

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1969-70)**

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REPORT

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Fifty-third Report of the Estimates
Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile
Ministry of Education (now Ministry of
Education & Youth Services)—Indian
School of International Studies,
New Delhi.**



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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1969-70)

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(iv)

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**STUDY GROUP 'E' OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1969-70)**

CONVENER

Shri Arangil Sreedharan

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13. **Shri Gunanand Thakur**
14. **Shri Tula Ram**
15. **Shri Ramesh Chandra Vyas**

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Hundred and Thirteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 53rd Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Education (now Ministry of Education and Youth Services)—Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

2. The 53rd Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 29th March, 1968. Replies indicating action on the various recommendations contained in the Report were furnished by Government on the 21st July, 1969 and 23rd December, 1969. The Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee (1969-70) considered the replies received from the Ministry on the 30th January, 1970. The draft Report was adopted by the Committee on the 20th February, 1970.

3. The Report has been divided into the following chapters :—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply.

IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in the 53rd Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix II to this Report. It would be observed therefrom that out of 76 recommendations made in the said Report, 35 recommendations, i.e., 46% have been accepted by Government. The Committee do not desire to pursue 28 recommendations, i.e., 36.8% in view of Government's reply. The replies to 7 recommendations i.e., 9.2% have not been accepted by the Committee. Final replies of Government to the remaining 6 recommendations, i.e., 8% have not yet been furnished to the Committee.

M. THIRUMALA RAO,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

NEW DELHI;

February 24, 1970

Phalguna 5, 1891 (Saka)

CHAPTER I

REPORT

Recommendations (Serial Nos. 1 to 3, paras 1.22 to 1.24)

In paras 1.22 to 1.24 of their 53rd Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Estimates Committee noted that the procedure adopted by the Ministry for the creation of the Indian School of International Studies and its ultimate recognition as a deemed University under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956, appeared to be rather extraordinary.

2. The Committee observed that the Indian Council of World Affairs, Delhi felt in 1951 the need for adequately developing the objective study of international affairs in India. Feeling that the Council's Secretariat had the nucleus of a competent staff for this purpose and considering the past record of the Council in organizing research in international affairs and relations, the Council considered themselves to be eminently suited to take the initiative in the matter. The Council appointed a committee with the intention of setting up a centre of study in order to train students for the post-graduate research in international affairs at its headquarters in New Delhi. This Committee recommended the setting up of such an institution; the Executive Committee of the Council considered it and forwarded the proposal to the University of Delhi, Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission for consideration. A formal application was made in July, 1954. The intention in making the proposal was that the School should be affiliated to the University of Delhi and should become like the Delhi School of Economics, one of its constituent institutions. The University of Delhi granted it the necessary affiliation and the school was inaugurated in October, 1955.

3. The Committee further observed that although the Association of the School with the University of Delhi was stated to be "most useful and in particular such association helped the School to understand and formulate for itself the correct standards in academic work relating to social sciences", an initiative was again taken by the Indian Council of World Affairs to separate the School from the University of Delhi. The Ministry of Education appointed a committee to examine the desirability or otherwise of empowering the School by an Act of Parliament to confer or award degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it. That Committee submitted a report within a month and a half recommending that the Government of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. But Government decided that the School should be conferred the status of a University under U.G.C. Act rather than by fresh legislation. Under this decision, the U.G.C. was consulted and the School was declared as a deemed University under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

4. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have stated in their reply that in declaring the School as a 'deemed' University a regular procedure was adopted and action was not prompted by any extraordinary considerations. In support of their contention the Ministry have stated that

"the Indian Council of World Affairs had suggested that the School should be given the status of an institution of national importance and it should be recognised as an independent University, with powers to confer degrees. The Ministry of Education appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. K. M. Panikkar, M.P., *inter alia* 'to examine the desirability (or not) of empowering the Indian School of International Studies by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it.' After careful examination of the problem, the Committee recommended that the Government of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. Government considered the recommendation and decided to consult the U.G.C. on the question. The Commission advised that the School may be declared as a 'deemed' University under Section 3 of U.G.C. Act, 1956, for a period of three years in the first instance."

5. The points brought out by the Ministry in their reply were before the Committee and were discussed by them in paras 1.5 to 1.13 of their Report. Nothing new has now been brought to the notice of the Committee. The Committee are, therefore, constrained to repeat the observations that they made in their earlier Report.

Recommendation (Serial No. 4, para 1.25)

6. In para 1.25 of the Report, the Committee observed that after having scrutinised the correspondence between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Law in regard to the declaration of the School as a 'deemed university' under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, they felt that Government in issuing a Notification without in the first instance insisting upon the School framing a suitable constitution and setting up its Governing body and Board of Research Studies did not act with its usual care and caution. The Committee also observed that the procedure of granting recognition to the School prior to the framing of constitution etc. on the basis of verbal representations made to them by the sponsors of the proposed school was not correct.

7. The Ministry in their reply have stated that the then Director of the School had assured in writing that the School would gladly bring into existence the organization recommended by the Panikkar Committee and steps would be taken to carry out the suggested organization as soon as the notification was issued.

8. The Committee note that nothing new has been brought to their notice which would make them change their opinion and come to the conclusion that correct procedure was followed in granting recognition to the School. The statement of the Government that the Director of the School had assured in writing that the School would gladly bring into existence the organization recommended by the Panikkar Committee and steps would be taken to carry out the suggested organization as soon as the notification was issued, does not materially alter the position.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 15) Para No. 2.5

The Committee note that although the University Grants Commission recommended in August, 1961, that the School be advised to frame a suitable constitution setting up its Governing Body and Board of Research Studies prior to the issue of notification "deeming" the School as a University, and the School authorities promised to do so to the Ministry as soon as the notification was issued, this was finally done only in June 1963, that is 21 months after the issue of the notification.

Reply of Government

It is true that there has been some delay. The relevant circumstances are explained below :—

The Government Notification was issued in September 1961, and the Governing Body of the School decided that the Director of the School should meet Shri M. C. Setalvad, then Attorney-General of India, to get his legal opinion on the implementation of the recommendations of the Panikkar Committee Report. Thereafter, the School had a draft of the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations prepared as a basis of discussion. This required the scrutiny of other University Calendars (Indian and foreign), and naturally took some months.

The Governing Body of the School at its meeting held in October 1962, decided to appoint a committee to go into the draft thoroughly and to make a report to the Governing Body. The Committee submitted its report, which was considered by the Governing Body on 17 March 1963. The Governing Body approved the revised Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations and decided to submit it to the Society for its approval. It was also decided that a copy of the draft Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations be sent to the University Grants Commission for their comments if any, before submission to the Society.

The comments of the University Grants Commission were considered by the Governing Body at its meeting held on 9 July, 1963.

It was then decided to convene a meeting of the Society. The first meeting of the Society was held on 20 May 1963 and, as per Section 12 of the Societies Registration Act, the second meeting could be held only after an interval of one month, which was held on 21 June 1963 and the amendments were forwarded to the Registrar of Societies for registration and registered on 19 August, 1963.

From the above, it will be observed that since the constitutional amendments were of a far-reaching character and because of the suggestions made by the Committee, almost the entire Memorandum of Association and Rules

and Regulations of the School had to be revised. It took considerable time to do all this with due care.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 17) Para No. 2.12

The Committee are unhappy to note that the observation of the Pavate Committee regarding an additional provision in the Rules and Regulations of the School providing for an inspection to be made of the School has not been approved by the Society so far in spite of the fact that the Board of Governors have agreed to do so. They trust that the Society will incorporate the provision in the Rules and Regulations of the School at an early date.

Reply of Government

The Indian School of International Studies Society has agreed to the recommendation of the Pavate Committee in respect of inspection by the Central Government and the revised Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations provide for the same.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 18) Para No. 2.27

The Committee are concerned to note that there is no material change in the representation of the Indian Council of World Affairs on the Board of Governors of the School. They suggest that the position may be reviewed again in the light of the recommendations made by the Pavate Committee. The Committee agree with the views expressed by the representative of the Ministry of Education that there should not be a dominant role played by one organisation in the affairs of the School. The Committee are unhappy to note that the recommendation of the Pavate Committee regarding the 'appointment of President of the Indian Council of World Affairs as an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Governors but not its permanent President' has not been implemented and approved by the Society of the School even after 2 years of the submission of the Report to the University Grants Commission. They recommend that this should be done without any further delay.

Reply of Government

The Pavate Committee had recommended that the Board of Governors should have three persons instead of the existing five appointed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs. While considering the revised Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations, the School suggested that the number of persons be reduced from five to four. This was approved by the Education Ministry and the UGC. Under the revised rules, the Council has only 4 representatives besides the President, Indian Council of World Affairs, who is an *ex-officio* member in a total of 32 members of the Board of Governors.

As regards the recommendation of the Pavate Committee that the President of the I.C.W.A. might be an *ex-officio* member of the Board and not the Permanent President, this has been accepted and the Constitution of the School revised accordingly. According to the revised provision, the President is to be elected by the Board from among its members.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 19) Para No. 2.33

The Committee note that the recommendation of the Pavate Committee that the Chairman of the Board of Governors should not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian School of International Studies has been accepted by the Government in principle. They are of the view that the present position should not be permitted to continue for an indefinite period and appropriate steps should be taken by the University Grants Commission to see that the necessary amendments to the rules are carried out by 1969 when the next review by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission is expected to take place.

Reply of Government

The suggestion has been noted.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The result of review may be communicated by Government to the Committee in due course.

Recommendation (Serial No. 21) Para No. 2.41

In order to facilitate the process of appointment of the Members of the Academic Council under category (v) of its composition (*i.e.*, four persons not being employees of the school invited by the Director for their special knowledge), the Committee would suggest that a panel of experts should be prepared in advance. The Committee further suggest that composition of the panel should be reviewed periodically and all appointments to the Academic Council should be made from amongst the persons included in the panel.

Reply of Government

The Government accepts the suggestion made by the Committee, and will request the school authorities to implement it.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 25) Para No. 2.65

The Committee note the composition of the Selection Committee for the appointment of teachers and other staff of the School. They hope that expeditious action would be taken to obtain the final approval of the Society on the recommendations made by the Pavate Committee, which have already been approved by the University Grants Commission and the Governing Body of the School.

Reply of Government

The Indian School of International Studies Society have finally approved the constitution of the Selection Committee for appointment of teachers. These *inter alia*, include two persons who are not employees of the School, selected by the Director from a panel of 6 experts recommended by the Academic Council.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 26) Para No. 2.66

The Committee note that according to an amendment already approved by the Board of Governors the meeting of the Selection Committee can be held only if at least one outside expert is present. They would like this amendment to be approved by the Society of the School early.

Reply of Government

The Society has already agreed to the amendment that the quorum of a Selection Committee should be three out of which one should be an outside expert.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 27) Para No. 2.70

The Committee are not convinced of the reasons advanced in justification of holding so many sittings of the Selection Committee for selecting candidates for filling up so few posts. They desire that in the interest of economy and expedition, this aspect may be looked into.

Reply of Government

The suggestion made by the Committee shall be kept in view by the School while convening meetings of the Selection Committees.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 33) Para No. 3.12

The reason advanced for not fixing an in-take capacity for enrolment of Ph.D. students in the School on the ground that "the fixing of any such quota is likely to be arbitrary and harmful" is not convincing. The Ministry have stated that the object of the School is "to take in all the best qualified candidates available among the applicants each year for all departments and according to preferences given by the applicants themselves". This appears impracticable to the Committee in the sense that without fixing any intake capacity the School will not know what would be the requirements by way of teachers and facilities to be extended to the students, like accommodation, etc.

Reply of Government

The Government accepts the recommendation. The School authorities will be asked to review the situation every year and fix an admission quota before the applications are invited.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 34 & 35) Para Nos. 3.13 and 3.14

34. The Committee would like to point out that according to their own admission the School had been admitting students who did not possess the minimum prescribed qualifications and experience needed, every year. If the School propose to continue to do so, there is likelihood of the standards going down. The Committee would urge the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission to examine this aspect as in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable that a specific intake capacity for enrolment of Ph.D. students should be fixed.

35. The Committee are not happy that the conditions for admission to the School, required under the rules, are not being observed strictly as in the course of the last few years a high percentage of students admitted did not possess the requisite minimum qualification. The Committee are of the opinion that if there is such a dearth of candidates with requisite qualifications for enrolment as Ph.D. students, it is better to change the rules than relax it frequently. The Committee hope, therefore, that early steps would be taken by the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission to get the rules governing admission to the School suitably amended.

Reply of Government

The Academic Council of the School has recently revised the qualifications prescribed for admission to the School. The revised provision, is as below :—

"The Minimum qualification for admission to the School is Second Class Master's Degree (with not less than 50 per cent marks) of an Indian University preferably in any one of the subjects mentioned below :

History, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, International Relations, Law, Geography, African Studies and Public Administration"

The School authorities will also be requested not to relax these qualifications as far as possible.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 36) Para No. 3.20

The Committee note that only three foreign students (two from Nepal and one from Canada) have been awarded Ph.D. degrees so far since the establishment of the School in 1955. Further, out of 17 foreign nationals admitted as regular students for studying for the award of Ph.D. degree of the School, 8 have left without completing their studies. Since the foreign students who come through the Government of India scholarships are rarely expected to leave the School without completing their studies it appears that most of the students who left the School without completing their studies were those who came to the School directly. The Committee feel, therefore, that there should be ways and means of extending the control of the School over them and for enforcing discipline as in the case of other students. It is also desirable that a close scrutiny with regard to admission of such students is kept.

Reply of Government

Out of the 8 foreign students who have left, two were from the U.A.R. and six from Nepal. Only the scholars from Nepal received scholarships. The degree of control and supervision exercised by the School over the progress in research of foreign students is the same as in respect of Indian students. The School authorities have assured that although in practice, it is difficult to compel them to stay, every endeavour will be made to persuade them to complete their courses.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 38) Para No. 3.31

The Committee are constrained to note that no efforts have been made to coordinate the work of the Department of International Economics with the programme of research and other activities of the Delhi School of Economics and similar other organisations in Delhi at the institutional level. They would urge that the School should take appropriate steps to forge internal institutional links with the Delhi School of Economics and similar other institutions.

Reply of Government

It is true that there has been no institutional cooperation between the School and the Delhi School of Economics. It is now proposed to work out a method by which the two institutions will work more closely in the field of international economics. Similar relationships with other like institutions in the country will also be attempted.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

Government may intimate the steps proposed to be taken in this regard to the Committee in due course.

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 40 & 41) Para Nos. 3.38 and 3.39

40. The Committee are surprised to note that the Government/University Grants Commission instead of setting up a separate Department of Soviet Studies in the School thought it proper to sanction two posts (one Reader and one Lecturer) for this purpose as early as in August, 1962, even though a separate Department is yet to be created.

41. Considering the importance of Soviet Studies the Committee trust that the Government/University Grants Commission will approve the proposal of setting up a separate Department of Soviet Studies without any further delay.

Reply of Government

The University Grants Commission has since approved the proposal for setting up a separate Department of Soviet Studies.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 42) Para No. 3.43

The Committee are very much surprised to note that the School is "quite ignorant as to who are the Russian specialists in the various fields" on the various subjects studied in the School, because of the linguistic barriers. The Committee are not at all convinced that this could be the reason for the ignorance pleaded by the School authorities. On the other hand they are inclined to agree with the representative of the Ministry of Education that the Country has very good contacts with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and with learned organisations in the East European countries in the field of science and technology. It appears to the Committee that no concerted efforts seem to have been made by the School authorities to locate the Russian specialists in the various fields as this could have easily been done with the help of the published bibliographies and lists of institutions.

Reply of Government

As stated earlier, the University Grants Commission has approved the setting up of a separate Department of Soviet Studies. The School authorities have informed the Ministry that they will strengthen their efforts to promote closer intellectual cooperation with scholars in the Soviet Union and East European countries.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 43) Para No. 3.44

The Committee are inclined to agree with the representative of the Ministry of Education that "an imbalance has resulted from the fact that large sums of money were received from foundations and they are necessarily spent in countries from where money came and the exchanges, therefore, were confined largely if not wholly to Western countries". The Committee trust that since this aspect has been well realised by the Ministry of Education, they will exercise their responsibilities in future with a careful watch and supervision not only in regard to financial aspects but also with regard to other activities for which such deemed institutions are intended. It is desirable that the imbalance that exists in the approach and functioning of the Indian School of International Studies is corrected at the earliest possible opportunity.

Reply of Government

The Ministry has noted the remarks of the Committee.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 44) Para No. 3.51

The Committee are unhappy to note that so far 18 students have left the School without completing their work. Since the School has to spend large sums of money on the students in order to enable them to complete their work either in India or abroad, it is imperative that a thorough investigation is made into this aspect in order to find out the reasons why the students leave the School without completing their work. Thereafter, the School may take corrective measures in order to curb this tendency.

Reply of Government

In all Universities—Indian and foreign—certain percentage of students do not complete their doctoral research. This is due to a variety of reasons—intellectual, economic and others. The School will, however, make every effort to assist and advise students to complete their work. Steps will also be taken to ensure that right type of students who possess the minimum admission requirements are admitted to the School.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 45) Para No. 3.57

It appears to the Committee that the existing collection of important source books and material in Sanskrit or in other important Indian languages is negligible. The Committee consider it unsatisfactory that the School acquires some source books in Sanskrit, etc. as and when required by the teachers and students. In their view, it is necessary to promote regular research projects and programmes relating to Indian civilization and culture and for this it is necessary to build up collection of source books in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, etc. Moreover, even with regard to modern times a lot of source material can certainly be obtained by the School in other important Indian languages so that gaps in the studies undertaken by the School on

various subjects may be plugged. The Committee hope that the Ministry/University Grants Commission will take necessary steps in the matter, early.

Reply of Government

The scope of research and instruction in the School is ordinarily limited to the 20th century, and generally to political, economic and legal problems and to issues relating to foreign policy and relations. However, the School will make efforts to promote studies on Indian Civilization and Culture as well as acquire relevant source materials in Indian languages, in so far as a study of Indian Civilization and Culture have a bearing on contemporary international relations. In order to go into both the above issues, the Academic Council of the School has decided to appoint a small sub-committee to study and recommend concrete steps to be undertaken. Proposals in this regard would be duly considered on merits by the University Grants Commission within the available financial resources.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 47, 48 & 49) Para Nos. 3.65, 3.66 and 3.68

47. The Committee are glad to note that the School authorities have approached the Government of India/University Grants Commission as well as the State Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for raising the value of their fellowships/scholarships to Rs. 300 per month so as to enable the students to meet their expenses. The Committee hope the authorities concerned will take early decision in the matter.

48. The Committee are unhappy to note that the inordinate delay on the part of the State Governments to issue orders about the award of scholarships to candidates creates all round hardship. They would like the School authorities to take up this matter with the State Government concerned, and if necessary, the good offices of the Ministry of Education may be utilised for this purpose, so that hardship is not caused to the students studying on State Government scholarships in the School.

49. In the opinion of the Committee it is desirable to leave the final selection of the candidates for scholarships given by the State Governments to the School authorities themselves. A via media may be devised which will eliminate any possible hitch in the selection of candidates for award of scholarships by State Governments.

Reply of Government

The suggestions made by the Committee have been noted by the School authorities for necessary action as far as the State Governments are concerned. The Ministry of Education has already agreed to raise the value of 10 scholarships to Rs. 250 each from Rs. 200. In addition, there are 10 junior Fellowships of the value of Rs. 300 each.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 50) Para No. 3.70

The Committee are surprised that till the question of remission of tuition fees for Delhi teachers while charging the same from the teachers from the other universities and States was raised by the Committee, the attention of the Ministry was not drawn to this anomalous position which has continued since 1961, when the School was declared a "deemed University". The Committee would desire that immediate steps be taken to remove the provision which discriminates between local students and students coming to the School from other universities and institutions.

Reply of Government

The clause concerning exemption from fees to teachers of local institutions has since been deleted. An exemption has, however, been made in the cases of the teachers of the School.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 51) Para No. 3.75

In the opinion of the Committee it would be more reasonable to ask a student to learn a specific language when he takes up subjects for which the learning of a particular language is essential.

Reply of Government

Recently, the School authorities have decided to make the study of a foreign or Indian language compulsory, in accordance with the general practice in all foreign and some Indian universities. The students are asked to start learning the language even during the first year, so that they may achieve proficiency as early as possible after registration for Ph.D. in order to be able to use research materials in that language. In practically all cases of area studies, it is not difficult to determine the language that the student should study when he is admitted to the School.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 54) Para No. 3.91

The Committee are glad to note that the Academic Council of the School has recently decided that the Board of Research Studies may, at its discretion, permit the students of the School to write thesis in any language other than English provided it can find competent supervisor and examiner for examining the thesis in the language of the thesis and the by-law for Ph.D. degree has been suitably amended. Even though no request is stated to have been received by the School so far for submitting the doctoral thesis in a language other than English, the Committee suggest that the School should have even now a panel of competent supervisors and examiners for examining the thesis in some of the important languages of India so that if and when a student submits his thesis in a language other than English, there would be no difficulty.

Reply of Government

The School authorities are being asked to implement the suggestion.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

Government may intimate the result of action taken to the Committee in due course.

Recommendation (Serial No. 55) Para No. 3.92

The Committee are unhappy to note that some students after availing of the Government scholarships to study in the School for the full period do not submit their thesis at all. The Committee are unable to accept that these are not cases of national waste. Such cases also point to the need for greater caution in selection of candidates at the time of admission so that Government money is not wasted.

Reply of Government

The School has now fixed minimum admission requirements for the Ph.D. courses. Those who get scholarships have also to execute a bond that they will refund the amount of scholarship in case they do not complete their studies. It is hoped that with proper selections and strict adherence to the conditions of the bond, the number of drop-outs will decrease considerably.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 62 & 63) Para Nos. 5.7 and 5.8

62. The Committee are glad to note that the Government had issued a circular letter to all the universities in India on 5th November, 1955 to the effect that they should get the prior approval of the Government of India before accepting any financial assistance from foreign organisations and similar letters were issued subsequently in 1956, 1959 and 1961 and twice in 1963. The School remained affiliated to the Delhi University during the period 1955 to 1961. The Committee, therefore, are unable to understand how the School an affiliated unit of the University of Delhi, could approach the Rockefeller Foundation direct once on 22nd March, 1957 and again on 22nd April, 1958 for financial assistance ignoring the instructions issued by the Ministry of Education to all the universities. The Committee deprecate such tendencies in educational institutions and would suggest that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission should take serious notice of any such action on the part of any university whether a "deemed university" or an institute which receives substantial grants from the Government sources. In the opinion of the Committee is more necessary to devise means to ensure implementation of instructions issued rather than the repetition or reiteration of instructions from year to year.

63. The Committee would suggest in this connection that the Ministry/University Grants Commission should keep a careful watch over the utilisation of the funds received by Universities/Institutions from foreign foundations and ensure regularly the submission of detailed accounts of their utilisation.

Reply of Government

The recommendations made by the Estimates Committee have been noted for future guidance. It has also been decided to obtain regular reports from the universities/institutions which receive foreign assistance. For this purpose, a proforma has been devised in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) and Ministry of External Affairs.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 64) Para No. 5.9

The Committee further suggest that in view of the fact that the Asia Foundation has been asked to wind up its activities in this country by the Government, the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission should immediately examine the case of the grant to the School by the Asia Foundation sanctioned on the 14th January, 1967 and take suitable action.

Reply of Government

The matter has been looked into. The School received only one grant (Rs. 15,750/-) from the Asia Foundation for the special purpose of meeting the cost of travel and maintenance of a teacher of the School. This grant was sanctioned by the Asia Foundation on January 14, 1967 after clearance by the Government of India had been given. This grant was received before the Foundation was asked to wind up its affairs in India. No further action is, therefore, necessary.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 65) Para No. 5.15

The Committee are glad to note that the Education Ministry is fully aware of the need to be careful in regard to receipt of external assistance in the development of institutions like the Indian School of International Studies as it is not desirable that any single source should dominate over the finances of a National institution. The committee would like the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission to carry out a review of the various universities and institutes of National importance in order to see whether there is any particular body which might still be receiving substantial financial aid from a single foreign source so that corrective steps could be taken in the matter at the earliest possible time.

Reply of Government

This recommendation is noted.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 66) Para No. 5.16

The Committee hope that early steps will be taken by Government to amend the University Grants Commission Act, if necessary, in order to clarify the position as regards the authority of the University Grants Commission to give maintenance grants to Universities.

Reply of Government

The U.G.C. Amendment Bill which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and is now to be considered by the Lok Sabha contains the following clause regarding maintenance grants to Universities :—

“allocate and disburse, out of the Fund of the Commission, such grants to institutions deemed to be universities in pursuance of a declaration made by the Central Government under Section 3, as it may deem necessary, for one or more of the following purposes, namely :—

- (i) for maintenance in special cases
- (ii) for development
- (iii) for any other general or specified purpose”

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 68) Para No. 5.20

The Committee fail to understand how the question of acceptance by the Board of Governors of the School of audit of its accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India could be in doubt considering the fact that Rule 14 of the Rules of Society, specifically provides, “The audit of the School will be carried out by the C. & A.G. of India”. The Committee feel that the audit of the accounts by the C. & A.G. of India should have been introduced much earlier.

Reply of Government

In the revised Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations of the School, the following provision has been made regarding audit of accounts of the School :—

“The accounts of the Society shall be audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or any person authorised by him in his behalf and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Society to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Society shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor General has in connection with the Audit of the Government accounts and in particular shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other necessary documents and papers.

The results of the audit shall be communicated by the Auditor or the Board of Governors who shall submit a copy of the Audit Report along with its observations to the Ministry of Education, Government of India and to the Society. The Audit shall also forward a copy of the report direct to the Ministry of Education, Government of India”.

It may also be stated in this connection that the accounts for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 have since been audited by the C. & A.G. of India.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 69) Para No. 6.9)

The Committee note that the Library of the Indian School of International Studies has embarked on a laudable, albeit ambitious, programme of documentation services to provide comprehensive tools of research to Indian Scholars, specially in the field of social sciences. They are glad to note that efforts are being made to collect the texts of original documents, catalogues of major libraries and source materials in foreign languages like Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Nepalese and Russian. They also note that the total collection built up by the School during the past twelve years consist of about 55,000 volumes. This collection can hardly be called sizeable, as compared to the standards of similar research libraries abroad. The Committee hope that the Ministry and the School would take steps to augment the collection so that it may not be necessary for the research fellows and the students of the School to undertake field visits abroad in search of original source materials. The Committee would, however, like to emphasise that a library is not built in a day and it takes years to develop it. They would, therefore, suggest that a phased programme for the development of the library may be drawn up commensurate with the funds available from the Government.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been noted.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 72) Para No. 6.20

The Committee trust that even after the library of the School moves to its new premises it would be possible for it to maintain an institutional link with the library of the Indian Council of World Affairs so that the students and research scholars of the School may take advantage of the collections in both the libraries. The Committee also hope that, as suggested by the Kesavan Committee, the School authorities would take particular care to ensure that the collection on 'economic theory' in the Delhi School of Economics is not duplicated in the School library.

Reply of Government

The recommendation made by the Committee has been noted. In this connection, the following extract from the Report of the Committee appoint-

ed by the Ministry of Education in 1968 to determine the maintenance grants for the School is relevant :—

“In view of this situation, we apprehend that physical and administrative bifurcation of the collections and services of the joint library may adversely affect the research facilities now available to all research scholars in International Relations and Area Studies. A Library building of the School is now under construction on Feroz Shah Road and it will probably be ready for occupation shortly. Some kind of division of the present library will thus become inevitable in the course of the next two or three years. But whether this division should be done on a functional basis or on the basis of ownership is a question which should be carefully examined by a Committee of Library experts appointed by the University Grants Commission. We believe that the interests of scholars will be better served if the division can be achieved on a functional basis and some kind of joint advisory council with a joint librarian can be set up to coordinate the services of the two libraries.”

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 75) Para No. 6.28

The Committee hope that the Ministry would come to an early decision in regard to the set up of the National Documentation Centre on Social Sciences. They suggest that the question of location of the Centre may be considered in appropriate time in consultation with the National Library, Calcutta, Delhi University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which already has a Documentation Centre under it.

Reply of Government

Since the Estimates Committee made this recommendation, the Indian Council for Social Science Research has come into existence (copy of Government Resolution at Appendix I). Government proposes to consult the Council on this question before taking the final decision into the matter.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Recommendation (Serial No. 5) Para No. 1.26

In view of the fact that the Ministry of Law clearly expressed the view that the University status once granted under the U.G.C. Act could not be withdrawn without an amendment of the Act to that effect, it is not understood why the representative of the Ministry, during the course of evidence before the Committee, sought to impress that it was always open to Government to revoke the notification if it was found that the standards maintained by the School were not adequate. The Committee regret that the advice of the Ministry of Law on the question of giving recognition for limited periods to institutions deemed to be universities was not obtained in 1958 when the very first institution was brought under the purview of Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

Reply of Government

It is correct that the Ministry of Law had advised in December, 1961 that a declaration made under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act could not be withdrawn by cancelling the relevant notification. However, on another reference made to that Ministry in November, 1965, the Ministry of Education was advised that there was no room for any doubt that a notification issued under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act could be revoked or modified by the Central Government under Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

The first institution to be deemed a university was the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. No time-limit was fixed in this case as the Institute had been functioning as an All-India Institute for a long time. The condition regarding recognition for a limited period was laid down by the University Grants Commission for the first time in the case of Indian School of International Studies and the Ministry of Law were duly consulted.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 6 and 7) Para Nos. 1.27 and 1.28

6. The Committee agree with the opinion expressed by the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi on the proposal to make the School a deemed university that "the award of degrees should be the privilege of universities duly established by an Act of Legislature" and that "setting up of institutions of a university standard in a few limited fields of study may not be desirable especially if there are universities close by of established reputation and standing doing similar work". The Committee have commented on the criteria of deeming a University in para 1.45 of this Report.

7. The Committee regret that Government did not give the opinion of the then Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University regarding setting up of institutions of a university standard in a few limited fields of study and possi-

bilities of duplication of work between the University of Delhi and the School, the consideration it deserved.

Reply of Government

The U.G.C. Act, 1956 makes a specific provision empowering Government to declare an institution as deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act on the advice of the U.G.C. This provision had been made in order that certain institutions doing work of a specialised nature which is not normally done by most of the universities could be empowered to grant degrees. In view of the nature of work being done by the Indian School of International Studies and the University of Delhi, the University Grants Commission felt that, in the interest of development of research and specialisation in international affairs and allied matters, it would be desirable that the I.S.I.S. may be given the status of deemed university. Government did take into account the views of the then Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University but in the light of the expert opinion of the U.G.C., the Government decided to grant the status of a deemed university to the School.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 8) Para No. 1.29

Another peculiar feature which the Committee have noted with regard to the setting up of the School is that several months before the proposal to establish a School of International Studies was made, Government had been approached for allotting a plot of land for the School and this was done.

Reply of Government

The normal practice is that in the case of Universities and other similar institutions, action to acquire land is started in advance of the actual establishment of the institutions, so that by the time the institution is ready to come into being, the land, etc. has been acquired and its development can be taken up without further loss of time in the interest of the speedy functioning of the institutions. The land was allotted to the Indian Council of World Affairs for construction of a building in February 1954. The School was allotted another plot of land at Ferozshah Road in September, 1956 where the School's building is now under construction.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 9) Para No. 1.45

The Committee are unhappy that the views of eminent educationists were not invited by Government before bringing the institutions under the purview of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The Committee are also unhappy that no general principles have been laid down for deeming an institution as a university under the University Grants Commission Act all these years. From May, 1966 to October, 1967 the Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission had not been able to go into the important question of laying down certain principles for granting 'deemed to university' status to institutions under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, which was one of its terms of reference.

While the provision for deeming an institution as a university under the U.G.C. Act, which gives Scope for experimentation and innovation is welcome, the Committee would like to emphasise that an impression should not be allowed to grow that political and other interests preponderate in the recognition of such institutions. They agree with the views of the Education Commission (1964-66) that in deeming institutions as universities under the University Grants Commission Act the most careful attention should be paid to the question of educational standards so that the provision in the University Grants Commission Act does not "become a cheap side or back-door to university status".

Reply of Government

The Government had asked for the advice of the U.G.C. which is composed of eminent educationists and Vice-Chancellors. It was, therefore, not necessary to seek the opinion of other educationists in this regard. The standing Committee of the UGC was not constituted for laying down principles governing the granting of deemed status to institutions under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act as indicated in the report. This committee had been constituted to advise the Commission on the proposals received from the State Governments, for the establishment of new universities in the Fourth Plan period. The Commission had decided that this Committee may also suggest general principles for deeming an institution as a university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. The Commission had all along been of the view that for deeming an institution under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act most careful consideration should be given to the question of educational standards.

In considering the proposals for deeming institutions as universities neither the Commission nor the Government are guided by political and other interests and the decisions have always been taken on purely academic grounds. In fact a number of proposals for deeming institutions as universities under the U.G.C. Act have not been agreed to by the Government.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 10 and 11) Para Nos. 1.46 and 1.47

10. The Committee would like to point out that while the Visiting Committee appointed in 1964 by the University Grants Commission to review the progress made by the Indian School of International Studies recommended that the School "may be given recognition under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956 for a further period of 5 years", the Ministry of Education intimated to the School in their communication, dated the 4th February, 1966 that "the Government of India have agreed to grant recognition to the School under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 for an indefinite period". The Committee fail to understand the reasons for the recommendation made by the Pavate Committee for granting recognition to the School for a further period of 5 years in spite of the fact that Government cannot withdraw the recognition once granted to the School by the notification issued in pursuance of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as opined by the Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law.

11. The Committee suggest that a thorough review of the case that Government cannot withdraw the recognition once granted to the School under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act be made to ascertain what the powers of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission are, with regard to control over the affairs of Deemed Universities and what remedial action is called for.

Reply of Government

The Pavate Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to consider the question of continuance of recognition granted to the I.S.I.S. had recommended extension of the recognition for a period of five years. The Committee felt that there should be a review of the working of the School after 5 years when the question of permanent recognition may be considered. In their opinion it was in the interest of younger institutions like Indian School of International Studies that their working should be reviewed periodically. It would enable the institution to have a self-appraisal of its programmes. Further, the Committee was at that time also not aware of the fact that legally the recognition to be granted under the UGC Act could not be made for a specified period. After this matter had subsequently been clarified by the Ministry of Law, the Government of India informed the School that recognition to the School under the UGC Act was for an indefinite period. It was made clear to the School that the Government of India will have the right to revoke the notification at any time if it was found that adequate standards were not being maintained by the School. The School was also informed that for this purpose a periodical review, at an interval of not more than five years, of the teaching and research work as well as general functioning of the School would be conducted.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 12) Para No. 1.57

While the Committee are glad to note that the University Grants Commission are seeking to promote area studies in other universities, they are of the opinion that the aims and objectives for which the School was set up in 1955 have not been achieved to the extent it should be expected of an institution which has been in existence for more than a decade. An important aspect of international studies, namely African Studies is yet to be developed; the Soviet Studies is yet to be given the importance it deserves and studies on South-East Asia are yet to be strengthened.

Reply of Government

The School has been in existence only for 13 years. Therefore any evaluation of the School's achievements during this period should make due allowance for an initial period of 5-6 years when they were engaged in training staff, building up the library, and promoting intellectual contacts with scholars in India and abroad. The Ministry is of the view that the School has justified its existence by promoting and organising research in International Affairs and Area Studies, by training up young students by

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organising seminars where teachers for Indian Universities and others known for their own interest and specialised knowledge, could participate and above all by winning general recognition of the need and importance of International Studies in Indian academic circles.

The position with regard to development of African Studies, Soviet Studies and South-East Asian Studies is as follows :—

African Studies

In earlier years, the School authorities did not think it appropriate to duplicate African Studies already being undertaken by the Delhi University. However, in so far as it fitted into its programme of studies, the School has already trained some staff, introduced African Studies as a subject and built-up a good library collection on Africa.

Soviet Studies

The School has eight students engaged in research on Soviet Studies. The University Grants Commission has recently approved the proposal of the School to establish a Department of Soviet Studies. Efforts are also being made to meet the requirements of the School in the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme.

South-East Asian Studies

Every effort is being made to strengthen the South-East Asia Department in the School. The School's library collection is easily the largest and best in India in the field and can compare very favourably with any library in South-East Asia itself. Five students (including one special student) in the Department have so far been awarded doctorates, two others (including a special student) have completed their theses which are under examination. The theses completed in the Department range from "The Indonesian Political Parties" to "The Origins of the 'S.E.A.T.O.'" and "Malaysia's Foreign Policy". The seven theses in progress in the Department include "The Making of Malaysia, 1961-63" and "Indian-Indonesia Relations, 1961-67". The Department has completed a research project on "India and Peace-making in Indo-China 1954-55" which is expected to be published soon. The staff of the department are currently working on some other projects including "Relations of Burma, Laos and North Vietnam with China, 1959-67" and "The Revolt in Indonesia in 1958".

The Department has been actively associated with all major seminars on South-East Asia in India including the Seminar on "Recent Developments in South-East Asia" held jointly by the School, the Press Institute of India and the India International Center in March, 1965 and the seminar on "India and South-East Asia" held by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in February, 1966. The School is also taking steps to arrange early in 1969 an All-India Seminar on "Problems of Stability and Security in South-East Asia".

The School has informed the Ministry of Education that it proposes to appoint sub-Committees of the Academic Council to go into the question of accelerating efforts to promote these studies.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 13) Para No. 1.58

Another aspect on which the Committee would like to comment is the proposal to start the Department of African Studies in the School by the Panikkar Committee in 1960 when the University of Delhi had been running a full-fledged Department of African Studies since 1955. The Committee believe this was one of the aspects, *i.e.*, of duplication of expenditure and efforts that was hinted at by the then Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University when the proposal was made to sever the relations of the School with the University of Delhi. It is not understood why the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission did not consider it necessary to strengthen the Department of African Studies in the Delhi University or to open similar Departments in other established and reputed universities in India if they felt that there was need for developing such studies. This could have, in the opinion of the Committee, given better results at lesser cost to the public exchequer.

Reply of Government

The School is not duplicating the work of the Department of African Studies in the Delhi University. Whereas the former is concerned only with doctoral and post-doctoral research in African Studies, the latter offers facilities for optional papers to M.A. Students in their subjects like History, Economics and Political Science.

The question of duplication was also considered by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1968 to determine the maintenance grants for the school. The Committee has urged the University Grants Commission to clearly demarcate the Areas of Study on which the Delhi University and the School should concentrate so as to avoid duplication of efforts.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 14) Para No. 1.59

The Committee are of the view that had the Indian School of International Studies continued its existence as an affiliated body of the University of Delhi, the results would have been much more significant.

Reply of Government

The Government of India and the University Grants Commission feel that with the granting of deemed University status to the Indian School of International Studies, the School has had considerable freedom of action and flexibility in the development of its academic work. This might not have been possible with the School continuing as an affiliated college of Delhi University. This question was also considered by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1968 to determine the maintenance grants for the School. The relevant extracts from the Report of the Committee are reproduced below :—

“Though consideration of administration, perhaps, requires that the School should be reaffiliated to Delhi University, we feel that academic

considerations should override administrative difficulties. In our opinion, the School should retain its present autonomy and all-India character so as to enable it to serve as a Central Institute of Advanced Study and Research for all Indian Universities. Affiliation to one particular University will militate against the objectives we have in view regarding the future development of the School".

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 16) Para No. 2.9

The Committee agree with the suggestion of the Pavate Committee that teachers of the School as such should not be on the Society. They, however, feel that there is no justification for having as many as ten Heads of Departments on the Governing Body. They recommend that the position may be reviewed and the desirability of having fewer Heads of the Departments by rotation, on the basis of seniority, on the Board of Governors may be considered.

Reply of Government

The Board of Governors of the School had accepted the recommendation made by Pavate Committee with regard to exclusion of teachers from the Society and an amendment to this effect was put up before the Society in its meeting held on March 7, 1968. The consensus of opinion, however, was that teachers of the University should continue to be members of the Society and that the Society might consist of members of the Board of Governors, the Director and teachers of the School for the time being and also up to 15 distinguished educationists, Diplomatsists and others who are interested in the promotion of the study of international affairs and area-studies. This has been accordingly incorporated in the revised Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations.

As regards the representation of Heads of the Departments on the Board of Governors, the Society has already reduced the number from 10 to 8. In addition to the 8 Heads, there is provision for representation for one Reader and one Lecturer.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 22, 23 & 24) Para Nos. 2.54, 2.55 and 2.56

22. The Committee are unhappy to note that the Board of Governors of the School have turned down the suggestions of the Pavate Committee for abolition of the Finance Committee as an authority of the School and setting it up as a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee. Further, the Committee are of the view that the reason for appointment of an eminent public figure as the Treasurer of the School on the ground that the School will be able to raise additional funds does not seem to be convincing.

23. The Committee note that the Treasurer has been assigned onerous and responsible duties which require whole-time attention, but the Committee do not understand how an eminent public figure could devote the

time and attention required for the proper and efficient functioning of the School and careful supervision over its financial affairs.

24. The Committee suggest that the whole matter of supervision over the financial affairs of the school may be reviewed by the Ministry and University Grants Commission and the desirability of appointing a whole-time Finance Officer as is the practice in Central Universities may be considered.

Reply of Government

In the Central Universities and in other deemed universities, the Finance Committee is listed as an authority of the University. The existing provisions (Rule 10) in the Memorandum of Association of the School may, therefore, stand as it is.

It is felt that a whole-time Finance Officer is not necessary for a small institution like the Indian School of International Studies.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 28) Para No. 2.78

As the Director of the Indian School of International Studies is a member of the staff and is also the administrative head of the Institution, the Committee do not see any special reason for conferring on him the status of a Vice-Chancellor. They, however, agree with the Pavate Committee's view that the Director should be a person of outstanding academic background and experience. As regards the procedure for selection of the Director, the Committee fail to understand in what way the revised rule for the appointment of the Director, which has been approved by the Ministry is a "considerable improvement", in the proper selection of the Director when for final approval it will again be referred to the Board of Governors of the School. They would like to observe that barring a very slight improvement viz. the Visitor shall appoint one person on the Committee consisting of three persons (two of whom will again be nominated by the Board of Governors) and appoint one of the three members as Chairman of the Committee, there does not appear to be any significant improvement in the mode of selection of the Director. The Committee feel that the revised rule as approved by the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission does not serve the purpose for which it was intended. The Committee would therefore suggest that the revised rule may again be reviewed by the Government/University Grants Commission.

Reply of Government

The Pavate Committee had recommended that in the interest of the development of the institution, it would be necessary to attract talented person for heading the institution. The status of a Vice-Chancellor for the post of Director would help in attracting such a man. The Committee had also recommended that the choice of the Director may not be limited to the members of the teaching staff. The Committee had also expressed the view that in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor the procedure as obtaining in the universities may be followed.

The original rules of the Indian School of International Studies provided that the Director shall be appointed by the Board of Governors of the School. The revised rules provide that the Director shall be appointed by the Board of Governors on the recommendations of a Committee. This is more or less in line with the procedure followed for appointment to the post of Vice-Chancellors in the universities. There is every reason to expect that the recommendations of the Selection Committee consisting of a nominee of the Visitor as also the Chairman appointed by him will be accepted by the Board of Governors. It is therefore felt that the arrangements made may not be reviewed or revised at this stage.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 29) Para No. 2.79

The Committee note that the normal tenure of teachers of Delhi, Banaras and Aligarh Universities is 60 years which can be extended up to 65 years in two extensions; and in the case of "Deemed" Universities the age of superannuation is 60 years which could be extended. In view of the fact that the Director of the School of International Studies is also a teacher, the Committee are not aware of the reasons why in the revised rules, which have been approved by the Ministry of Education, the age of superannuation of the Director has been raised to 65. The Committee feel that there is need for maintaining uniformity in regard to the age of superannuation in the Central Universities as well as in all the "Deemed" Universities.

Reply of Government

The Government of India has decided that the age of retirement of Vice-Chancellors of Central universities should be 65. The State Governments have also been requested to adopt this for Vice-Chancellors of State Universities. Similar procedure is proposed to be followed in respect of all the deemed universities. As such the provision fixing the age of superannuation of the Director as 65 years may stand.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 30, 31 & 32) Para Nos. 2.86, 2.87 and 2.88

30. The Committee feel that the stage has now arrived when the School should be left alone to develop and function independently like any other All-India Institute. The Committee are of the view that total separation of the School from the Council is over due after its recognition as a 'deemed' university by the Government of India.

31. The Committee feel that the dominant role of the Indian Council of World Affairs in the affairs of the school and its vital committees is not in consonance with the independent status of the School which is a "deemed" university. A number of the Council's employees (teaching, research, library and administrative staff) have worked in the past and are still working in the School. Even both the Directors of the School so far appointed were from the staff of the Council.

32. The Committee trust that the Ministry/University Grants Commission would take note of the present position and initiate remedial action in the matter.

Reply of Government

The Ministry of Education entirely agrees with the recommendation of the Committee that no organisation should have a dominant role in the affairs of a deemed university. In the case of the School it may, however, be stated that the I.C.W.A. has four representatives besides the President, I.C.W.A., on the Board of Governors and two on the Executive Committee of the School out of a total of 32 and 33 members respectively. It will therefore, be seen that the Council does not play a dominant role in the affairs of the School. The Ministry of Education will however, consider at the time of the next review of the work of the School by University Grants Commission whether any change in the representation of the I.C.W.A. on these two bodies. It may further be stated that with the shifting of the School to its new building the apparant physical links will cease to exist.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 37) Para No. 3.29

The Committee are unhappy to note that the recommendation of the Tyabji Committee for the merging of the Departments of International Law and International Organisation has not been implemented and instead the Department of International Organisation has been renamed as the Department of International Politics and Organisation. The Committee feel that there is duplication in the studies now undertaken by the two Departments. They therefore suggest that the question of amalgamating these two Departments into a single Department may be reconsidered.

Reply of Government

The School authorities have stated that it is not desirable to amalgamate the two existing departments of International Politics and Organisation and the Department of International Law. While the subject of International Organisation is taught in both the departments, one department treats it from the point of view of International *Politics* and the other from the point of view of International *Law*. Strictly speaking, therefore, there is little duplication, even though both the aspects of the subject are closely inter-related.

It may, however, be stated in this connection that the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1968 to determine the maintenance grants for the School has observed that there is scope for re-organisation of the departments of the School on a wider and more rational basis. In some cases it may be possible to amalgamate two or more Departments into one. In other cases the existing Departments may bring in additional areas for specialised studies. The Committee has recommended that a Committee of Experts from universities and UGC may be set up to look into this question. This recommendation is being forwarded to the Commission for necessary action.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 39) Para No. 3.35

The Committee regret that although the Tyabji Committee recommended as early as 1963 that a separate Department of European Studies should be set up, the Ministry/University Grants Commission have not yet implemented the recommendation.

Reply of Government

The Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of the School for the period ending 1970-71 have not suggested the creation of a separate department of European Studies. They have suggested that the European Studies Section may be separated from the Department of International Politics and Organisation. The observations under para 3.29 may also be seen.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 53) Para No. 3.83

The Committee feel that the training of I.F.S. Probationers is not the legitimate function of a "deemed" university. The I.F.S. Probationers are required to implement Government policies in the course of their service career. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that this aspect may be looked into by the Ministry of Education before deciding whether the training course should be continued in the School. In any case, the Committee feel that arrangements for giving a special training to the I.F.S. Probationers on the basis of personal discussion with the Ministry of External Affairs are open to objection. Should the Ministry consider it necessary to continue the training programme in the School, the Committee feel that it is desirable that the whole thing is put on a formal footing with the explicit concurrence of the Ministry of Education/External Affairs/Finance and the University Grants Commission.

Reply of Government

The recommendation made by the Committee has been noted. The matter is being further examined in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and the University Grants Commission.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Further Reply of Government

The question of continuance or otherwise of the training of I.F.S. Probationers at the Indian School of International Studies has since been reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Finance and University Grants Commission. As the attachment of the I.F.S. Probationers at the School has been found useful, it has been agreed that the School should continue to organise the training programme.

(Ministry of Education and Youth Services O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 23-12-1969).

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 60 and 61) Para Nos. 4.24 and 4.26

60. The Committee do not understand as to why it is not possible to lay down a teacher-pupil ratio for the School even after taking into consideration the special nature of the studies and teachings undertaken there. They apprehend that in the absence of such a prescribed ratio, there is a possibility of raising the strength of teachers disproportionately. The sanctioned strength of the School at present for Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Instructors is 41 and if the development proposals for the period ending 1970-71 are accepted, the total strength of teachers will become 58. The Committee do not think the intake of studies is likely to register any increase. In the opinion of the Committee, the teacher-pupil ratio in the future may become even as disproportionate as 1 : 3. This aspect should, therefore, merit the careful consideration of the Ministry/University Grants Commission.

61. The Committee consider that the per capita expenditure on the students of the School is very much on the high side as compared to the expenditure incurred in some of the advanced technical institutions in the country. They suggest that steps may be taken to bring down this expenditure.

Reply of Government

Because of specialised nature of the work in the School, it is difficult to fix any teacher-pupil ratio. Further, the teacher-pupil ratio in the School cannot have the same co-relation as in other Universities.

It may, however, be stated that the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1968 to determine the maintenance grants for the School has suggested several economies in expenditure and has suggested the teaching strength of the School (non-Plan side) at 28—10 Professors (including two Visiting Professors), 10 Readers and 8 Lecturers. The Committee has also recommended that the School refrain from undertaking any new Area Studies for the time being but should concentrate on consolidating its rapid expansion in the last one decade. In view of the recommendations made by the Committee, the per capita expenditure is likely to be reduced.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 67) Para No. 5.18

The Committee would like to emphasise that as the Indian School of International Studies is a separate registered society, it should have obtained a formal written undertaking from the Indian Council of World Affairs about the provision of rent free accommodation for them incorporating therein the period for which the accommodation would be available and the approximate monetary value of this accommodation. The Committee hope that suitable action will even now be taken to regularise the matter even if the School intends to move to their new premises shortly.

Reply of Government

The School authorities have informed that the matter is being taken up with the Indian Council of World Affairs.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

Final decision in the matter may be communicated by Government to the Committee in due course.

Recommendation (Serial No. 71) Para No. 6.19

The Committee are not happy over the arrangement under which the present Librarian holds a dual responsibility of supervising the staff of the School Library as well as that of the Indian Council of World Affairs. The Committee strongly feel that in the interest of better supervision and control, one Librarian should not look after the work of two libraries. The Committee hope that the Ministry will take note of the present position and take appropriate steps in this regard.

Reply of Government

The Libraries of the Indian School of International Studies and the Indian Council of World Affairs are run organically as one library. Further, the staff and students of the School form the single largest group of regular users of the library. Therefore, the fact that the School's librarian also works as the Honorary Librarian of the I.C.W.A. Library does not affect adversely the interests of the School, its staff or students. On the contrary, the present arrangement is to the advantage of the School. It may be added that the Committee set up by the Ministry of Education in 1968 to recommend maintenance grant of the School has suggested the appointment of a joint Librarian and the organisation of a kind of joint Advisory Council for both the libraries. This whole question would, however, be considered at the time of separation of the two libraries when the I.S.I.S. Library moves out to the new premises.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F.11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 73) Para No. 6.23

The Committee do not know on what basis the annual requirements of the School library relating to foreign books and periodicals have been calculated at Rs. 5 lakhs. They feel that this figure is much too high and unrealistic for only foreign books and periodicals for a single discipline.

Reply of Government

The School authorities have stated that the annual requirements of the library relating to foreign books and periodicals have been calculated at Rs. 5

lakhs so as to enable the library to acquire : (i) 1,000 periodicals, newspapers and annuals; (ii) 3,000 current books and Government documents in major languages of the world; and (iii) 1,000 out-of-print books, reference works and back sets of periodicals. The Ministry of Education agrees that it will be difficult to provide funds of this magnitude to the School.

It may, however, be stated that the impression that the library is specialised in one "discipline" (in the traditional sense) is not quite correct. The collections of the library broadly cover the whole field of Social Sciences, Economics, Sociology, International Politics, International Organisation and International Law. In terms of geographical scope, the School acquires research materials from most countries of the world.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Recommendation (Serial No. 74) Para No. 6.24

The Committee note that consequent on the tapering off of grants from foreign foundations, the School has to rely on Government grants for the purchase of books and periodicals. They also note that the *ad-hoc* grant given by the University Grants Commission has enabled the School to meet a part of its requirements. The Committee would urge that the Ministry/ University Grants Commission may examine to what extent the annual book budget of the School can be augmented so as to enable it to acquire not only more books, periodicals published currently but also back files of newspapers, periodicals and out-of-print books which are needed for research purposes. The Committee would, however, like to stress that acquisition of back files of newspapers and rare books, etc., should be on a phased basis spread over a five-year period.

Reply of Government

The recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to assess the requirements of the School for the Fourth Plan, which include assistance for the Development of the School's library, are under consideration of the U.G.C.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

Final result of action taken may be communicated by Government to the Committee in due course.

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 1, 2 & 3) Para Nos. 1.22, 1.23 and 1.24

1. The Committee have noted in paras 1.22 to 1.24 of the Report that the procedure adopted by the Ministry for the creation of the Indian School of International Studies and its ultimate recognition as a deemed university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956, appears to be rather extraordinary.

2. The Indian Council of World Affairs, Delhi, felt in 1951 the need for adequately developing the objective study of international affairs in India. Feeling that the Council's Secretariat had the nucleus of a competent staff for this purpose and considering the past record of the Council in organising research in international affairs and relations, the Council considered themselves to be eminently suited to take the initiative in the matter. The Council appointed a committee with the intention of setting up a centre of study in order to train students for the post-graduate research in international affairs at its headquarters in New Delhi. This Committee recommended the setting up of such an institution; the Executive Committee of the Council considered it and forwarded the proposal to the University of Delhi, Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission for consideration. A formal application was made in July, 1954. The intention in making the proposal was that the School should be affiliated to the University of Delhi and should become like the Delhi School of Economics, one of its constituent institutions. The University of Delhi granted it the necessary affiliation and the School was inaugurated in October, 1955.

3. Although the association of the School with the University of Delhi was stated to be "most useful and in particular such association helped the School to understand and formulate for itself the correct standards in academic work relating to social sciences", an initiative was again taken by the Indian Council of World Affairs to separate the School from the University of Delhi. The Ministry of Education appointed a committee to examine the desirability or otherwise of empowering the School by an Act of Parliament to confer or award degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it. That Committee submitted a report within a month and half recommending that the Government of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. But Government decided that the School should be conferred the status of an university under U.G.C. Act rather than by fresh legislation. Under this decision, the U.G.C. was consulted and the School was declared as a deemed university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

Reply of Government

The Indian Council of World Affairs had suggested that the School should be given the status of an institution of national importance and it

should be recognised as an independent university, with powers to confer degrees. The Ministry of Education appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. K. M. Panikhar, M.P. *inter-alia* "to examine the desirability (or not) of empowering the Indian School of International Studies by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it". After careful examination of the problem, the Committee recommended that the Govt. of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. Government considered the recommendation and decided to consult the U.G.C. on the question. The Commission advised that the School may be declared as a 'deemed' university under Section 3 of U.G.C. Act, 1956, for a period of three years in the first instance.

It would thus be seen that in declaring the School as a 'deemed' university, a regular procedure was adopted and action was not prompted by any extraordinary considerations.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The points brought out by the Ministry in their reply were before the Committee and were discussed by them in paras 1.5 to 1.13 of their Report. Nothing new has now been brought to the notice of the Committee. The Committee are, therefore, constrained to repeat the observations that they made in their earlier Report.

Recommendation (Serial No. 4) Para No. 1.25

The Committee having scrutinised the correspondence between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Law in regard to the declaration of the School as "deemed University" under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act feel that Government in issuing a Notification without in the first instance insisting upon the School framing a suitable constitution and setting up its Governing Body and Board of Research Studies did not act with its usual care and caution. The procedure of granting recognition to the School prior to the framing of constitution, etc. on the basis of verbal representations made to them by the sponsors of the proposed School is not correct.

Reply of Government

The then Director of the School had assured in writing that the School will gladly bring into existence the organisation recommended by the Panikkar Committee and steps would be taken to carry out the suggested organisation as soon as the notification was issued.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The Committee note that nothing new has been brought to their notice which would make them change their opinion and come to the conclusion that correct procedure was followed in granting recognition to the School. The Statement of the Government that the Director of the School had assured in writing that the School would gladly bring into existence the organisation

recommended by the Panikkar Committee and steps would be taken to carry out the suggested organisation as soon as the notification was issued, does not materially alter the position.

Recommendation (Serial No. 46) Para No. 3.59

The Committee do not feel satisfied with the present system of inspection and supervision over the financial and other affairs of the School. The first Reviewing Committee was appointed in 1964 and the next Reviewing Committee will be due only in 1969. The Committee further note that some recommendations made by the Reviewing Committee appointed in 1964 are yet to be implemented. In these circumstances the Committee consider that there is a need for a continuous supervision over the activities of the School and other deemed universities. They suggest, therefore, that a regular biennial inspection of the School should be conducted in addition to the review to be made by the Reviewing Committee of the University Grants Commission every five years.

Reply of Government

The U.G.C. had sometime back decided that the working of the institutions deemed to be universities may be reviewed at an interval of not more than five years. The rules and regulations of the I.S.I.S. provide for the inspection of the school by the Central Government under certain circumstances. Further, the annual requirements of the School are examined by the Government of India and maintenance grant fixed. In view of the above it does not seem necessary to have regular biennial inspection. The Commission also sends visiting committees to the school for assessing their requirements for the plan period in addition to *ad-hoc* committees for specific proposals.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government. They would, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation.

Recommendation (Serial Nos. 57 & 58) Para Nos. 4.15 and 4.16

57. From the facts elicited regarding the method of recruitment of lecturers, Professors etc. the Committee feel that the present method of selection of candidates is not as objective and fair as it could be. The method of selecting a candidate as a Special Fellow on the ground that there is no suitable candidate available for the higher post advertised, then giving him special training, if necessary, by sending him abroad and then calling him before the Selection Committee for selection for the higher post is not a normal method of recruitment and benefits a person in an indirect manner. In the opinion of the Committee this procedure should be stopped immediately.

58. The Committee find from the statistics furnished that even with regard to the appointment to the posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers,

Special Fellows, Research Fellows and Research Assistants a majority of the incumbents (varying from 27 per cent to 89 per cent) had connections with the School before their appointment to these posts in some capacity or the other. It would appear, therefore, that the method and manner of selection to higher posts leads in the majority of the cases to the selection from amongst candidates already connected with the School even though it is sought to be made out that it is done by open competition by means of advertisement. This is open to criticism by the public, which should be avoided. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission should examine thoroughly this aspect for remedial steps.

Reply of Government

The procedure followed by the School for selection of teachers is essentially the same as that in other universities. The posts are advertised and the selections are made on the basis of recommendations of duly constituted Selection Committees. These Committees have two outside experts drawn from a panel recommended by the Academic Council and for completion of quorum, the presence of at least one expert is necessary. It does not seem necessary to make any further changes in this procedure.

As regards the appointment of Special Fellows, the School authorities have explained that in the early stages of the development of the school, when trained persons were not available, it was necessary to select suitable persons and train them further for regular appointments. Progressively, as trained and qualified persons are available, there would be no need for the School to resort to this procedure.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

While the Committee have noted the position as explained by the Government, they would like to reiterate their earlier recommendations in the matter.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Serial No. 20) Para No. 2.34

The Committee do not find any justification for increasing the strength of the Executive Committee from eleven to thirteen in order to equalise the representation of the internal and external members. They feel that the objective could have been achieved by reducing the external membership from six to five, *i.e.*, one person instead of 2 to be elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representatives of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this way the strength of the Executive Committee would have come down to 10 with equal representation of internal and external members as suggested by the Pavate Committee. The Committee recommend that the Government may examine the feasibility of carrying out this change.

Reply of Government

The suggestion made by the Committee will be placed before the next Review Committee of the University Grants Commission.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed about Government's final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 52) Para No. 3.76

While agreeing with the School that first rate research can rarely be accomplished in area studies without adequate linguistic equipment, the Committee are doubtful if a course of lectures on languages covering one to two years would be sufficient to equip the students with sufficient knowledge to make use of original source materials. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission/Ministry may make an evaluation of the language training imparted by the School.

Reply of Government

This is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed about Government's final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 56) Para No. 3.94

The Committee feel that early steps should be taken by the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission to start undergraduate courses in the universities so that there is a good base created for the study of international relations in this country.

Reply of Government

This is under consideration of the University Grants Commission. (Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969).

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed about Government's final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 59) Para No. 4.19

In the opinion of the Committee the category of Special Fellows appears to have been created only to benefit particular persons who on their failure to be selected for the posts of Lecturers, Readers, Professors, etc., are appointed as Special Fellows, given training in India and/or abroad at the expense of the School and later on appointed to the higher posts. As already commented earlier, the Committee feel that this is not a normal method of appointing candidates on their merits. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may consider whether in the present circumstances it would not be desirable to dispense with this category of posts in the School, especially in view of the fact that out of 13 persons appointed as Special Fellows in the School since its inception, 11 have been appointed to higher posts later on.

Reply of Government

There are no regular posts of Special Fellows. They were being created on an *ad-hoc* basis (as and when qualified persons were not readily available) in order to appoint persons for being trained for regular appointments. As suggested by the Committee, Government in consultation with the U.G.C. will go into the question.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969).

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed about Government's final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 70) Para No. 6.18

The Committee fail to understand why it was necessary for the Indian School of International Studies to appoint an *ad-hoc* committee on Library so soon after the visit of the University Grants Commission Committee for examining the development schemes of the School for the Third Plan. They note that the University Grants Commission Committee had specifically recommended that there was no immediate necessity for appointing a Librarian in the Professor's scale in the School as long as the Library of the School continued to be accommodated in the Library of the Indian Council of World Affairs. They also note that the University Grants Commission Committee recommended that the request of the School for the post of a Librarian in the Professor's scale of pay might be considered when it had an independent library building of its own. The Committee agree with the observations of the Visiting Committee and feel that there is no justification for appointment of a Librarian in the Professor's scale at present in view of the fact that the Library of the School still functions as a joint Library with the Indian Council of World Affairs, and the pattern of future relationship with the Indian Council of World Affairs Library has still to be decided by the authorities of the School. In the circumstances, the Committee recommend that the question of augmenting the library staff may be deferred till the position becomes clearer consequent on the transfer of the library to its new premises.

Reply of Government

The recommendation made by the Committee has been noted by the U.G.C. and would be examined by them.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed about Government's final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Serial No. 76) Para No. 7.22

The Committee suggest that the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission should examine the desirability of affiliating the Indian School of International Studies with the University of Delhi or the proposed Jawaharlal Nehru University, as a constituent unit of the University, like the Delhi School of Economics. They trust early steps will be taken by Government in the matter.

Reply of Government

As recommended by the Estimates Committee, the question of associating the School with the Jawaharlal Nehru University will be taken up with the University and the authorities of the School. The Ministry does not favour the suggestion that the School may be affiliated to the Delhi University.

(Min. of Education O.M. No. F. 11-22/68-U3, dated 21st July, 1969)

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be informed about Government's final decision in the matter.

NEW DELHI;

Dated the 24th February, 1970

Phalgun 5, 1891 (Saka)

M. THIRUMALA RAO,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide reply to recommendation S. No. 75 in Chapter II)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

RESOLUTION NO. F. 9-50/Plg., dated 12th December, 1968

SUBJECT:—*Establishment of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).*

Realising the importance of social science research and its utility in guiding programmes of planned national development, the Planning Commission appointed, some time ago, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao to survey the current situation in relation to research in social sciences in the country and to make recommendations regarding its future lines of development and the organizational and other steps necessary to accelerate its progress. The main recommendation of the Committee is that an Indian Council of Social Science Research be established as an autonomous organisation for the purpose of promoting and coordinating research in the social sciences and be provided with the necessary funds and facilities to enable it properly to discharge its responsibility.

2. Understanding of social phenomena and human behaviour, knowledge about the social process and its determinants are essential for designing policies to promote social change and to produce a dynamic society capable of performing and utilising the scientific and technological developments. The Government of India, therefore, are of the view that it is imperative to enunciate a National Social Science Research Policy, and for its implementation, to create a national organisation which could

- bring social scientists together and provide a forum for exchange of views between them;
- add, promote and coordinate research in social sciences;
- function as a spokesman for social science research; and
- elicit support and recognition for it from all concerned.

Government has, therefore, accepted the recommendation that an Indian Council of Social Science Research be established as an autonomous organisation.

3. The composition of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (hereinafter referred to as the Council) shall be as follows :—

1. An eminent social scientist nominated by the Government of India. *Chairman*
- 2-16. Fifteen Social Scientists nominated by the Government of India from the Universities and specialised research institutions or associations.

17-22. Six persons to represent Government which shall include one representative each of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance; and

23. Member-Secretary appointed by the Council.

4. (1) The term of office of the Chairman shall be five years; and the term of office of the members shall be three years.

(2) The outgoing Chairman and members shall be eligible for re-appointment. However, no Chairman or member shall be appointed for more than two consecutive terms.

(3) The Chairman of the Council shall be honorary. The Member-Secretary shall be a whole-time officer of the Council. He will be appointed by the Council. However, the first Member-Secretary will be appointed by the Government of India and shall hold office till a Member-Secretary has been duly appointed by the Council. The remuneration, terms and conditions of service, powers and duties of the Member-Secretary shall be determined by the Council with the approval of the Government of India.

(4) While attending the meetings of the Council or its committees or performing any duties entrusted to them by the Council, the Chairman and the Members of the Council shall be paid travelling and daily allowances in accordance with the rules framed by the Council with the approval of the Government of India.

5. The Council shall have power to appoint a Standing Committee or any other Committee for discharge of its responsibilities and also to frame rules for the regulation of its business as well as that of its committees.

6. The functions of the Council shall be as given below :

- (1) To review the progress of social science research and to give advice to its users in Government or outside;
- (2) To sponsor social science research programmes as well as research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and to give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions or organisations engaged in the conduct or sponsoring of social science research;
- (3) To provide technical assistance for the formulation of social science research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and to organise and support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology;
- (4) To indicate periodically areas and topics on which social science research is to be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or new areas;
- (5) To coordinate social science research activities in the field of social sciences and to encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research;

- (6) To develop and support centres for documentation, service, maintenance and supply of data, inventory of current social science research and preparation of national register of social scientists;
- (7) To organise, sponsor and finance seminars, workshops, study circles, working groups/parties, and conferences for promoting research or utilisation of social science research;
- (8) To give grants for publication of social science research work and to undertake publication of digests, periodicals and journals devoted to such research;
- (9) To institute and administer scholarships, fellowships and awards for social science research by students, teachers and other research workers in India or outside, and in particular, to award senior fellowships for research in social science that will enable workers in universities to complete their research work for publication or undertake whole-time research for a defined period on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research on which they are specially qualified;
- (10) To advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it by the Government of India from time to time, including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies; and
- (11) Generally to take all such measures as may be found necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilisation in the country.

7. It shall be a policy of the Council to encourage both fundamental and applied research in social sciences. It will strive specially to promote social sciences, research in the universities. It will also assist Indian Social Scientists to develop research outside India.

8. The Council shall take special steps to develop a group of talented young social scientists and to identify and encourage research talent among the young teachers in the universities and other research organisations.

9. The office of the Council shall be located in Delhi or any place determined by the Council.

10. The Council shall be registered as a society under the Indian Registration Societies Act, 1860, and function as an autonomous organisation subject to its memorandum of association, rules, regulations and by-laws.

NEW DELHI;

12th December, 1968

Sd./- G. K. CHANDIRAMANI,

Secretary to the Government of
India, Ministry of Education.

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories and to all Ministries of the Government of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for information.

NEW DELHI;
12th December, 1968

Sd./- G. K. CHANDIRAMANI,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education.

APPENDIX II

(Vide Introduction)

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 53rd Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha)

1.	Total No. of recommendations	76
2.	Recommendations that have been accepted by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72 and 75)	35
	Percentage to total	46%
3.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 39, 53, 60, 61, 67, 71, 73 and 74)	28
	Percentage to total	36·8%
4.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 46, 57 and 58)	7
	Percentage to total	9·2%
5.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 20, 52, 56, 59, 70 and 76)	6
	Percentage to total	8%

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