# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE <br> (1972-73) 

## (FIFTH LOK SABHA)

## NINETY-FIFTH REPORT

[Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71]


LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
April, 1973 IVaisakha, 1895 (SAKA)

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Shri M. S. Sundaresan-Deputy Secretary.
Shri T. R. Krishnamachari-Under Secretary.

## INTRODUCTION

I. the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee as authorised by the Committee do present on their behalf this Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Audit Reports on the Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tochnology, New Delhi for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71.
2. The Audit Reports for the years 1966-67 to 1970-71 were laid on the Table of the House on the dates shown below:-


The Committee examined the Audit Reports at their sittings held on 1st December, 1972 (AN) and 2nd December, 1972 (FN). This Report was considered and finalised by the Committee at their sitting held on 27th April, 1973. Minutes of these sittings form Part II* of the Report.
3. A statement showing the summary of the main conclusions| recommendations of the Committee is appended to the Report (Appendix IX). For facility of reference, these have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.
4. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in the examination of these Reports by the Comptroller \& Auditor General of India.
5. The Committee would also like to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Indian Institute of Technology for the cooperation extended by them in giving information to the Committee.

ERA SEZHIYAN,
New Delit;
April 28, 1973
Vaisakha 8, 1895 (Saka)

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## GENERAL

1.1. The Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi was established in 1961 as a College of Engineering and Technology initially. Under the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963, it was declared as an institute of national importance from 13th September, 1963 and it acquired the status of a University. The Institute is mainly financed by grant-in-aid from the Central Government.
1.2. The Institute received the following grants-in-aid from its inception upto 1970-71:-
(a) O.a Capital account
Rs. 706.47 lakhs (including Rs. 45 lakhs during I 1970-71)
(b) On revenve account Rs. $\mathbf{5 6 8 . 0 9}$ lakhs (including Rs. 112.87 lakhs during 1970-71)
1.3. In addition, the value of equipment and books received by the Institute from its inception upto 1970-71 as free gift from a foreign Government was Rs. 119.68 lakhs (including Rs. 19.98 lakhs during 1970-71).
[Paragraph 1 of Audit Report on the accounts of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1970-71].
1.4. In March 1970, the President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of the Institute had appointed a Reviewing Committee in exercise of the powers vested in him under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Institutes of Teehnology Act, 1961. The terms of reference to the Committee were:
(a) to review the present progress of the Institute of Technology in the fulfilment of its broad objective as a centre of advanced studies and research in science, engineering and technology;
(b) to examine how far the Institute has interacted with other technical institutes with particular reference to courses of study, programmes of research and faculty development;

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(c) to assess the over-all impact of the Institute on the training of high grade engineers for the technology development of the country;
(d) to recommend the lines along which the Institute should be further developed for advanced studies and research, taking into account the developments that have taken place or are projected at the other Institutes of Technology and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and
(e) to report on any other aspect or aspects that are relevant to the over-all functioning of the Institute.

### 1.5. The Reviewing Committee submitted its report to the Visitor in September, 1972.

1.6. During evidence, the Committee were informed that a similar Reviewing Committee was appointed for each of the other Indian Institutes of Technology at Bombay, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras. The Secretary, Ministry of Education and Socia] Welfare, while explaining the reasons for appointing these Reviewing Committees, stated: "Basically, Sir, I think, there was a view taken that since the Institutes had been put on the ground, certain amount of time had passed in varying periods in the case of different institutions and a stage had been reached when it was necessary not only to take stock of their current activities but also project the future requirements in terms of developmental needs. We are trying to see how best the two could be correlated. That was the basic reason why these Reviewing Committees were formed....The idea was that each Institute should be assessed in much greater detail and depth than would be possible otherwise. Once the basic formulations are available in needed detall from Institution to Institution, the data could be utilised and the findings used for taking a co-ordinated view...."
1.7. In reply to a querry whether another Committee was to be appointed to review the reports submitted by the flve Reviewing Committees, the witness explained:
"The Council which is the All India Council, looking after the work of these five institutes-has taken the view that inasmuch as the review will be given with respect to individual institutions, a composite view will have to be' taken in terms, as I mentioned, of the overall developmental needs. All these institutions and their working must remain based on the developmental needs of the country as a whole. When we have the Institution-wise reviews these will be helpful for taking coordinated view."
1.8. The Committee note that a Reviewing Committee wras appointed in March, 1970 to go into the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi. The Reviewing Committee submitted its report in September 1972. Similar Reviewing Committees were appointed in respect of the other four Institutes of Technology in the country. The Government propose to examine the recommendations of all the Reviewing Committees in a coordinated manner. The Committee desire that this examination should be done expeditiously and the action proposed to be taken intimated to them within period of six months.

## CHAPTER II

## EXPENDITURE ON ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC STAFF

### 2.1. The Reviewing Committee of IIT, Delhi referring to academic

 and non-academic expenditure incurred by the Institute, made the following observations:"There is also a general complaint that substantial part of the Institute budget is being spent on maintenance and upkeep of the Institute rather than on the academic departments. The substance of this may be verified from the break-up of recurring expenditure for 197071. Out of a staff remuneration of Rs. 78.13 lakhs, Rs. 27.33 lakhs is spent on academic staff, Rs. 16.16 lakhs on supporting staff and as much as Rs. 34.64 lakhs is spent on other administrative staff, upkeep and maintenance etc. Again out of an operational expenditure of Rs. 37.73 lakhs in this year, only Rs. 8 lakhs is spent on academic departments, Rs. 12.86 lakhs on scholarships and amenities and the rest on maintenance and upkeep. In a large institute of this type, there will be a tendency for the growth of non-teaching staff and other maintenance and upkeep expenditure. This needs careful watching and control.

An analysis of expenditure on staff in ordinary engineering institutions shows that teaching staff accounts for 60 per cent, administrative staff for 25 per cent and supporting technical staff accounts for the balance of 15 per cent. In this analysis, Class IV staff is included in the group of administrative staff.

In an Institute of this type, we do not expect the same distribution of expenditure on different categories of staff. Nevertheless, the actual expenditure in 1971 of 50 per cent of the total cost of staff on administration and Class IV staff, needs a thorough looking into. We suggest appropriate measures should be taken for reducing this cost. As a positive measure in this direction, we suggest a total emargo on any further recruitment of administrative and Class IV staff against vacancies until the results of this examination are available and final decision taken by the Governing Body of the Institute." (Paragraphs 3.52 to 3.54 ).
2.2. According to Audit the following expenditure was incurred by the Institute on pay and allowance of academic and non-academic staff during the period from 1968-69 to 1971-72:

2.3. When asked to furnish the figures of per capita cost per student in IIT, Delhi and the comparative figures of cost in other Indian Institutes of Technology in the country, the Ministry of Education have, in a written note, stated:
"The Institute of Applied Manpower Research carried out a detailed study of the pattern of recurring expenditure and per student cost in the Indian Institutes if Technology in 1968-69....... According to the study the per capita expenditure at the five Indian Institutes of Technology are as given below:-

Per Student Recurring Expenditure Gross and Net

| Institutes |  | Postgraduate Courses |  |  | Undergraduate |  | Courses <br> Net <br> Expendi- <br> ture |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gmbs I | Income | Net Expenditure | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross I } \\ & \text { Expenditure } \end{aligned}$ | Income |  |
| Kharagpur | - • | 9,349 | 945 | 8,404 | 3,638 | 341 | 3,297 |
| Bombay | - | 8,672 | 510 | 8,162 | 3,690 | 341 | 3,349 |
| Madras - |  | 9,025 | 546 | 8,479 | 4,104 | 436 | 3,668 |
| Kanpur |  | 10,200 | 728 | 9,472 | 4,224 | 381 | 3,843 |
| Delhi | - - | 10,612 | 814 | 9,798 | 4,044 | 301 | 3473 |
|  | ALL | 9,456 | 720 | 8,736 | 3,906 | 359 | 3,547 |

A similar study of the per student recurring expenditure at other engineering colleges is being made but the results of the study will be available only after a couple of months."
2.4. When asked to indicate the reasons for the recurring expenditure per student at Delhi for Post Graduate's Courses being the highest in the Country, the Director; IIT Delhi|stated: "Some time back, we had set up a Committee of Professors to look into this question. As soon as they are able to give their recommendations, it will be discussed in our Senate and we will finalise it. There is no time limit."
2.5. The Committee drew the attention of the representative of the Ministry to the observations made by the Reviewing Committee regarding the expenditure on the administrative and Class IV staff in 1971 being 50 per cent of the total expenditure on Staff and desired to know how it had grown to that level. The Secretary, Ministry of Education stated:
"I would submit that prima facie it should be reduced..........I was personally glancing through this and I believe there have been repeated attempts to assess and reassess the requirements. I believe this very Committee at one stage said:
'No fresh appointments to administrative and Class IV staff
should be made until the present high cost on this category
of staff is thoroughly examined by Governing Body of the
Institute.'
This is the conclusion they have reached with which I should be completely in sympathy. The point is that this has to be done under their autonomous functioning and under their statute through their own organs. I was assured when I discussed this on an earlier occasion with the Acting Director and others, that this review is undertaken year after year and every year whenever there is a question of filling up existing vacancies or new posts, a conscious judgement is made as to what staff is needed. Now that this report has further come I should definitely consider that this need will be further assessed and perhaps some concerted efforts will be made to see what can be done to contain the administrative overheads on Class III and Class IV, better than it has been contained so far. But the only point I should like to make is this. Speaking as a Secretary of the Education Ministry, I would say that we will not be in a position to decide it for them. This will have to be done via the procedures of the Act. Now, one of the arrangements in the Act is that there is an All India Council headed by the Minister. All these matters can come up there. As has been submitted, this report along with other reports is very much under their consideration. Therefore, this Council can itself lay down certain directives. These checks can be exercised. But, finally, under their statute, they will have to submit to the logic of this finding, as
their own judgement. Certainly when it comes to us, at the time of Budget proposals, we can again take a conscious view as to how much money should be given to them in view of the considerations covered by this finding along with other findings of the Reviewing Committee. These are the checks we can exercise........".
2.6. A category-wise break up of the posts-academic and nonacademic indicating the pay scales and the number of actual incumbents against each from year to year upto the year 1971-72 is given in Appendix I.
2.7. In reply to a query whether any posts were created by I.I.T. authorities without the approval of the Board of Governors, the Ministry of Education in a written note have stated: "Approval of Government is not required in regard to the pay scales prescribed for various posts including that of the Director. According to Section $33(2)$ (b) of the I.I.T. Act, the Council of I.I.Ts is to lay down policy regarding cadres, methods of recruitment and conditions of service of employees, etc. In its meeting held on the 14th September, 1963, it set up a Committee to review the entire position and to suggest the lines along which cadres should be rationalised, pay scales to be sanctioned for the different cadres and defining the duties and responsibilities of each cadre, etc. It submitted its report in 2 parts which were placed before the Council in its meeting held on 13-3-1965 and 3-1-1966 and it approved the adoption of pay scales recommended by the Rationalisation Committee w.e.f. 4th October, 1966. By and large these scales are on the lines of Government scales for corresponding posts.

Under Section $6(1)(\mathrm{h})$ and $13(2)$ of the I.I.T. Act the Board is empowered to create academic and other posts. Further under Statute $9(10)$ in exceptional cases, subject to availability of funds, the Director shall have the power to create temporary posts with the approval of the Chairman of not more than two years' duration on approved scales of pay under report to the Board. No posts have, ever been created without the approval of the Chairman|Board."
2.8. The Ministry of Education had conveyed their decision to the I.I.T., Delhi in 1968 that as a measure of economy, no vacant or new post other than teaching posts should be filled till a review was undertaken. During evidence, when asked to indicate the effect of conveying the aforesaid decision, the Secretary, Ministry of Education stated: "I was told the effect has been an annual review of the staff position." The Educational Adviser added: "The reply received from the Institute is that it was observing these instructions in respect of filling up vacant posts on the administration side and not creating any new posts."
2.9. In reply to a question whether the Institute had created or filled up non-teashing posts after the aforesaid decision of the Ministry was conveyed to them, the Ministry, in a written note, have state: "In February 1968, the Ministry of Education conveyed a decision that no vacant or new post other than teaching should be filled in until a review of the requirement of non-teaching staff is undertaken.

Under Section 6(1) (h) of the I.I.T. Act, the Institute has the power to institute academic and other posts and to make appointments thereto (except in the case of the Director). The powers are exercised by the Board of Governors in terms of Section 13(2)(d).

Every year, the requirements of staff are worked out by the Department in the light of the work load and their specific requirements. . The proposals for additional posts, if any, are included in the Budget Estimates which are submitted to the Finance Commitee in terms of Statute 5 (2) (a) for scrutiny and their recommendations in turn are placed before the Board of Governors for approval.

Accordingly, the Institute did not fill up any post (other than those which had already been advertised prior to 20th February, 1968) until Finance Committee had reviewed the requirements of ministerial and supporting staff for the work of the Institute as part of the scrutiny of the budget. Subsequent appointments were made only after the approval of the budget by the Finance Committee and the Board and in accordance with the budget provision made by the Central Government."
2.10. The details of non-teaching posts created|filled up during the period from 1968-69 to 1971-72 are indicated below:-
Statement show ng the vacancies of Non-Teaching Posts created and filled from the Year 1968-69 Omwards.

| , | 1968-69 |  |  | 1969-70 |  |  | 1970-71 |  |  | 1971-72 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crucgory of Staff | Vacencies at the beginnin | New Posts created | Vecencies filled |  | New Posts created | Vecancies filled | Vacancies at the beginnin | New Posts cretted g |  | Vacancies beginnting | New Poste created | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vican } \\ & \text { cies } \\ & \text { fililed } \end{aligned}$ |
| Officers . . | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | 5 | . |  |
| Supporting Sumf (W/Shop, LAB, DRG) | ) 74 | $(-)_{I}^{25}$ | 38 | 650 | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ -2) \end{array}\right.$ | 9 | 959 | $(-23)$ |  | 586 | $(-4)$ | 18 |
| Library Staff | 12 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ (-2) \end{gathered}$ | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 8 | $(-1)$ | 4 | 10 | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ (-2) \end{array}\right.$ | . |
| Hostel Staff | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 I | 1 |  | 1 I | .. | . |
| Sports a RCA Staff - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | -• | 5 | - | . | 5 | (-2) | , |
| Administrative Staff | 49 | $(-6)$ | 36 | 36 | $(-6)$ | 14 | 30 | 24 | 37 | 16 | $(-2)$ | 2 |
| Sick Bay Stuff | .. | 1 | . | 1 |  | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Maintenance, Construction Staff | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Class IV (L.S. \& H.S.) | 116 | 15 | 3 | 128 | . | 26 | 6102 | 7 | 1 | 495 | 3 | 22 |
|  | 263 | $\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ (-9) \end{array}$ | 98 | 245 | $(-80$ | 59 | 208 | $\begin{gathered} 87 \\ (-3) \end{gathered}$ | 65 | 227 | $(\underset{-10}{68}$ | 64 |

2.11. A study made in the year $1968-69$ revealed that the per capita expenditure for the post-graduate course in the Institutes of Technology ranged from Rs. 8162 to Rs. 9798 and the per capita expenditure for the under-graduate course ranged from Rs. 3297 to 3843. The Committee desire that the position in other Engineering Colleges in the country should be ascertained and it should be examined whether there is any scope for reduction of expenditure in the Institutes of Technology.
2.12. The Committee find that the per capita expenditure for the post-grade course at the IIT, New Delhi was the highest (Rs. 9798) and the expenditure at the IIT, Bombay was the lowest (Rs. 8162). The reasons for this appreciable disparity between the two Institutes should be gone into.
2.13. In the I.I.T. New Delhi, the expenditure incurred on pay and allowances on academic staff during the year .1971-72 was Rs 43.87 lakhs and the expenditure on nom-academic staff was Rs. 27.50 lakhs. The Review Committee have drawn attention to a general complaint that substantial part of the Institute's budget is being spent on maintenance and upkeep rather than on the academic departments. They have also warned against the tendency for the growth of non-teaching staff in the Institute. The Committee desire that the staffing pattern in the Institute should be carefully examined and suitable norms laid down for the employment of non-teaching staff.
2.14. The Committee find that out of a total number of 1415 stafi members in the Institute during the year 1971-72, as many as 428 were Class IV staff. The Committee do not see any justification for the proliferation of Class IV staff in the Institute.
2.15. The Ministry of Education had conveyed their decision to the I.I.T. in 1968 that as a measure of economy no vacant or new post other than teaching post should be fllled till a review was undertaken. However, as many as 274 new non-teaching posts were created and 286 posts were flled up during the period 1968-69 to 1971-72. It appears that the Ministry did not follow-up with the IIT the question of the review of the requirement of non-teaching staff. The Committee would, therefore, like to know how the Ministry satisfied themselves that the Institute implemented their decision.

## CHAPTER III

## IRREGULARITIES IN APPOINTMENTS

(a) Ad hoc appointments
3.1 In reply to a query whether the I.I.T. authorities had made any appointments in ad hoc basis without consulting the Board: the Ministry in a written note giving the details of such appointments since the starting of the Institution have stated as under:
"Statute 12 (7) lays down that where a post is to be filled up temporarily for a period not exceeding 12 months, this may be so done in accordance with the procedure, laid down by the Board of Governors. No such procedure has, however, so far been laid down by the Board for filling up such posts on temporary (ad-hoc) basis under Statute 12(7).

Since the date of inception if this Institute about 147 persons (as detailed in Appendix-II) were appointed from time to time on ad, hoc basis. Out of these 78 persons have since become regular employees after selection through the normal prescribed procedure and 68 have left the Institute after resigning or termination of their services etc. At present there is only one ad-hoc appointee viz. Dr. (Mrs)...........Assistant Medical Officer of the Institute. This post is included in the C.H.S. pool and appointments are approved by the Ministry of Health. In this case the Ministry of Health have expressed their inability to post a regular doctor and have authorised the Institute to make ad-hoc appointment.

It may be added here that the practice of making ad-hoc appointments even under Statute 12 (7) has since been discontinued and there is no case of ad-hoc appointments except the solitary case mentioned above. It is also not proposed to make any ad-hoc oppointment in future till the procedure in this regard is laid down by the Board of Governors under Statute 12 (7)."
3.2. The Ministry were asked to indicate whether any post in the Institute was filled without advertising it and if so, the procedure that should have been followed and also the particulars relating to the appointments made without constituting Selection Committees. The Ministry in a written reply have stated: "According to the procedure laid down in Statute 12 for appointments, all posts at the Institute are normally to be filled by advertisement; but the Board shall have the power to decide on the recommendations of the Director that a particular post be flled by invitation or by promotion from amongst the members of the staff of the Institute.

Selection Committees for filling up of posts under the Institute(other than the posts on contract basis) by advertisement or by promotion from amingst the staff of the Institute are constituted in the manner laid down in sub para 3 of the above Statute.

According to sub para 6 of the same Statute, where a post is to be filled on contract basis or by invitation, the Chairman may at his discretion constitute such ad hoc Selection Committees as circumstancés of each case may require. The constitution of Selection Commiftees for such appointment is discretionery and the requirements could be waived by the Chairman on merits of each case.

According to sub para 7 of the above Statute, where a post is to be filled by promotion from amongst the members of the Institute or temporarily for a period not exceeding 12 months, the Board shall lay down the procedure to be followed. Departmental promotion rules covering posts carrying scales maximum of which is Rs. 575 or less have been framed with the approval of the Board and promotions from amongst the staff are effected under the same and through the Departmental Promotion Committees. These rules came into force w.e.f. 8th Nov., 1968, and have since been replaced by new rules w.e.f. 8th November, 1972. The procedure for filling of posts on temporary basis is under consideration of the Board and is likely to be laid down soon.

It could thus be seen that advertisement is not the only method of recruitment and appointments could also be made by promotion and invitation, etc.

The Board of Governors of the Institute has laid down that the post of Secretary to Director can be filled by the Director by "negotiations|through Selection Committee". The appointment of incumbents against this post has therefore been made by negotiations without processing through Selection Committees.

Subject to the provision of the Statutes and the conditions of exigencies of the Institute service, the Institute has also been filling posts on deputation by employees in equivalent grades in any of the services under Govt. of India, State Government and Government Undertakings etc. Such cases are not processed through Selection Committee.

Some of the staff of Delhi Polytechnic (now Delhi College of Engg.) were appointed to the Institute posts by transfer on level to level basis under special procedure prescribed by the Government. of India.

Normally, therefore, all appointments on regular basis have been processed under one of the above procedures: Trere are however, the following exceptions:
(a) Tht Institute haṣ a post of Medical Officer which has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Health for purpose of recruitment|posting from the C.H.S. pool. In 1968 a regular incumbent posted against this post was withdrawn by the Ministry and they recommended that Dr. (Mrs).., GDO Gr. I who was due to retire from the C.H.S. may be appointed by the Institute in the same capacity against this post as no other doctor was readily available with them. Since the post has been placed at their disposal, their recommendation was accepted and Dr. (Mr.).......... was appointed as Medical Officer without processing his case through the selection Committee. Dr. (Mr.)....was appointed Medical Officer w.e.f. 19th December, 1968.
(b) The Institute had some posts of Work Mistries in the scale of Rs. 110-155 and a Road Inspector in the scale of Rs. 110-200. All these posts were filled up on regular/ permanent basis through normal recruitment procedure prescribed in the Statutes Subsequently, in the interest of the Institute work, it was felt that these posts may be replaced by the post of Works Subordinate in the grade of Rs. 180-380. It was also decided by the Institute that in the first instance the existing persons holding the post of Work Mistry and Road Inspector be considered for appointment against these posts provided they were otherwise suitable for it. Accordingly a Selection Committee in terms of Statute $12(3)$ was constituted by the Director for the purpose. The Committee found all the existing persons as suitable and consequently they were appointed as Works Subordinates with the approval of the appointing authority (Director). In these cases the approval of the Board as required vide para 12 (7) was not obtained. It is now proposed to regularise these appointments by obtaining post-facto approval of the Board.
(c) Certain appointments have been made on ad-hoc basis without advertisement/processing the cases through the Selection Committees, and details of such cases have been given in Appendix-II".
3.3. Under the Statute, where a post is to be filled up temporarily for a period not exceeding 12 months, it should be done in accordanee with the procedure laid down by the Board of Governors. The Committee, however, note that no such procedure has so far been laid down by the Boand. They desire that a suitable procedure should be laid down forthwith and the ad hoc appointments should be resorted to only under exceptional circumstances.
3.4. The Committee find that as many as 147 ad hoc appointmonts were made by the Institute on different dates from the inception of the Institute. Most of these appointments were continued beyond the prescribed period of $\mathbf{1 2}$ months in violation of the Statute. In 27 cases the appointments were continued for more than 3 years. The Committee take a serious view of this and desire that the circumstances under which the appointments were made and continued beyond the prescribed period should be investigated with a view to fixing responsibility.
(b) Appointments made in relaxation of qualifications
3.5. To a question whether some persons were appointed in relaxation of the prescribed qualifications, the Ministry of Education, in a written reply have stated the following:-
"A statement of appointments made in relaxation of the prescribed qualifications are listed in the enclosed Appendix III.

It may be stated that the Board of Governors can amend or modify qualifications and duties and responsibilities to suit the particular need of an Institute. In respect of the posts in Appendix-III the appointments were made by the Board of Governors, though they did not specifically modify the prescribed qualifications.

In regard to the other posts for which the Director is the appointing authority the appointments in Appendix IV have been made without obtaining the Board's approval for relaxation of qualifications.

The I.I.T. has been requested to obtain the ratification of the competent authorities."
3.6. The Committee are surprised to learn that as many as 80 appointments had been made by the Director of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi during the period 1964-65 to 1972-73 although the appointees did not possess|the prescribed qualifications. It is surprising that the Board's approval for relaxation of qualifications has not been taken all these years. It is only after the Committee raised this point that the Government have requested the Institute to obtain the ratification of the competent authorities.

The Committee desire that responsibility should be fixed for this slapse.
3.7. The extent of unauthorised relaxation of the prescribed qualifications can be seen from the fact that a number of Natriculates had been appointed as UDCs although only Graduates could be appointed. Further, a person who had passed only 6th Class had been appointed to the post of Library Assistant which required a Matriculate with requisite training. Another person possessing a middle school qualification had been appointed to the post of Technical Assistant which required a person with Intermediate Science or Diploma/Degree. In yet another case a person who had passed only 3rd Standard had been appointed to a post which required a Diploma/Degree. Although only a Graduate could be appointed as P.S. to Director, a person with only Matriculation qualification was appointed to the post. Thus, it is clear that the appointments were made by the Director without any regard whatsoever to the prescribed qualifications. The Committee take strong exception to the appointments being made in patent defiance of prescribed rules and which give every appearance of the exercise of favouritism or nepotism. They accordingly desire that the circumstances under which all the 80 appointments were made should be thoroughly investigated and appropriate corrective action be taken thereafter.
(c) Grant of Higher starting pay on first appointment
3.8. The Reviewing Committee, while dealing with "Career Interests and Advancement of Academic Staff" had inter alia observed:
"Several staff members complained that there are too many designations of teaching posts at present. When a teacher reaches the end of his particular scale, he gets stuck up and tries to leave the Institute. This happens even in the case of professors. One of the main reasons for this is that some of the first appointments are made with a high starting salary in the scale attached to the post and the incumbent very soon reaches the maximum. We see some merit in having running scale for teachers provided indiscriminate higher start is not admissible so that a person appointed in the scale can hope to progress in his scale over the years avoiding unnecessary frustration."
3.9. The Ministry of Education have furnished the following information in reply to a query regarding fixation of pay in excess of the minimum of the relevant pay scales:
"The following provisions exist in the Statutes for the purpose of fixation of pay.
(i) The Chairman shall have the power to fix, on the recommendations of the Selection Committee, pay of an incumbent at a stage
higher than the minimum of the scale in respect of post to which appointmants can be made by the Board under the provisions of the Act [Statute No. 7(1)].
(ii) The Direcor shall have the power to fix, on the recommendations of the Selection Committee, the initial pay of an incumbent at a stage higher than the minimum of the scale, but not involving more than 5 increments, in respect of posts to which appointment can be made by him under the powers vested in him by the provision of the Act [Statute No. $9(5)$ ].

Thus, pay of candidates, including Departmental candidates, selected in open competition or otherwise has to be fixed by the appointing authority in the manner indicated above only on the recommendation of the respective Selection Committee. No procedure has been laid down in the Statutes or by the Institute for the guidance of the Selection Committee in the matter of fixation of pay at a stage higher than minimum. Normally, however, the Selection Committee decides about the initial pay to be given to a candidate keeping in view various aspects such as qualifications, experience, status and pay already drawn and other merits of the candidate. In cases where posts are filled by promotion from amongst the departmental candidates, according to the approved procedure, the pay is invariably fixed according to Government rules.

The details of cases of initial appointment (technical and nontechnical) in which pay in excess of the minimum of the relevant pay scale has been fixed according to the procedures laid down above are given in the Annexure (vide Appendix V).

The following position emerges from the details given in Appendix relating to the cases where the higher pay than the minimum of the prescribed scale was given on the recommendations of the Selection Committee during the period from 196364 to 1971-72:

| $1963-64$ | 11 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $1964-65$ | 16 |
| 196566 |  |
| 1966667 | 33 |
| $1967-68$ | 25 |
| 196889 | 29 |
| $1969-70$ | 22 |
| $1970-71$ | 9 |
| $1971-72$ | 8 |

3.10. During the period 1963-64 to 1971-72 higher starting pay wiss allowed in 173 casos of initial appointments on the basis of the recommendations of the Selection Committee. It appears to the Committee that the highor start was given indiscrimanately. In some cases the initial pay was fired at the maximum of the relevant scales. As under the Statute the Director can fix the initial pay
of an incumbent at a stage higher than the minimum of the scale but not involving more than 5 increments, the Committee desire that all the cases should be repiwed to see that there was no violation of the Statute.
3.11. The Committee regret that no procedure has been laid down in the Statute or by the Institute for the guidance of the :Seleetion Committee in the matter of fixation of pay at a stage htyher than the minimum in order to guard against the abuse of powers by the appointing authorities. The Committee desire that some guidelines :should be laid down in this regard..

## CRAPTER IV

## VERIFICATION OF THE ASSETS OF THE INSTITUTE

4.1. During evidence the Committee were informed that "on 31st March; 1972 as reported by the Institute it had equipment and books worth about Rs. 132.40 lakhs which were received from U.K. They got indigenous equipment i.e. equipment purchased in India worth Rs 101.52 lakhs. The total comes to approximately 234 lakhs."
4.2. The Ministry were asked whether any discrepancies were notied, as a result of physical verification of stores etc. The Ministry furnished to the Committee a statement indicating the value of assets-equipment, stores, stocks and major works-as on 31-3-1971 and 31-3-1972. The total value of such assets is given below:

| Category | As on 3I-3-197I | $\begin{array}{r} \text { As on } \\ 31-3-1972 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. |
| I. Equipments (Teaching Hospital Airconditioning, sports, Library books, furniture etc.) | 1,65,48,520•00 | 1,85,54,269.00 |
| II. Value of equipment from U.K. | 1,19,67,960.00 | 1,32,40,776.00 |
| III. Stock (P.O.L. suspense) | 23,221.00 | 28,583.00 |
| IV. Major Works (Land, Building etc.) | 5,52,08,351 $\cdot \infty$ | 5,81,92,106.00 |
| Total | 8,37,43,052 $\cdot \infty$ | 9,0.3,15,734.00 |

4.3. Further while informing that the Registers of Assets were being maintained department-wise in the Institute, the Ministry stated:
"Physical verification is conducted periodically for all the assets except sports, students' publication and furniture. Physical verification for sports and students' publication was not being conducted in the past as these assets are maintained out of students' funds. However, physical verification of these assets as well as of furniture will be conducted in future.

In case of Works Organisation no discrepancy has come tonotice so far during physical verification."
4.4. A list of items having value of approximately Rs. $1,000 /-$ or above as discrepancies noticed during physical verification as on. 31st March, 1972 in respect of different departments as furnished by the Ministry is at Appendix VI. It is observed from the statevent that there are deficiencies amounting to Rs. 150772 and surplus amounting to Rs. 7027.
4.5. During evidence while confirming that there was no Central Register of the Assets of the Institute, the Secretary, Ministry of Education stated: "........there was no Central Asset Register From the accounts as sifted from the Departments' stock registers, the balance sheet was struck. That is the position so far."
4.6. In regard to teaching equipment, he further stated: "I understand that under Audit advice, an attempt is being made to put all these in che register so that one can get things at one glance."
4.7. During evidence it was brought to the notice of the witnesses that a camera valued at Rs. 5,000/- loaned to a British Professor was missing from the stock of the Institute. On being asked whether any enquiry was conducted into the case, the Ministry of Education, in a written reply, stated:
"A microscope camera was loaned to the Material Science Laboratory from the Experimental Stress Analysis Laboratory (both laboratories being in the Applied Mech. Deptt.) on 3-41967. The loan slip for the microscope camera was signed by a British Professor who was on secondment with the Applied Mech. Deptt. of the Institute. The camera in question was received under free aid plan from U.K. in 1965. The approximate cost of the camera is Rs. $3,500 /-$ (not Rs. $5,000 /-$ ). At the time of departure of the British Professor in December, 1968 after the completion of his assignment, the Camera in question was found untraceable. Efforts were again made in 1970 to trace out the camera from the laboratories but were of no avail. No enquiry has so far been initizted about the loss of the camera. The camera in question is still borne on the stock register of the Department concerned and a proposal to write off the same is under consideration."
4.8. The Institute has assets valued at more than Rs. 9 crores as on 31-3-1972. It is surprising to learn that the Institute does not maintain any Central Register for these assets. During the course of
evidence, the Committee were, however, informed that, on the advice of Audit, an attempt was being made to have one Central Register listing all the assets of the Institute. The Institute ought to have themselves realised the need to have a Central Register so as to have an effevtive control over the assets of the Institute. The Committee desire that the Register should be prepared without delay.
4.9. The statement of discrepancies in stock verification of items costing more than Rs. 1000 reveals deficiencies amounting to Rs. 1.5 lakhs and surpluses amounting to Rs. 0.07 lakh. The Committee desire that discrepancies in stock should be investigated expeditiously.

## OUTSTANDING ADVANCES

5.1. Advances drawn for meeting contingent expenditure were in several cases retained by certain officers for periods varying between six to eleven months before the same were refunded in full. Further, the following contingent advances still remain unadjusted.

5.2. The Institute has since intimated that a further adjustment of Rs. 973.54 has been made reducing the outstanding amount to Rs. 4,341:68 on 20-6-1968.
[Paragraph 4 of the Audit Report of the IIT, New Delhi for the year 1966-67].
5.3. Subsequently Audit gave the following figures indicating the outstanding advances as on 31-3-1971:


5.4. The Ministry of Education in a written reply stated that the reason for delay in adjustment/refund was rendition of incomplete account or non-rendition of adjustment account desipte repeated reminders. The Ministry also informed that the outstanding balance of temporary advances pertaining to the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 had since been reduced to Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,975 respectively and that action was being taken to recover these outstanding advances.
5.5. During evidence when asked to indicate the procedure govern. ing advances drawn to meet contingent expenditure and the reasons for allowing these advances to remain outstanding for such a long time, the representative of the Ministry of Education stated: "There were no specific rules in the previous years for the advances drawn by individuals for various purposes. Since then they have tightened up the procedure and they are now following a more strict procedure of only one advance and that advance to be settled within one month of the receipt of the amount. Now as a result of these efforts most of the cases mentioned in the Audit Report, they have been able to clear up". On being pointed out that although about Rs. $4,000 /-$ had been given for sports and recreational activities in July, 1970 the amount had not been accounted for till March, 1971, the witness stated: "I am told that this feature, as at the end of last financial year, i.e., 31 st March, 1971 was really the position under the old rules. The Institute Authorities tell us that they have tightened the rules only in August, this year".
5.6. When asked whether at the time of giving an advance to an individual it was not the duty of the persons concerned to see that the outstanding advance, if any, had been cleared, the Secretary, Ministry of Education replied, "That was precisely the lacuna in the old rules..........Now the time limit of one month has been tightened".
5.7. Giving the outstaanding balance of contingency advances as on 1-12-1972, the Ministry, in a written note stated as under:
"Out of the outstanding contingent advances of Rs. $64,217.68$ as at the the end of 1970-71, a sum of Rs. $47,755.17$ had been adjusted as upto 31-3-1972, thereby leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. $16,462.51$ on that date. The outstanding balance had been reduced to Rs. 10,411.11 by 1-12-1972. No amount of outstanding advances was written off upto the year 1971-72".
5.8. A statement showing the amount adjusted in cash and by submission of detailed bills, and the balance outstanding as on 31-3-1972 as furnished by the Ministry is reproduced below:

| Year | Outstanding up to 31-3-71 | Adjustments |  | Total | $\frac{\text { Balance }}{3 \mathrm{I}-3-72}$ | Outstanding on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cash by | bills |  |  | 1-12-72 |
| 1963-64 | $246 \cdot 07$ |  |  |  | $246 \cdot 07$ |  |
| 1964-65 | 201-50 |  |  |  | 201-50 | Nil |
| 1965-66 | 1031.02 | $300 \cdot 0$ |  | $300 \cdot 0$ | 731-02 |  |
| 1966-67 | 885.81 | . | . |  | 885.8r | 835.81 |
| 1967-68 | 1899-50 | 17.50 | 88. 50 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 1799.50 | $300 \cdot 00$ |
| 1968-69 | 1515.50 | 259. 22 | 440'78 | 100.00 | 815.00 | 501-00 |
| 1969-70 | 11079 26 | $593 \cdot 62$ | $6246 \cdot 73$ | 6840 35 | 2738.91 <br> 1500:30 | $\} \begin{array}{l} 1799 \cdot 00 \\ 1500 \cdot 00 \end{array}\right\}$ |
| 1970-71 | 47359 52 | 1592.40 | $38222 \cdot 42$ | 39814.82 | 4044•70 3500.00 | $\} \begin{array}{l} 1975.30 \\ 3500.00 \end{array}\right\}$ |
|  | 64217 68 | 2762•7.1 | $44992 \cdot 43$ | 47755 17 | 16462. 51 | 10411.11 |

5.9. The Committee note with concern that there was no control over the drawal of advances by officers for meeting contingent ex: penditure. Inordinate delays have occurred in getting the advances adjusted. As on 31st March, 1971, a sum of Rs. 64,209 was outstanding. A part of this amount related to the period as far back as 1963-64. It is hardly necessary for the Committee to point out that delay in adjustment/refund of contingent advances may amount to temporary misappropriation of public funds. The Committee desire that the reasons for the non-adjustment of advances pending for more than a year should be investigated.

[^1]5.10. The Committee have been informed during evidence thatthe procedure for the drawal and adjustment of contingent advances has since been tightened up. As on 1st December 1972, a balanceof Rs. 10,411 relating to the period upto $1970-71$ was still outstanding. The Committee hope that this will be cleared early. In future it should be ensured that all advances are adjusted/refunded as far as possible before the close of the financial year.

## CHAPTER VI

## AUDIT OF MESS ACCOUNTS

6.1. The Institute did not produce records relating to Welfare Fund and Mess Accounts on the ground that the receipts and expenditure of these funds were neither included in the annual accounts nor in the annual budget.
6.2. The Government of India, Ministry of Education, issued instructions in March 1968 that all such fees, etc. should hereafter be reflected in the Institutes accounts.
[Paragraph 5 of Audit Report of I.I.T. Delhi for the year 1966-67]
6.3. The Committee were further informed by the Audit as under:
"In July 1970 orders were issued by the Ministry of Education that Mess accounts should be checked by the Audit. department.

Subsequently, in August 1972, it was decided by the Government in consultation with Audit that the mess account need not be audited by statutory auditors provided the cash transactions of mess accounts are kept outside the cash and bank accounts of the Institute. Expenditure from subsidy or loan given to these messes would, however, be audited by statutory audit.

The balances in the funds for welfare activities, viz. Senior Staff Club, Staff Recreation Club, I.I.T. Alumni Association and I.I.T. Welfare Scheme were transferred to the club etc. and the Secretary, I.I.T. Welfare Scheme in October 1967. The subscriptions for the clubs etc. realised from the pay bills of the staff pass through the cash book of the Institute. Audit test checks that these collections are handed over to the clubs etc. on proper receipts." .
6.4. Drawing attention to the decision of the Government taken in August 1972 in consultation with the Audit that the mess accounts need not be audited by the statutory auditors provided the cash transactions of mess accounts are kept outside the cash and bank
accounts of the Institute and that the expendiure from subsidy or loan given to these messes was to be so audited, the Ministry were asked to state the total amount of subsidy/loan given to the mess upto the end of March, 1972 and indicate the extent of utilisation thereof. The Ministry in a written note furnished to the Committee stated as under:
"It is a fact that it was decided by the Government of India in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India that the mess account of the I.I.T. Delhi need not be audited by the statutory auditors, provided the cash transactions on this item are kept outside the cash and bank account of the I.I.T. subject to the condition that any subsidy or loan given to these messes shall be audited by the statutory auditors (vide Govt. of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare letter No. F. 5-1/ 72-T. 6 dated 30th August 1972). No cash subsidy or loan was given to the Mess account as such upto the end of March, 1972. However, certain staff borne on the cadre of the I.I.T. assists in the running of the mess. The details of the same along with estimates cost are given in Appendix VII. The expenditure on this account has been audited by the A.G.C.R. alongwith the expenditure on other establishment.

It may be added that prior to 1968-69 only one cornesideated account named "Students Consolidated Ascerint" was maintained which accommodated all transactions relating to (i) Messing account including messing security (ii) Sports and (iii) Extra Curricular Activities etc. The Institute's contribution to 'Students Fund' was also credited to this account. However, consequent upon the receipt of Govt. of India, Ministry of Education letter No. F. 20 $5|66|$ T. 6 dated 27th January, 1968 directing that all fees| deposits|advances collected may be exhibited in the Institute account, the balance standing in the "Students Consolidated Account" on 1st April, 1968 was distributed amongst (i) Messing account including messing securities account (ii) Sports and (iii) Extra Curricular Activities etc. The balance pertaining to Sports and Extra Cur" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ lar Activities was taken to the Institute account. Further, on receipt of the Govt. of India decision of August, 1972 referred to above, the messing account has been separated from the Institute's Accounts. Messing security however still forms part of the Institute's Accounts. The receipt and expenditure on messing account is managed
independertly by the hostels themselves and transactions on that account do not pass through th Institute cash or bank account.

As stated above the transactions relating to (i) Messing account including messing security (ii) Sports and (iii) Extra Curricular Activities were taken to "Students Consolidated Account" till 1967-68. As such separate figures for messing account including messing securities for the period prior to 1968-69 are not available. However, the total messing account including messing security for the year 1968-69 to 1970-71 is as under:-

|  |  |  | Receipt | Payment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1968-69 |  |  | Rs. | Rs. |
| (July, 68 to March, 69) |  |  | 10,59,838. 84 | 10,30,317.94 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Aprill } 69, \text { to March, } 70 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |  | ! | 15,13,645 15 | 14,86,168.75 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19 ; 0-7 \mathrm{x} \\ & \text { (April, } 70 \text { to March, } 7 \text { I) } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | 14,80,530. 25 | 16,50,374 46 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1971-72 } \\ & \text { (April, } 71 \text { to March، } 72 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | - |  | 16,62,226•73 | 17,27,014•3 |

6.5. During evidence it was stated that a direct subsidy of Rs. 34,000 towards Mess Account was given in 1986-67. Asked about the competence of concerned authority to give the subsidy, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare stated in a written reply:
"No cash subsidy or loan as such was given to the mess account up to the end of March, 1972. However, it may be :stated that up to 1967-68 there was no separate mess account. There was a Consolidated Students' Account which covered: (1) Extra curricular Activities (2) Sports; and (3) Messing. In accordance with the poliy of the Institute the Annual Budget is provided for 2 fixed sum to be credited to this Consolidated Fund Account at the rate of Rs. 25 per student. Out of the amounts thus credited to the Consolidated Fund Account it is seen that the following amounts have been spent with the approval
of the -Director/Board of Goyernors, as , the case may be, for the following purposes:-

| Year | Amount | Purpose | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1961-62 | Rs. 20,000 0 | Equp. for outdoor and indoor gapeis and for pecaing. | Trapsferred with the .appiogiel. of the Board of Goyernors vide Resolition No. 37/6I |
| 1964-65 | $10,000: 00$ | . Purchase of cutlery and eroctiery | Tramaferred with the appiovil of the Director |
| 1966-67 | 34,200 $\cdot 0$ | Do. | Do. |
| 1967-68 | -40,175 0 | Do. | Do. |

As regards the competency, the Consolidated Fund was being operated by the Director with the advice of separate Committee for sports, Mess and Extra-Curricular Activities. The Director under the Statutes is fully competent to incur expenditure provided in the budget. (Rs. 34,200 was provided in the budget).
6.6. When asked to indicate if there was any difficulty in getting the Mess Accounts audited for the benefit of the Board itself when an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs per year was involved, the Secretary, Ministry of Education stated: "Apparently there is some kind of local audit. I am not satisfied with this. The point we would like to check up is, whether there can be external audit. This is a private account of the students and money is theirs. There are only two ways of having external audit."
6.7. The attention of the witness was further drawn to a HopmeMinistry Circular to the effect that whenever there is a departmental canteen getting some managerial subsidy and equipment the Audited Accounts of the Canteen should be produced every year. The Secretary, Ministry of Education stated: "After consulting the C\&A.G, as I said. in August this year, a system has been accepted and it is now being operated upon still keeping the mess accounts as private accounts separate from the Institute's accoints".
6.8. As regards auditing of accounts of the Mess, he said: "If we want to have the mess accounts on account of the students audited, then it can only be done by the Institute at their own cost.... That can be done....We should have an external auditor. Anyhow we will discuss this with C\& A.G.".
6.9. The Committee regret that at the present there is mo satisfactory arrangement for getting the Mess accounts audited. The Committee feel that the mistitute should be able to ensure this as it is giving managerial assistance to the Mess besides incurring expenditure on purchase of crockery, cutlery etc. They accordingly sukgest that a satisfactory arrangement for the audit of the Mess accounts should be evolved in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

## MISCELLANEOUS IRREGULARITIES

(a) Irregular drawal of T.A. by a Member of the Institute's faculty
7.1. In a written reply, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare stated: "Prof.........has used his position in the Institute to purchase tickets through the Institute travel agents, and not paid for these tickets. Besides, he has charged air-fare and received payment for these same tickets from other sources. In some cases, he has charged round trip fares in excess of the real amount. For example, he booked a Delhi-Hyderabad Bombay-Delhi Ticket through Sita Travels for which he has yet to pay the required amount of Rs. 777. Also for this trip, he has charged the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad for the Delhi-Hyderabad-Delhi fare and the Government of India for the Delhi-Bombay-Delhi fare, this recovering a total of Rs. 1109.50 from these two sources. There is another similar case pertaining to his trip to some Universities.

A committee consisting of two Board members was set up by the Board of Governors in their meeting held on 22/23rd July, 1972 to investigate the matter. The Committee presented its report to the Board on 4th December, 1972. The Board of Governors discussed the matter and decided that the Chairman, Board of Governors may interview Prof........ and give him the option to voluntarily resign from his post at the Institut? failing which a regular inquiry should be instituted against him. Prof.... has opted to face the enquiry and the enquiry will now be held."
7.2. In a subsequent reply, the Ministry stated that the charge sheet has since been served as required under the disciplinary procedures.
7.3. The Ministry also furnished a statement showing the details of contingency advances drawn by the officer. According to this statement out of the advances amounting to Rs. 1580 drawn during the period 1966-67 to 1970-71, the balance outstanding from him amounted to Rs. 780 which is being recovered in instalments of Rs. 200 per month.
7.4. The Committee take a serious view of a senior member of the Teaching Staff allegedly committing gross irregularities in claiming travelling allowances from more than one source. The officer
alo retamod for a long thane the contingency advances drawn byhini The Committoe have beef informed that as a result of fin westigation a chargo-sheet has loen setved on the officet!! The: Committoe would like to know the action taken against the officer.


#### Abstract

7.5. The Committee which investigated into the matter has: recommended that in future tour programmos of academic staff should be prepared by them and they should get them approved by the competent anthority before undertaking journeys. The Committee trust that necessary instructions in this matter have since been issued by the Institute. . .


(b) Defective Bond obtained from a person deputed for Foreign'

## Training

7.6. An Asstt. Prof. in the T.T.Centre was deputed to the. U.K. for higher training under the Institutes' collaborative arrangements. Initially the period of deputation was one year commencing from 2nd January, 1968. The period was extended from time to time till 10th September, 1969. He had executed a bond to the effect that in the event of his resignation or retiring from service without returning to duty after the expiry or termination of the period of training or at any time within the period of four years after his return to duty, he shall forthwith refund to the Institute or may be directed by the Institute to refund on demand a sum of Rs. 10,000 . The individual, however, did no return to the Instituste and continued to overstay abroad without any approval or permission of the Institute. Ultimately his reaignation was accepted w.e.f. 25 th Noyember, 1969. Simultaneously he was asked to remit a sum of Rs. $31,059.50$ being the penalty of Rs. 10,000 as prescribed in the bond and Rs. $21,059.50$ being the pay and allowances drawn by him during the period of his training. The individual has, however, not remitted any amount so far despite several requests made to him in this behalf.
7.7. With a view to proceeding further in the matter the Legal Adviser of the Institute was consulted as to the furher action that could be taken for the recovery of the said sum from the individual The Legal Adviser has expressed his opinion that it would be possible to file a suit only for the sum of Rs. 10,000 on the basis of bond executed by the individual i.e., excluding the claim for pay and allowances. The Legal Adviser has further advised that it will not be feasible for the Institute to initiate legal proceedings against him while he is abroad because that would have many implications and the course may not prove effective as there will be difficulties in serving summons on him and even in the case of decree of the Court it will be difficult to get it enforced. The Legal Adviser is, therefore, of the opinion that the Institute should await his return
to India and scoprding to knourladge of the Instituta he has pot res turned to the country 90 far. It may, howeyer, be added that the Smpl duas of Shyi........(the individual) as detailad below have ngt been clogred so tor

Dalance of credit in the C.P. Fund A/c
(i) His own subscription
(ii) I.I.T. Contribution

Salary overpaid from 25 11-69 to 31-12-69
Rs. $1104 \cdot 00$ (to be recovered).
7.8. The Committee regret to observe that a bond obtained from an Assistant Professor who was deputed for higher training in U.K. was defective. Although the Institute has claimed consequent on his resignation from service without returning to duty, a sum of Rs. 31,059 being the penalty of Rs. 10,000 as prescribed in the bond and Rs. 21,059 being the pay and allowances drawn by him during the period of training, according to the Legal Adviser only a penalty of Rs. 10,000 can be recovered and that too on his returning to India.
7.9. It is surprising that although the period of training was extended only upto 10th September, 1969 and he resigned from 25th November, 1969, he was paid salary upto 31st December, 1969.
7.10. The Committee desire that responsibility for obtaining a defective bond as also for the overpayment of salary should be fred. The question of obtaining suitable security in future in such cases should also be examined.

## CHAPTER VIII

## PURCHASE OF ELECTRIC CABLES

8.1. During 1964-67, the Institute purchased electric cables costthg Rs. 5 lakhs for use in its main bullding, laboratories and other structures. Of this, cables worth of Rs. 2.26 lakhs only could be used till July, 1972. Besides cables worth Rs. 0.35 lakhs were sold to an autonomous body in May, 1972. The balance (value Ks. 2.39 lakhs) is lying umutilised:
[Paragraph 2 of Audit Report of IIT, Delhi for the year 1970-71]
8.2. The Committee asked on what basis cables worth five lakhs of rupees were purchased. The Education Secretary stated: "This was an ad hoc judgment. The basis was the CPWD norms. According to CPWD norms it is stated, when the detailed estimates are prepared, CPWD practice is that $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total cost as estimated, is estimated to cover the cost of electric installations. Now 12d per cent is subject to the confirmation of detailed plans and estimates. I understand this gives a rough forecast, apart from the construction cost. So when they were ready with their building estimate, they said that $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent of it would for the entire electric installation and that for these cables one-fourth of the $12 \cdot 1$ per cent, i.e., Rs. 5 lakhs, would be enough. So the figure was on the basis of 25 per cent of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent and that is how they purchased the cables. And after construction they were able to use only half of the cables. We have sold some cables."
8.3. In reply to another query the witness further stated: "the cables that are now coming are different and these earlier cables are not actually being used in the Institute. It is subsequent to the procurement of these cables that another kind of cables were purchased which are of a different type."
8.4. The witness further informed the Committee that after initial purchase of electric cables for Rs. 5 lakhs was made, the Institute bought different types of cables in two or three instalments involvIng total cost of Rsr $80 ; 000$.
8.5. In a written reply, the Ministry furnished the details of purchase of additional' cables:as under:
"The cable requirements for the Institute were based on the following estimates.
(i) a complete estimate of the normal light and power requirements of the buildings;
(ii) a survey of loads required by all laboratories (this was. initially done in 1959 and subsequently reviewed in 196162 and given in table II).

At the time of placing the first bulk order the requirements in terma of sizes of cables to be used was easy to specify for the estimated load under (i) above, but for that under (ii) was extremely difficult since the stze and types of machines for the various laboratories to be imported from the U.K. had not been finaliseds It was anticipated at that time that a very large part of the load would be of 3 phase machines requiring high voltage ( 660 volt) cables of varying cross-section. This anticipation was proved completely wrong as most of the machinery utilised only single-phasesupply needing only low voltage ( 250 volt) cables. This is the basic reason for the low evel of utilisation of the- 660 volt cables ordered in the first lot. All the other cables of first lot still remaining in stock are likely to be consumed by the time the current building programme is over."
8.6. During evidence it was also stated that. part of the cables lying unused from the first lot was sold to a sister body at the original cost plus two and a half percent for storage charges. As to the reasons for not selling these cables at market rate, the Ministry in a written note furnished the following införmation:
"The excess cables with the Institute were of Paramite and Nico make manufactured by Messrs. Indian Cable Co. and Mearre National Insulated Cable Co., as per old ISS standard' No. 433|180\% The Indian Standard Institute revised the specifications of therer cables in 1964 and issued new specification viz̄. IS.434|1964: As a result the type of cables with specifications IS.434/1953 originally purchased by the Institute were no longer being manufactured and, therefore, were not available in the market:

The Institute invited quotations to ascertain the rates of cablee corresponding to specifications IS.434|1953. Since the cables of these specifications were no longer being manufactured; quotations were received according to the revised IS upectfication but generally conforming to the requirements for which the earlier ISI specifications had been laid down. The Iowest quotation received was found to be lower than the rates at which the Instituter had bought the
cables earlier. A Committee consisting of three offcers of the Institute was deputed to ascertain the prevailing rate at which the wires could be sold. Out of the four firms contacted by the Committee only one was prepared to buy only 250 V cables at 20 per cent. below the fate Contract price. The Institute, therefore, decided to sell the excess cables to a sister organisation, at the same DGS\&D rates at which these were bought plus 2 per cent for overheads (It is regretted that in the oral evidence overheads. were mentioned at $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent as against 2 per cent actually charged. The Institute did not suffer any loss vis-a-vis the current market rates at that time."
8.7. The Committee regret that in this case the Institute grossly, over-estimated the requirements of cables for use in the main building, laboratories and other structures. Out of electric cables costing Rs. 5 lakhs purchased during the period $1964-67$ by the Institute, cables worth Rs. 2.26 lakhs only could be used till July, 1972. The Committee are surprised that the estimate of cables worth Rs. 5. lakhs should have been arrived at on the basis of its being a certain percentage of the overall cost of the construction. An estimate of actual requirements of cables in terms of length should have been, prepared. The Committee desire that the matter should be gone into with a view to fixing responsibility.
8.8. The Committee note that after selling cables worth Rs. 0.35lakh the Institute are still left with a balance valuing Rs. 2.39 lakhs which is expected to be consumed by the time the current building. programme is over. The Committee would like to knowe the promgress of utilisation of these cables.

## CRIPMYRAD

## NONPRODUKION OF RRCORDS TO AUDIT,

9.1. In their Inspection Report for the year 1970-71 it was pointed out that the following records were not made available to the Audit inspite of repeated reminders:
(i) Reports of physical verification of stores;
(ii) Files regarding transfer of I.I.T. school to Central Schools Organimation:.
(tit) Flle regarding allotment of space in the main building to M/s. E. D. Gälgotia \& Sons;
(iv) Empty accounts;:
(v) Paper consumption account by Gestetner Operator;
(vi) File reganding disposal of empties;
(vii) Inventories of turniture, articfes prepared in the beginning of 1970-71;
(viii) Certificate of losses due to fire; theift or otherwise during $1970-74 ;$
(ix) Personal File of Shri.R. N. Dogra; :
 quarter number and datelot: docapation etor:
9.2. When asked to indicate the reasons for non-production of the aforesaid records, the Ministry in a note submitted to the Committee stated:
"The records and files mentioned in this question could not be produced to audit as some of them were not readily available (being under submission in some other cases) while in some cases the records could be produced only partly. As such an objection in this regard was included by the AGCR vide para. 17 of their Inspection Report for the year 1970-71. The matter in this regard has already been explained to them in our reply sent to them vide this Institute letter No. IITD|Audit|Special Cell|2224, dated 22nd July, 1972. An extract of the relevant objection as also the Institute's

## 3.

reply is enclosed (vide Appendix VIII). It will be seen from the Appendbx that while in one case the information has already been supplied to the AGCR i.e., S. No. $\mathbf{x}$ of the points above it has been stated in other cases that the records.will be shown to the Audit Party at the time of their next inspection. Instructions have been issued to ensure that all documents required by Audit are made available with promptness in future."
9.3. The Committee take a serious view of non-production of documents required by Audit partios during their inspection. The Committee note that instructions have been issued to ensure that all documents required by Audit are made available with promptness in future. The Committee hope that such cases will not recur.

New Delhi;
April 28, 1973.
Vaisakha 8, 1895 (S).

ERA SEZHIYAN,
Chairman, Public Accounts Committee.





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Appendit 11
(Vide paragraph 3.2 of the Report)
Statement shoorng the particulars of Ad-hoc temporary appointments made at the Institute since the beginning of the Institute

|  |  |  |  | Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Name | Post in which appointed with pay scale (Rs.) |  | Date of ad-hoc appointment | Regular appoint- Leaving the Service ment in open seleetion |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1961-62 | 1. K.L. Puri - - | UDC | 130-300 | 17-1-62 (Reemployed pentianer | - 2 | 22-12-67 |
|  | 2. Parma Nand - - |  | -do- | 29-2-62 -do- | - .. | 25-10-69 |
|  | 3. I. J. Bhalla • - |  | 110-180 | 23-12-61 | 10-9-1963 S | Service terminated. |
| $1962-63$$1963-64$ | 1. Mrs. P.V.D. Gupta - | Counter Assistant | -do- | 8-6-62 | 13-7-62 48 LDC |  |
|  | 1. Hari Darshan Singh | Mese Sup. | 130-300 | 18-12-63 | 5-8-64 | Rexigised and left. |
|  | 2. Pratap Singh | Mech. 'C' | 110-155 | 26-3-64 (AN) | 25-20-67 S |  |
| 1964-65 | 1. Dr. (Mrs.) Khem | Lecturer | 400-900 | 18-9-64 | 18-9-64 | 30-10-671 |
|  | 2. Jasbir Singh Kumar | Assoc. Lecturer | 375-650 | 30-7-64 | .. | Resigned and lefi. |
|  | 3. Jayant Saran Lal | -do- | -do- | 24-12-64 | .. | -do- |
|  | 4. Amar Nath Malhotra | UDC | 130-300 | 23-6-64 | 22-11-69 as LDC |  |


| 1 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5. R.S. Gupt - - LDC | 110-180 | 24-11-64 | . | 16-4-66 |  |
|  | 6. Mises. S. Junceje | -Do- | 15-2-65 | 14-3-66 | $\because \cdots$. |  |
| 1964-65 | 7. Sharda Devi - Counter Asstr. | 110-180 | 21-9-64 | - | 21-10-66 .... . |  |
|  | 8. Ram Kishman - Driver | 110-139 | 13-5-64 | 13-5-69 | - |  |
|  | 9. Lelta Singh - Marker | 110-180 | 13-4-64 | - | 26-10-64 |  |
|  | 10. Raman Lel - •, Mech. 'B' | 150-205 | 18-7-64 | 12-5-67 me Mech. | . ....:. |  |
|  | 11. Karrmim chand -. - . Ferroprinter | 110-180 | 18-6-64 | - 23-3-66 | $\therefore \cdots$ |  |
|  | 12. K.C. Gupta - - Draftaman | 150-240 | 22-9-64 | . $\cdot$ | 23-11-64 |  |
|  | $\text { 13. Framcis : . . } \underset{\text { (Class IV }}{\text { IV }}(L S)$ | 70-85 | 17-11-64 (AN) | 4-4-66 |  |  |
|  | 14. Shehzad - . do- | do- | 23-12-64 | - 1-10-66 |  |  |
|  | 15. Bal Kishan - - ${ }_{\text {(Clusen }}^{\text {AVt }}$ (LS) | -do- | 3-12-64 | 23-2-68 | -. - |  |
|  | 16. Lal Bahastur - - -do- | -do- | 15-4-64 | $19-8-64$ | Removed from service; $\because-3-2-72 .$ | fin... |
| 1965-66 | 1. C.M. Dhingra - Assoc, Lectr. | 375-690 | 16-8-65 | 25-4-66 Leetr. |  | - |
|  | 2. Y.N. Singh - - -do- | -do- | 11-10-65 | 19-6-68 Lectr. | ...... - - . |  |
|  | 3. P.K. Sarkar - . Asstt. Libr. | 325-575 | 18-12-63 | - | . $30-4-68$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} \underset{\text { (now Mrs. M.K. Rattan) }}{\text { Miss Motafia Nurse }}$ | 140-280 | 25-9-65 | 5-3-76 |  |  |

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5. Miss E. Aggarwa'
7. Prem Kaushal
8. J.R. Poukkachi
K.G. Mastapukar
Krishan Kumar
Vinod Kumar
Mahesh Chander
13. Suraj Bhan .
Nirmal Chander Barua

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& \text { G. Mehdiratta } \\
& \text { O.P. Virmani } \\
& \text { (permenent LDC). } \\
& \text { Miss T.K. Sodhi } \\
& \text { Miss M.N. Wagh }
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& \text { Asst. Mess Sup. }
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| 1966-67 | 7. Mra. S. Jacob | - Staff Nurse | 130-280 | 15-4-66 | - | 16-4-67 |
|  | 8. Mrs. K. Narain | - Caretaker | 130-300 | 21-4-66 | 7-12-66 |  |
|  | 9. J.K. Agerwal | - S.T.A. | 325-575 | 22-6-66 | -• | 29-8-66 |
|  | 10. H.S. Kohli - | - -do- | -do- | 1-6-66 | . | 20-2-66 |
|  | 11. P.K. Sen | - S.T.A. | 325-575 | 16-5-66 | -• | 21-9-66 |
|  | 12. S.S. Dua | - -do- | -do- | 13-12-66 | -• | 28-8-68 |
|  | 13. S.K. Bharj - | - J.T.A. | 210-425 | 6-5-66 | - | 20-7-66 |
|  | 14. Vipan Sharda - | -do- | -do- | 6-5-66 | - | 20-7-66 |
|  | 15. Gulshan Kumar | -do- | -do- | 6-5-66 | -• | 20-7-66 |
|  | 16. N.S. Dhanjal - | -do- | -do- | 9-1-67 | - 6 | 8-4-67 |
|  | 17. K.G. Padam - | - Draftsman | 150-240 | 26-12-66 | 10-11-67 |  |
|  | 18. Goverdhan | - Hort. Choudhary | 110-139 | 8-8-66 | 18-3-67 |  |
|  | 19. Baslean John - | - Attendant <br> (Class IV (LS) | 75-95 | 1-9-66 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 18-2-70 } \\ & \text { As Class IV(LS) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 20. Kali Ram Class IV (LS) | Attendant | 70-85 | 17-10-66 | 18-2-70 |  |
|  | 21. Surinder Kumar | -do- | -do- | 10-12-66 | 18-2-70 |  |
|  | 22. Dewani Ram - | -do- | -do- | 10-12-66 | 18-2-70 |  |
|  | 23. Surat Singh - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Class IV(HS) } \\ & \text { Nursing Orderly } \end{aligned}$ | 75-95 | 28-3-67 |  | Reverted as Class IV(LS). |

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| 1968-69 | 1. Vinay Kumar . - | Assoc. Lectr. | 375-650 | 15-6-68 | . | 1-9-69 |
|  | 2. P. C. Garg. | -do- | -do- | 1-6-68 | .. | 31-8-68 |
|  | 3. A. M. Yardi | -do- | -do- | 15-6-68 | .. | 10-9-68 |
|  | 4. S. C. Gupta | -do- | do- | 15-6-68 | .. | 15-9-68 |
|  | 5. A. K. Vaish . | -do- | -do- | 15-6-68 | - | 31-8-68 |
|  | 6. Subhash Kumar | -do- | -do- | 6-11-68 | - | 31-3-69 |
|  | 7. P. C. Mainali . | -do- | -do- | 11-7-68 | . | 15-10-68 |
|  | 8. Arun Kumar . | Assoc. Lectr. | 375-650 | 15-6-68 | -• | 24-3-69 |
|  | 9. Y. P. Lamba . | -do- | -do- | 8-15-58 | . | 3:-5-69 |
|  | 10. Ram Mohan . . | -do- | -do- | 4-11-68 | - | 27-12-68 |
|  | 11. B.S. Bamsal (Permanent Asstt. Foreman) | Foreman | 370-575 | 11-9-68 | 12-7-72 | .. |
|  | 12. H. Hingorani (Pmt. LDC) | U.D.C. | 130-300 | 21-9-69 | . | Reverces as LDC on 23-6-720 |
|  | 13. Balbir Singh : : | Draftsman Gr. II $]$ | 150-240 | 1-3-69 | 8-8-72 |  |
|  | 14. R. R. Sharma . (Permenent Driver) | J.Lin. | 110-200 | 24-8-68 | 4-7-72 |  |
|  | 15. N. L. Balani $\underset{\text { (Per nanent Ci. IV) }}{ }{ }^{-}$ | Lib. Attendant | 110-143 | 29-8-68 | 15-5-7 |  |

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|  | 13. Rajinder Singh (Prat. U.D.C.) | Jr. Cashier. | 150-320 | 16-5-70 | - | Reverted as UDC in July, 1972. |
|  | $\text { 14. } \underset{(\text { Pmt. U.D. C. Tewani }}{\text { L. }}$ | Asstt. Acctt. | 180-440 | 19-9-70 | 8-12-71 | Asstt. |
|  | 15. Mrs. T. Shabikela. | Jr. Steno. | 130-300 | 12-1-70 | 18-11-70 |  |
| 1971-72 | 1. Dr. S. K. Sharma | SSO I | 700-1250 | 11-11-71 | 21-7-72 ${ }^{\text { }}$ |  |
|  | 2. V. K. Arora | Assoc. Lectr. | 375-650 | 5-10-71 | $\cdots$ | Left. |
|  | 3. Dr. V. K. Tripnthi | SSO II | 400-950 | 20-9-71 | - | Left |
|  | 4. Dr. A. K. Sood | SSO II | 400-950 | 17-11-71 | -• | Left. |
|  | 5. Dr. Mrs. S. Kaur | A.M.O. | 350-900 | 12-4-71 | - | Regular hand is to be posted C.H.S. Pool. by the Min. of Health from |
|  | 6. S. N. Tondan | SSO It | 400-950 | 2-9-71 | Regularised |  |
|  | 7. Kailash Chander | J.S.A | 210-425 | 20-8-71 | -• | 4-12-71 |
|  | 8. H. R. Ahmia (Fmt. U.D.C.) | Asert. Acett. | 180-440 | 5-10-71 | - | Reverted as UDC in July 1972. |
|  | 9. Sewa Ram | Jr. Ceahier | 150-320 | 22-3-72 | -• | Reverted as U.D.C. in July, 1972. |
| Ad hoc | uporary Appoinements made | in short term | ies in the self fin at the | inanced reser Instituct. | heme project of | sside Organisations Undertaken |
| 1969-70 | 1. Dr. V. R. Garg. | SSO II | 400-950 | 23-10-69 - | -• | 16-8-71 $=$ |
| 1970-71 | 1. Mrs. Vijay Sinha | SSO II | Do. | 15-5-70 | - | 31-12-71 - |
| 1971-72 | 1. Surinder Preed | J.8.0. | 375-650 | 10-8-71 9 | 20-11-71) | As Aseoc. Leetr. |
|  | 2. R.C. Agarwal | J.S.O. | Do: | 10-8-71 | 28-12-71 | in the same scale. |

## APPENDIX m

 (Vide Paragraph 3.5 of theReport)】 3
Persons appointed by Board of Governors at the Institute who ald not posses


1. K. K. Nayar
2. S. D. Choudhry
3. V. N. Arora
4. V. Belakrishnan

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\begin{array}{llll}
\text { 1. } & \text { K. } & \text { J. } & \text { Philipl } \\
\text { 2. } & \text { M. } & \text { P. Jain } \\
\text { 3. } & \text { L. J. } & \text { Haravu }
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|  | 5. P. ${ }^{\text {STSFIN }}$ Singh <br> 6. Miss Geeta Kapoor | Asott. Prof. <br> Lecturer | Ist Class M.A. or Doctorate Degree Ist Class MM.A.] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { M.A.-II } \\ & \text { M.A.-II } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 7. M. N. Panini <br> 8. Y. N. Singh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do. } 1 \\ & \text { Do. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Do. <br> Do. | $\frac{\text { M.A.-II }}{\text { M.A. }- \text { II }}$ |
|  | 9. Keahmiri Lal | Asest. Registrar; | Good Degree in Arta, Sc. Commerce or Businesa Management. | B.A.-III |
| 1970-71 | I. K. D. Sharma | Asstt. Prof. IDDC | Ist Cless Bachelor's Degree or Postgrachute Degree in appropriate branch of study with specialisstion in one or more specified subject.! | (i) M.Sc. (Physde- II <br> (ii) M.Sc. (App. Optics) <br> (iii) $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{C}$ <br> Notwiven |
|  | 2. J. C. Malhotra | AREE | Graduate in Civi/Elect. Engg. orl equivalem. | Diplomi in Mech Elect. Engge |
|  | 3. P. P. Goel | Asoc. Professor | Ist Class M.A. or Doc, Degreel | M.A.-II |
| 1971-72 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. Rakesh Kumar | Design Enjimeer LD.D. Centre! | It Clame Bechelor's Degree or Postgradume. Degree in appropriate branch of study with specialist- tion in one or more apectied subjet. | M.Sc. -II |




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| \%трия"! | mmpo | 2¢n | Heme4* \% |



APPENDIX $\mathbf{V}$


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3. Daree Proad .






| 1 | 2. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1971-72 | 10. Astok Mesumder |  | s.r.A. | 325-575 | 495 | Recommended by $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{Committec}$ |
|  | II. S. S . Mimo |  | s.t.A. | Do. | 255 | Do. |
|  | 12. R.C. Mehat |  | J.t.A. | 210-425 | 230 | Do. |
|  |  |  | Do. | Do. | 250 | Do. |
|  | 14.0 Om Purimh |  | Polisher | 210-325 | 139 | Do. |
|  | 15. C. Pationh |  | Do. | Do. | 122 | Do. |
|  | 16. V.R. Wadlma . |  | J. Steno | 130-300 | 140 | Do. |
|  | 17. D. Joyikuty |  | Da. | Do. | 150 | Do. |
|  | 18. S. .B. Puthat |  | Storckeper | 150-320 | 170 | Do. |
|  | 19. J.R. Dohare. |  | Do. | Da. | 220 | Do. |
|  | 20, G.C. Begen |  | Do | гo. | 220 | ra |
|  | 21. RL. Khanna |  | Do. | Do. | 178 | Do. |
|  | 22. Aitit Singh |  |  | 7595 | 87 | Last pay drawn as C1. IV work- charged was protected by Selection Committee. |
|  | 23. Atur Singh |  | Do. | 75-95 | 87 | Do. |
|  | 24. Prem Kishore |  | $\underset{\text { Nurring orderly }}{\text { IV (HS) }}$ | 7595 | 78 | Last pay drawn in Military Ser- vice was protected by the Selection Committee. |

## Appendix VI

Vide Paragraph 4.4 of the Report
List of Discrepancies having value of approx Rs. 1000 or over, revealed during stock verification of different Deptrs.


| 1 |  | 2 |  | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3/160 | Microscope Universal with ball bea- (-) ring complete with accessogies | $\mathbf{I}$ | 14600.00. |
| 22 | 3/152 | Oscilloscope double beam type CD711512 (-) S. No. 106008 | I | 10152.00. |
| 23 | 3/53, 54,52 | Projector Universal Griffin Type consis- (-) ting of 63 watts S. No. 65643 | I | 3600•00 |
|  | 3/141 | Photometer non-recording Ray Cat No. <br> L. 48 I <br> (i) Calve Scale reader unit Cat No. FA/ 300 <br> (ii) Tranaformer consatant voltage Cat No. F/R 208 <br> (iii) Interchangable X-10 optical system Cat No. CP- 6000 | $\{(-) I$ | $17136 \cdot \infty$ |
|  | $3 / 2$ | Servicecope double beam type B-31 0/10 (-) I |  | $5400 \cdot 00$ |
| 26 | 3/158 | Projector portable Cambridge S.No. 34926 (-) | I | $1566 \cdot \mathrm{CO}$ |
| Civil Engineering Department |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Telescope | (-) 2 |  | $1188 \cdot 0$ |
| Applied Mechantes Deparoment |  |  |  |  |
| $I$ |  | 35 M.M. Camera (-) | 1 | 25.00 |
|  |  | (received under U.K. free aidPlanas part o! Microscope.) |  |  |


|  |  | PPANDIX ragraph 6.40 ment of Host | the Repo <br> Staff |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Details of Staff |  |  | Rationman | Annual Cost |
|  | Mess Supervisor | Assit. Mess Supervisor | Hostel Accountant |  |  |
| 1963-64 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 13,600 |
| 1964-65 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 22,600 |
| 1965-66 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 37,500 |
| 1966-67 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | ; 45,000 |
| 1967-68 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 48,000 |
| 1968-69 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 56,500 |
| $1969-70$ | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 170,500 |
| 1970-71 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 81,700 |
| 1971-72 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 9 | i 96,800 |
|  |  |  | Total |  | 4,72,200 |

## APPENDIX VIII <br> (vide Paragraph.......of the Report)

Extract of Para-17 of the Inspection Report for the year 1970-71. Para-17 Non-production of Records:

The following records were not made available to audit inspite of repeated reminders:-
(1) Reports of Physical verification of stores.
(2) File regarding transfer of IIT school to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
(3) File regarding allotment of space in the main building to $\mathrm{M} \mid \mathrm{s}$ Galgotia Bros.
(4) Empty's account.
(5) Paper consumption Account by Gestetner Operators.
(6) File regarding disposal of empties.
(7) Inventories of furniture articles prepared in the beginning of 1970-71.
(8) Certificate of losses due to fire, theft or otherwise during the year 1970-71.
(9) Personal file of Shri R. N. Dogra, Director.
(10) List of officials enjoying rent free accommodation viz. quarter Number, date of occupation etc.

Extract of letter of No. IITD/Audit/Special Cell/2224 dated 22nd July, 1972

Reply:
The records referred to at SI. Nos. 1 to 7 and 9 shall be made available for inspection by the next Audit Party.

As regards Sl. No. 8 i.e. certificate of losses due to Fire, theft or otherwise, the Institute has since issued orders for the maintenance of the register of losses by each Department/Centre/Unit. Further
a centralised record of the losses is also being maintained in Establishment (III) Section. Thus, in future, a statement of losses shall be made available to Audit as and required.

As regards Sl. No. 10 i.e. list of officials enjoying rent-free accommodation it is stated that in terms of statute $23(5)$ warden and Assistant wardens are provided with rent free unfurnished accommodation. Besides the Director of the Institute has been allotted a rent-free furnished house with the approval of the Board of Goverzors. There is no other officer enjoying rent-free accommodation.



| 1 | 2 | - . 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | other than teaching post should be filled till a review was undertaken. However, as many as 274 new non-teaching posts were created and 286 posts were filled up during the period 1968-69 to 1971-72. It appears that the Ministry did not follow-up with the IIT regarding the review of the requirement of non-teaching staff. The Committee would, therefore, like to know how the Ministry satisfied themselves that the Institute implemented their decision. |
| $\llcorner$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | Ministry of Education \& Social Welfare/Indian Ins:itute of Technology Delhi. | Under the Statute, where a post is to be filled up temporarily for a period not exceeding 12 months, it should be done in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Board of Governors. The Committee, however, note that no such procedure has so far been laid down by the Board. They desire that a suitable procedure should be laid down forthwith and the ad hoc appointments should be resorted to only under exceptional circumstances |
| 8 | - 3.4 | -Do- | The Committee find that as many as 147 ad hoc appointments were made by the Institute on different dates from the inception of the Institute. Most of these appointments were continued beyond the prescribed period of 12 months in violation of the Statute. In 27 cases the appointments were continued for more than 3 years. The Committee take serious view of the position and desire that the circumstances which the appointments were made and contiview to fixing responsibility. nued beyond the prescribed period should be investigated with a |

and which give every appear
and which give every appearance of the exercise of favouritisin or nepotism. The accordingly desire that the circumstances under which all the 80 appointments were made should be thoroughly investigated and appropriate corrective action be taken thereafter.
The Committee regret that no procedure has been laid down in the Statute or by the Institute for the guidance of the Selection Committee in the matter of fixation of pay at a stage higher than the minimum in order to guard against the abuse of powers by the
 should be laid down in this regard.
The Institute has assets valued at more than Rs. 9 crotes as on

tain any Central Register for these assets. During the course of evidence, the Committee were, however, informed that, on the advice of Audit, an attempt was being made to have one Central Register indicating all the assets of the Institute. The Institute ought to have themselves realised the need to have a Central Register so as to have an effective control over the assets of the Institute. The Committee desire that Register should be prepared without delay.

The statement of discrepancies in stock verification of items costing more than Rs. 1000 reveals deficiencies amounting to Rs. 1:5 lakhs and surpluses amounting to Rs. 0.07 lakh. The Commit-
tee desire that discrepancies in stock should be investigated expeditiously.

The Committee note with concern that there was no control aver the drawal of advances by officers for meeting contingent expenditure. Inordinate delays have occurred in getting the advances adjusted. As on 31st March, 1971, a sum of Rs. 64,209 was outstanding. A part of this amount related to the period as far back as 1963-64. It is hard-
 ment/refund of contingent advances amounts to temporary misappropriation of public funds. The Committee desire that the reasons for the non-adjustment of advances pending for more than a year be investigated.

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the procedure for the drawl and adjustment of contingent advances has since been tightened up. As on 1st December, 1972, a balance of $\frac{b}{9}$ $\stackrel{i}{i}$
 bond and Rs. 21,059 being the pay and allowances drawn by him during the period of training, according to the Legal Adviser only a penalty of Rs. 10,000 could be recovered and that too on his returning to India.
It is surprising that although the period of training was extend-
ed only upto 10th September, 1969 and he resigned from 25th
November, 1969, he was paid salary upto 31st December, 1969.
The Committee desire that responsibility for obtaining a defec-
tive bond as also for the over-payment of salary should be fixed.
The question of obtaining suitable security in such cases should also
be examined.
 estimated the requirements of cables for use in the main building, laboratories and other structures. Out of electric cables costing Rs. 5 lakhs purchased during the period $1964-67$ by the Institute, cables worth Rs. 2.26 lakhs only could be used till July, 1972. The Committee are surprised that the estimate of cables worth Rs. 5
 percentage of the overall cost of the construction. An estimate of

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 \& 2 \& 3 \& 4 <br>
\hline \& \& \& actual requirements of cables in terms of length should have been prepared. The Committee desire that the matter should be gone into with a view to fixing responsibility. <br>
\hline 24 \& 8.8 \& Ministry of Education and Social Welfare Indian Institu: of Technology, Delhi. \& The Committee note that after selling cables worth Rs. 0.35 lakhs the Institute are still left with a balance valuing Rs. 2.39 lakhs which is expected to be consumed by the time the current building programme is over. The Committee would like to know the progress of utilisation of these cables. <br>
\hline 25 \& 9.3 \& -do

a \& The Committee take a serious view of non-production of documents required by Audit parties during their inspection. The Committee note that instructions have been issued to ensure that all documents required by Audit are made available with promptness in future. The Committee hope that such cases will not recur. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}


[^0]:    *Not Printd.e One cyclostyle copy laid on the Table of the House and five copies placed in th ? Par'ianent Library

[^1]:    *Stu:'ents Sports.

[^2]:    $\stackrel{\Delta}{7}$

