253	..	..	3,63,377	62.52	3,10,318	53.38
		20	1,22,089	..	..	50,072	37.91	6,521	5.61

(*) The figure should read as 70,783 instead of 68,379, as the Trust has received 2,404 more copies of 'Vizhavum Poojaiyum' (Tamil) from the Press.

Recommendation

As the publication and sale of books is a commercial activity, the Committee would suggest that the feasibility of preparing proforma accounts in the nature of profit and loss accounts and Balance Sheet for the Trust should be examined.

[Serial No. 37 (Para 3.9) of Appendix III to 86th Report.]

Action Taken

This recommendation has also been referred to the Review Committee (one of whose members is an expert in accounts).

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) U.O. No. F.18-2/73-BP-II dated 27-12-1973.]

NEW DELHI;

March 26, 1974.

Chaitra 5, 1896 (S).

JYOTIRMOY BOSU,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

APPENDIX

Summary of Main Conclusions/Recommendations

Sl. No.	Para No. of Report	Ministry/Deptt. concerned	Conclusion/Recommendation
1	2	3	4
1	1.4	Ministry of Education	<p>The Committee hope that the final replies in regard to those recommendations to which only interim replies have been furnished will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted by Audit.</p>
2	1.8	Do.	<p>The Committee had found that the work relating to printing of Volume II of the Gazetteer of India was accepted by the Publications Division without making sure that necessary arrangements were available at the Press, with the result that the manuscript was returned by the Press after about 1½ years. The reply does not explain this avoidable delay. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that the delay should be gone into and responsibility fixed.</p>
3	1.11	Do.	<p>After examining the implementation of the scheme for the revision of the Gazetteers the Committee had come to the conclusion that the Central Gazetteers Unit had woefully failed in discharging its responsibilities. They had desired that the working of this Unit</p>

should be thoroughly investigated with a view to identifying the deficiencies and fixing responsibility. Although the matter is stated to have been "thoroughly looked into", certain extenuating factors which had already been taken note of by the Committee, have been only reiterated by the Ministry. The following points emerge from the various replies furnished by the Ministry:

(i) As regards the non-synchronisation of publication of all the 4 volumes of the Gazetteer of India, it is stated that a list of contributors was finalised by the Advisory Board for the revision of gazetteers in September, 1959 for Volume I, in April, 1961 for Volume II, in June, 1963 for Volume III and in January, 1964 for Volume IV. As the Editor, Central Gazetteer Unit was Member Secretary of the Advisory Board, it was perhaps his responsibility to arrange the meetings of the Board and process proposals to place before them. The reason for the apparently egregious delay in finalising the list of contributors for each Volume has not been brought out.

(ii) The work allotted to the various contributors does not appear to have been followed up effectively and there were inordinate delays in obtaining the write-ups from them. It is stated that Chapter VIII of Volume II allotted to a scholar in 1961 had to be re-allotted to another historian in 1966. Chapter II of Volume III allotted to a scholar in 1963 was declined by him in 1966 and Chapter IV of

Volume III, allotted to another scholar in 1963 was refused by him in 1967. Similarly, Chapter XVIII allotted to a scholar in 1963 was refused by him in 1967. In all these cases the relevant chapters were got completed through others only in the year 1972. This is indeed a sorry story. It seems also that the consent of the contributors was not properly obtained before allotting the relevant chapters to them.

(iii) Although it was suggested to the State Governments in 1964 that they should appoint two or more State Editors completely independent of each other to prepare the drafts of the district gazetteers, it does not appear to have been followed up effectively during the past 9 years. It is only after the presentation of the Committee's Report that the matter was again taken up and the State Governments have agreed to the proposal which is presumed to expedite the completion of the work.

(iv) The Committee had noted that in the Union Territories the work of bringing out the Gazetteers had not been taken up at all in most cases. It is only now that the responsibility of implementing the scheme in the Union Territories has been taken over by the Central Gazetteers Unit from the Ministry of Home Affairs. As the Central

Gazetteers Unit is in existence for over 15 years now the work should have been taken over long ago as they were in a better position to handle the job and had the overall responsibility.

4 1.12 Ministry of Education

In view of the above, it is apparent that the functioning of the Central Gazetteers Unit has been most unsatisfactory. The Committee strongly feel that an independent investigation of the delays attributable to the Unit with a view to fixing responsibility is called for. The result of such an investigation may be reported to the Committee.

5 1.15 Do

While holding the payment of honorarium of Rs. 300 per month to the Editor, Central Gazetteer Unit for the work in connection with the preparation of "Who's Who of Indian Martyrs" as unjustified, the Committee had pointed out that the main work of Gazetteer of India had been done leisurely. In reply Government have merely reiterated the position already taken note of by the Committee *vide* paragraphs 1.49 and 1.50 of the 86th Report. The honorarium was drawn by the Editor from December, 1969 to August, 1973. The Committee would like Government to examine how far his main work suffered during this period on account of his pre-occupation with "Who's Who of Indian Martyrs" and take suitable action. This examination may also be covered by the independent investigation suggested in paragraph 1.12 of this Report.

6 1.18 Do

The Committee had felt that special efforts should have been made to attract students from all parts of the country for the

Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education because of its national character. They had also suggested that the present imbalance should be corrected and that the Ministry should take up the matter with the State Governments and offer such reasonable incentives and facilities as would induce students from other States to join this institution. In reply, copies of letters written to the State Government long ago in 1962 and 1964 have been sent. The Government propose to take up the matter again with the State Governments on taking a decision on certain proposals of the Board of Governors of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports in this regard. In this connection a reference is invited to the evidence tendered before the Committee in July, 1972 *vide* paragraph 1.116 of the 86th Report. It will be seen therefrom that the proposals of the Board of Governors are pending with the Ministry for quite some time. Thus no tangible action has been taken in pursuance of the Committee's suggestion. Further, the Ministry have tried to make out that the students are indeed attracted from all parts of the country. However, the figures tell a different story. Out of 176 students during 1973-74, 66 are from Delhi and 14 from Madhya Pradesh. Thus about 50 per cent of the student population come from either the State in which the college is located or from an adjacent region, Delhi. The Committee, therefore, desire to reiterate that immediate steps should be taken as already suggested so that the institution may assume a truly national character.

Finding that the teacher-pupil ratio was 1:9.6 for the Degree Course and 1:3.2 for the Post Graduate Course in the Lakshmi Bai National College, the Committee had suggested that the position in the physical education colleges at Patiala and Amravati should be studied. The information furnished by the Ministry shows that in Amravati College the ratio for the Degree Course is 1:15 and in Patiala College the ratio for all the courses including Post Graduate Course is 1:13. The Committee would, therefore, like to impress that there is an urgent need to increase the admissions in the Lakshmi Bai National College to improve the teacher-pupil ratio and to bring down the per capita expenditure on training.

The Committee had called for an expeditious enquiry into the loss of books of the NCERT and investigation of certain allegations with a view to fixing responsibility. The Ministry have intimated that an Enquiry Office is examining the possibilities of fixing responsibility for the loss of books, who will also look into the allegations referred to by the Committee. It may be recalled that the Ministry had already intimated the Committee in February, 1973 that an Enquiry Officer was appointed in pursuance of the decision taken in March, 1972. Thus it appears that the enquiry is dragging on for a long time now. The Committee cannot but deprecate the vexatious delay in the matter. They would urge that the enquiry should be completed and the action taken on the basis of the findings reported to them within three months.

9 1.27 Ministry of Education
& Social Welfare

The progress in the sale of the regional languages publications of the National Book Trust is distressingly slow. The sale of the books during the period 31st December, 1971 to 31st March, 1973 is almost negligible. About 67.66 per cent of the books published upto 1965-66 are still lying in stock. Possibly only a proportion of the copies issued had been sold in the market. In this connection a reference is invited to paragraph 3.6 of the 86th Report. It is not clear whether contracts for the sale of books have been finalised in the case of Malayalam, Kannada and Tamil publications which were stated to be under finalisation. The Committee suggest that in case there is not much prospect of sale, the desirability of selling at a discount or gifting such of them as may be useful for various deserving libraries and institutions in the country, should be considered.