

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES  
(1982-83)**

(SEVENTH LOK SABHA)

**THIRTY-NINTH REPORT**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)**

**Educational Facilities for Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes in (i) Indian Institutes of Technology  
and (ii) Central Universities**



*Presented to Lok Sabha on 29-4-1983*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 29-4-1983*

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to

The Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee  
on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes (Seventh Lok Sabha)

<u>Page</u>	<u>Para</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>Correction</u>
(111)		10	<u>For</u> Chitubhai <u>Read</u> Chhitubhai
28		4	<u>For</u> i <u>Read</u> is
30		19	<u>For</u> th <u>Read</u> 5th
31		1	<u>Add</u> is before the word meagre
33	3.47	13	<u>For</u> 46 <u>Read</u> 44 in last column of statement.
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55	7.6	4	<u>For</u> obs ved <u>Read</u> observed
59	8.9	4	<u>For</u> of <u>Read</u> or
63	9.1	1	<u>Add</u> of <u>before</u> the word Education
79	10.44	8	<u>For</u> followships <u>Read</u> fellowships
83	11.7	2	<u>For</u> reasearch <u>Read</u> research
86	12.3	5	<u>For</u> rouge <u>Read</u> rough
89	13.3	2	<u>For</u> fo <u>Read</u> For
104	16.1	7	<u>For</u> there <u>Read</u> three
117	3.49	7	<u>For</u> 40 before the word and <u>Read</u> 50
119	4.3	17	<u>For</u> apprehence <u>Read</u> apprehend
127		2	<u>For</u> Sch Teduled ribe <u>Read</u> Scheduled Tribe
128	10.39	9	<u>For</u> mimnium <u>Read</u> minimum
136	13.26	5	<u>For</u> latter <u>Read</u> later
139		1	<u>Add</u> in <u>before</u> word Delhi

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**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES  
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
(1982-83)**

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(iii)

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## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Ninth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education)—Educational Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Institutes of Technology and in Central Universities.

2. The Committee took the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education), Indian Institutes of Technology and Central Universities on 1st, 2nd and 3rd February, 1983. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) and representatives of Indian Institutes of Technology and Central Universities, for placing before the Committee material and information the Committee wanted in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on 23rd April, 1983.

4. A summary of conclusions/recommendations contained in the Report is appended.

NEW DELHI;

April 27, 1983

Vaisakha 7, 1905 (S)

A. C. DAS,

Chairman,

Committee on the Welfare of  
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.



## **PART I**

### **INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY**

#### **CHAPTER I**

##### **ORGANISATIONAL SET UP**

1.1 There are five Indian Institutes of Technology located at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi. The Institute of Technology at Kharagpur came into being in 1951. The Institute of Technology at Bombay was started in 1958, at Madras in 1959, at Kanpur in 1960 and at Delhi in 1961. These Institutes were incorporated as institutes of national importance by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as amended by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963.

1.2 The Institutes conduct under-graduate programmes leading to Bachelor's Degree in Technology in various fields of engineering and technology. They also offer integrated Master's Degree courses of five years duration in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, two year M.Tech. degree courses in various specialisations and one year post-graduate Diploma courses in selected areas. In addition, the Institutes offer Ph.D. programme in different branches of engineering, science, humanities and social sciences. There are also advanced centres of training and research in each Institute in identified areas of specialisation.

1.3 At the apex of these Institutes, there is a Council of Indian Institutes of Technology which is constituted under section 31 of the aforesaid Act. The Council consists of the following members, namely :—

- (a) The Minister in charge of technical education in the Central Government, *ex-officio*, as Chairman ;
- (b) The Chairman of each Institute, *ex officio* ;
- (c) The Director of each Institute, *ex-officio* ;
- (d) The Chairman, University Grants Commission, *ex-officio*;

- (e) The Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, ex-officio ;
- (f) The Chairman of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, ex-officio ;
- (g) The Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, ex-officio ;
- (h) Three persons to be nominated by the Central Government, one to represent the Ministry concerned with technical education, another to represent the Ministry of Finance and the third to represent any other Ministry ;
- (i) One person to be nominated by the All-India Council for Technical Education.
- (j) Not less than three, but not more than five, persons to be nominated by the Visitor, who shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, industry, science or technology.
- (k) Three Members of Parliament, of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People from among its members and one by the Council of States from among its members.
- (l) An officer of the Ministry of Central Government concerned with technical education shall be nominated by that Government to act as the Secretary of the Council.

**1.4 The functions of the Council as prescribed in section 33 of the Act are :—**

- (a) to advise on matters relating to the duration of the courses, the degrees and other academic distinctions to be conferred by the Institutes, admission standards and other academic matters ;
- (b) to lay down policy regarding cadres, methods of recruitment and conditions of service of employees, institution of scholarships and freeships, levying of fees and other matters of common interest ;
- (c) to examine the development plans of each Institute and to approve such of them as are considered necessary and also

to indicate broadly the financial implications of such approved plans ;

- (d) to examine the annual budget estimates of each Institute and to recommend to the Central Government the allocation of funds for that purpose ; and
- (e) to advise the Visitor, if so required, in respect of any function to be performed by him under the Act.

1.5 The Committee asked during evidence whether there was any policy that at least one of the members of the Council should belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community to safeguard the interests of the students belonging to these communities. The Secretary, Ministry of Education stated during evidence that there is no such provision in the Act itself. However, a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste community, is a member of the present Council by virtue of his own special expertise.

1.6 When asked whether the inclusion of one member from Scheduled.Caste/Scheduled Tribe community in the Council should be made obligatory by amending the Act, the Secretary, Ministry of Education stated during evidence that the Government would welcome the nomination of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member in the Council. In a note furnished to the Committee after the evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Education informed the Committee that action was being taken to ensure executively that a member of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community is included in the Council as a Visitor's nominee.

1.7 Under Section 11 of the Institutes of Technology Act, a Board of Governors is constituted for each Institute. The Board consists of the following :—

- (a) the Chairman, to be nominated by the Visitor ;
- (b) the Director, ex-officio ;
- (c) one person to be nominated by the Government of each of the States comprising the zone in which the Institute is situated, from among persons who, in the opinion of that Government, are technologists or industrialists of repute;

- (d) four persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, engineering or science, to be nominated by the Council ; and
- (e) two professors of the Institute, to be nominated by the Senate.

*Explanation* :—In this section, the expression “zone” means a zone as for the time being demarcated by the All-India Council for Technical Education for the purposes of the Act.

1.8 The Board of Governors of each Institute is responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute. The functions of the Board include :—

- (a) to take decisions on questions of policy relating to the administration and working of the Institute ;
- (b) to institute courses of study at the Institute ; and
- (c) to institute and appoint persons to academic as well as other posts in the Institute.

1.9. The Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology is the highest policy making body for the five Institutes located at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi. The President of India is the Visitor of these Institutes. The Minister of Education is the Chairman of the Council. Under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the Visitor is empowered to nominate not more than 5 persons who shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, industry, science or technology. The Act does not specifically provide for representation of a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person on the Council. However, one person belonging to Scheduled Caste community is a member of the present Council by virtue of his own special expertise. In a communication sent to the Committee on 14.2.1983, the Secretary, Ministry, of Education has informed that action is being taken to ensure that a member of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community is included in the Council as a Visitor's nominee. The Committee recommend that in order to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to promote their technical education, at least one person from among these communities should be included as a member of the Council.

1.10. The Committee further recommend that the Board of Governors of each Institute should also include at least one person belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

## CHAPTER II

### POWERS OF GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE RESERVATION ORDERS

2.1 In a note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that the Indian Institutes of Technology, one each at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi are institutions of national importance and are autonomous. These are fully financed by the Central Government. The Director and other staff of the IITs are not Government servant. It has been stated that the reservation rules vary from category to category such as faculty, technical and administrative posts.

2.2 The Committee enquired whether reservation orders were not being implemented because in IITs the Directors of the Institutes were not government servants. The Educational Adviser (Technical) in the Ministry of Education denied this and stated during evidence that the statute itself provided that while making appointments, the appointing authority should take into consideration the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. At the time of giving grants, the Institutes are instructed to follow the reservation orders. In reply to a question, the witness has stated that they will be prepared to stop the grant if they are satisfied that the reservation orders are not being followed.

2.3 The Committee desired to know whether the Directors of I.I.Ts and other staff were entitled to all the concessions/facilities available to other government employees. The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education has stated during evidence that off-hand he is not in a position to clarify in what areas they are not government servants. He has added that normally they are getting all concessions like increase in salary and other benefits.

2.4 The Committee enquired whether the directors and other staff of the Institutes could be brought under the category of Government servants. The Educational Adviser has replied during evidence that this can not be done without a change in the statute.

2.5 Asked whether the Board of Governors constituted for each Institute was not under the Government, the Educational Adviser (Technical) in the Ministry of Education stated as follows :—

“Technically, they are not under us. Under an Act of Parliament they are autonomous. They are not under the Government. Under an Act of Parliament, the Audit Report and Annual Report are placed before Parliament. This is done under your own Act, which you have passed. They are autonomous institutions, controlled by the Board of Governors, according to what is stipulated in the Act of Parliament. There is a Council which coordinates the activities of all the 5 I.I.Ts, where the Minister is the Chairman of the Council. We are the Secretariat of the Council. Members of Parliament are also members of Council. The rules of the Government are not directly applicable to them. Therefore, whenever any rule of Government is to be applied to them, we write to them. According to their Act, they first put it to the Board, get it approved and then implement it.”

2.6 The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education has stated during evidence that the Minister and the Ministry of Education both were responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning I.I.Ts. Whatever action the Parliament wants Government to take in regard to I.I.Ts is done through the Ministry and passed on to the I.I.Ts. He stated as follows :—

“The Minister is the Chairman of the Council which takes decisions. The Secretary of the Council is also an officer of the Central Government. The Council then recommends to the Central Government what grants are to be given and then it takes a general policy decision. That way, the Central Government is involved through the Minister and the Secretary with the decisions taken in the Council. The members of the Council are as laid down under the Act of Parliament. So there is a whole procedure laid down by the Act and similar procedure apply to universities which are also autonomous. These Institutes are also autonomous in that sense for day-to-day functioning. But they are fully funded by us, and therefore, we are represented on their finance Committee and in some IITs Building and Works Committee. The appointment of the Chairman of the Board is

done by the Minister, I mean, the Union Minister for Education. In other cases it is specified as to how they are to be appointed. So, the Ministry is involved in the running of these Institutes."

2.7 The Committee pointed out that during the course of evidence the representative of the Ministry of Education has stated that the Indian Institutes of Technology are autonomous institutions under an Act of Parliament and that they are not under the direct control of the Ministry of Education. They, therefore, wanted the Secretary, Ministry of Education to throw some light on the matter whether the Ministry of Education is answerable to the Parliamentary Committee on matters concerning the IITs, particularly in the context of the reservation policy for the Scheduled Tribes. The Secretary, Ministry of Education has stated as under :—

"While these Institutes are governed by an Act of Parliament and are supposed to be functioning as autonomous bodies, yet they are under the Ministry of Education, and so long as they are under the Ministry of Education, the instructions of the Government of India have to be followed the modus operandi being that the institutions have the various bodies to which the instructions which come from the Ministry have to be put and decisions taken, but that does not mean that those instructions are not to be followed. For the overall supervision and enforcement of the instructions, as you are aware and as was brought out yesterday and also in the morning, we have got a Central Council which effects coordination and supervision as well as lays down broadly the policies of the Government and where our Minister is the Chairman. Through that august body, we do see what needs to be done and how the general policies, specially with regard to the instructions laid down for proper representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are followed. The main burden of our discussion last evening and this morning has been that we will take steps. We do not absolve ourselves of this responsibility."

2.8 The Committee note that the Minister of Education is the Chairman of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology constituted under section 31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. This Council effects coordination and supervision of the Institutes and lays down broadly policies for the working of the IITs. When the Committee pointed

out during evidence that orders of the Government regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to IITs were not being implemented, the Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education stated : "Technically, they are not under us. Under an Act of Parliament they are autonomous. They are not under the Government ..... The rules of the Government are not directly applicable to them." This observation raised a doubt as to whether the orders of the Central Government in relation to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could be applied to all the IITs uniformly or a plea could be taken that these Institutes are autonomous and are not bound to follow the reservation orders. The Committee, therefore, asked the Secretary, Ministry of Education who clarified during evidence that while these Institutes are governed by an Act of Parliament and are supposed to be functioning as autonomous bodies, yet they are under the Ministry of Education, and so long as they are under the Ministry of Education, the instructions of the Government have to be followed. The Committee take serious note of the opinion of the Educational Adviser. They are distressed to note that an officer who has to advise the Government on Education can hold such an opinion and continue to hold key post which determines the fate of the neglected lot. It is high time that Government should take note of the severity of the situation and make the position clear in unequivocal terms in the Institutes of Technology Act and insist on implementing the directions of the Government from time to time.



## CHAPTER III

### RESERVATIONS IN ADMISSIONS

#### (1) Under Graduate Courses

3.1 Till 1968, 10% concession in marks was given to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to the IITs. This concession was given on base marks secured by the last candidate admitted from the general list at the Joint Entrance Examination. This concession did not result in a sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students joining the Institutes.

3.2 In the year 1968 the Council for the Institutes of Technology considered the matter and felt that for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates their performance at the Joint Entrance Examination should not be linked with that of general candidates. They should be admitted if they secure minimum qualifying marks.

3.3 In the year 1969, the Council reviewed the matter and decided that all Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who had secured the minimum qualifying marks in the aggregate of the subjects (viz. 115 out of 400) at the Joint Entrance Examination, even if they have failed in not more than one subject by not more than 5% marks, should be considered for admission. Thus Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates securing about 20 per cent marks in the aggregate were eligible for admission. The revised reduction in the admission requirements was brought in force in the year 1970.

3.4 During 1974 it was decided that all Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students securing 15% marks in aggregate in all the four subjects (Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and English) would be eligible for admission. It was however, observed from various studies that the performance of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students after admission was not satisfactory. Even after special coaching several students left the courses and a number of them could not withstand the strain of the 5 years course.

3.5 In the year 1975, the then Education Minister called a meeting of the Directors of the IITs. At this meeting, a revised procedure for admission of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates was prescribed, according to which the IITs were to prescribe a cut-off value of marks obtained at the Joint Entrance Examination, approximately at two thirds of the cut-off value prescribed for the non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and admit them on that basis. This meant that the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to be selected in the Joint Entrance Examination had to get 66.6% of the marks obtained by the last general candidate selected. In this manner it was expected that it might be possible to fill about 100 seats against the reserved quota of 220. It was, therefore, decided that the remaining seats should be filled by direct admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates holding rank among themselves, without any Joint Entrance Examination by advertising in the leading newspapers. All the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who had obtained more than 50% marks in the higher Secondary etc., examinations, in the science/technical stream were eligible to apply for admission. The first direct admission was made during the academic session 1975-76 and was continued in the subsequent years.

3.6 In the year 1979, direct admission to I.I.Ts was discontinued. All admission were to be made through Joint Entrance Examination and minimum qualifying marks for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were prescribed at two-third of the minimum for general category candidates.

3.7 The admissions to under-graduate courses in I.I.Ts is done through a joint Entrance Examination for all I.I.Ts. Each year the examination is conducted by one of the I.I.Ts by rotation. As per current regulations the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are also required to compete in the Joint Entrance Examination for admission to Indian Institutes of Technology.

3.8 The Committee have been informed that the basic concept of establishment of the Indian Institutes of Technology is to provide engineering and Technological education and training of an internationally recognised standard and excellence. The engineers who turn out from these institutions would have not only the most advanced technical knowledge in their choosen profession but also a total view of

their profession. This, therefore, needs a well designed screening mechanism at the entry level and the J.E.E. provides it. There exists a relaxation of marks for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates at the entrance examination by keeping the minimum qualifying marks for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate at 2/3 level of cut-off point for general candidates. There is no proposal by the Government to relax the standard of examination for either the general or the reserved categories.

3.9 The Committee have been informed that in the Joint Entrance Examination for admission to I.I.Ts all the students who have passed or are likely to pass the 12th class examination are eligible to appear, 55,000 to 60,000 students take the examination every year.

3.10 It has been stated that the standards of the entrance examination are neither high nor low but are governed by the standards of the course. The students are expected to pursue further engineering education in IITs which is of a very high standard and, therefore, very popular among students who complete the school education. Naturally, the entrance examination too is to be of such standards so that selected students are able to pursue the courses.

3.11 About the relaxation of marks given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates both in respect of the written test and interview the Committee have been informed that there is no value of mark assigned at the interview for any candidate selected through JEE. In respect of written test Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students enjoy a concession. The cut-off value for this group of students is lowered to 2/3rd value for general group candidates.

3.12 When asked whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who were selected without giving any relaxation were admitted to I.I.T's against the reserved quota, the Committee have been informed in a note that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates selected on merit without availing of relaxation are admitted against the reserved quota. The whole system of examinations being computerised, candidates having given information about their belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe category automatically get separated from general category candidates. Moreover, experience has shown that despite all efforts in filling up the reserved seats, a very large number of

them remain unfilled. Therefore, unlike general category candidates, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, including those qualifying without relaxation, are able to get the discipline of engineering and Institute of their own choice.

3.13 The following statement regarding the number of candidates who got their names registered for the Joint Entrance Examination, the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates given admission with or without relaxation has been furnished to the Committee :—

Year	Name of I. I. T.	Total registration for admission incl. SC/ST	No. of registered			Seats reserved for SC/ST		No. of students qualified without relaxation		No. of students qualified with relaxation		No. of SC/ST candidates dates admitted		Reserve seats kept vacant	
			SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
1979-80	Bombay (West)	8989	266	90	38	16)									
	Delhi (North A)	6917	147	18	41	12)									
	Kanpur (North-B)	11227	421	52	37	13)	*	*	88*	11*	23	2	14	11	
	Kharagpur (East)	14911	574	188	60	20)					34	2	26	18	
	Madras (South)	9592	233	36	38	12)					5	Nil	33	12	
		51636	1641	214	73						81	11	133	62	
1980-81	Bombay (West)	10250	415	103	41	13)									
	Delhi (North-A)	13146	413	47	41	12)									
	Kanpur (North-B)	14557	493	61	35	10)	6	1	161	26	24	3	11	7	
	Kharagpur (East)	10789	537	212	60	20)					50	6	10	14	
	Madras (South)	10879	254	31	41	14)					21	4	20	10	
		59621	2112	454	218	69					133	17	85	52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1981-82	Bombay (West)	7067	318	76	46	16					7	3	39	13
	Delhi (North-A)	9683	341	390	35	10					5	Nil	30	10
	Kanpur (North-B)	10603	444	36	34	10	8	1	47	4	10	Nil	24	10
	Kharagpur (East)	11931	628	248	58	20					23	Nil	35	20
	Madras (South)	10119	378	38	41	13					7	Nil	34	13
		49403	2109	437	214	69					52	3	162	66
1982-83	Bombay (West)	7776	338	70	51	18					8	—	43	18
	Delhi (North-A)	11216	352	56	40	11					11	1	29	9
	Kanpur (North-E)	12102	576	42	51	17	8	1	49	8	5	1	46	16
	Kharagpur (East)	11844	465	45	69	24					17	2	52	23
	Madras (South)	11406	600	232	43	15					4	3	39	12
		54,344	2331	445	254	85					45	7	209	78

**NOTES :—**

- (1) Figures in column (3) and (4) are zone-wise and not Institute-wise, as the candidates registered in zone at a particular Institute can get admission to any of the five Institutes and the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, if merit listed at JEE.
- (2) Figures given in column (6) and (7) are for all the zones together, Since only the figures for total number of SC/ST students qualified with and without relaxation in each zone are available whereas figures for qualified SC/ST students without relaxation are available for all the zones together.
- For the year 1979-80 the figures in column (7) give the total (with and without relaxation) for all zones; no separate figure of SC/ST candidates qualified without relaxation either zone-wise or total, is available.
- (3) The difference between the total number of qualified SC/ST candidates (columns 6 & 7) and the total number actually admitted (col.8) is due to : (a) some candidates did not turn up for counselling, (b) some joined Institute of Technology, B.H.U., and (c) the others did not join after they were offered admission.

3.14 The following statement indicates the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who were offered admission and the number who actually joined each of the five Indian Institutes of Technology during the last 5 years :—

I.I.T.	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Offered admission.	Joined	Offered admission.	Joined	Offered admission.	Joined	Offered admission.	Joined	Offered admission.	Joined
Delhi	21	20	14	12	24	21	5	5	13	12
Madras	30	30	5	5	26	26	7	7	7	7
Kanpur	24	22	26	25	28	27	10	10	6	6
Bombay	21	20	13	11	23	23	10	10	8	8
Kharagpur	72	68	59	52	95	40	24	22	18	18
	168	160	117	105	196	137	56	54	52	51

Referring to the fact that only 7 Scheduled Caste and 7 Scheduled Tribe candidates were admitted in I.I.T, Madras during 1981 and 1982, the Committee enquired why there was a decline in the admissions against the reserved seats. The Committee wanted to know the precise reasons for the decline in admissions to all the I.I.Ts over the years. The Committee have been informed that admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in all IITs including IIT Madras is made by criteria stipulated at J.E.E. every year. In the years 1973-77, more Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students were admitted but despite academic help, very few of them could complete the degree course in the IITs successfully. It was ascertained that with all help and coaching, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students could be expected to finish the courses only if their general performance in JEE is limited to 2/3 to the general candidates. Such a limitation was introduced in 1978. The admission in each year is governed by the relaxed criteria of admission prescribed for J.E.E.

3.15 Regarding concessions provided to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for admission to IITs in under graduate courses it has been stated that the following concessions are admissible to them :—

- (i) The upper age limit is relaxed upto 5 years.
- (ii) The lowest mark of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates is 2/3rd of the lowest for general candidates at J.E.E. representing 33-1/3 per cent concession.
- (iii) They are exempted from payment of :
  - (a) Registration fees ;
  - (b) Tuition fee ; and
  - (c) Hostel seat rent.
- (iv) They are paid second class fare from their place of residence to the place of interview and back by the shortest route.



- (v) Standard of physical fitness laid down are relaxed in their case.
- (vi) They are allowed reimbursement for expenditure incurred by them for removal of temporary physical defects, during their course of studies
- (vii) They are loaned from the Institute Library commonly used text books for the duration of the course.

3.16 About the minimum marks prescribed for qualifying in the Joint Entrance Examination, the Educational Adviser (Technical) in the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that the marks vary from year to year as it depends upon the standard of the examination. Normally the students are supposed to secure 30 per cent marks in Physics, Chemistry, mathematics and English but the minimum percentage can be reduced further if the general performance of the candidates is low.

3.17 When the Committee pointed out that the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates getting admission in I.I.Ts was decreasing every year, the witness stated during evidence that these students do not necessarily want to join I.I.T's in as much as there are other institutions like Regional Engineering Colleges where seats are reserved for them and they can get admission without any competitive examination.

3.18 The witness further stated during the course of evidence that generally in the IITs the students have a tough programme but it is easier to get admission in Regional Engineering Colleges. He added that the figures show that 92% of the reserved seats in Regional Engineering Colleges have been filled by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

3.19 When asked as to who were the examiners who set the papers for Joint Entrance Examination the witness stated during evidence that the Institutes of Technology appoint members of the teaching staff to set papers for English, Physics Chemistry and Mathematics.

3.20 When the representative of the office of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stated that they had been

suggesting that a minimum standard must be prescribed for all educational and technical institutions and then some relaxation should be given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to increase their intake in I.I.Ts, the Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education stated as follows :—

“I think the suggestion is quite all right. In Mechanical Engineering it has gone down to 13%. In physics the minimum marks where the student was admitted was 19%. In chemistry it was 21%. On aggregate the minimum is 62 out of 300. That is what is now happening with the relaxations that are being given. So the minimum could not be less than this figure. It can be higher like 23 and 25 per cent. We are saying that it is no good for us only just taking the above boys. In one particular year we did take every student who sat in the examination irrespective of his performance. We feel that it creates more problems because the student in spite of the remedial programmes was not able to cope up with the intensity of the programme that in the I.I.T takes place.”

3.21 Regarding separate examination for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission in Indian Institutes of Technology, the Director, I.I.T, Madras stated during evidence that this has to be studied carefully as the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students have to cope with the course which is common for all students and they have to complete it within 5 years or 7 years. He suggested that the present criterion of getting 2/3rd marks in each subject can be relaxed 2/3rd only in the aggregate for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. By doing so, the number of Students available to fill the reserved seats, will be doubled.

3.22 Asked whether it was correct that the minimum pass level for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Joint Entrance Examination had been less than 50% in comparison to the other general candidates, the Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education replied in the affirmative. He stated that the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who were admitted to the I.I.Ts had secured 50% or even less than that in the Joint Entrance Examination in comparison to the marks secured by the last general candidate.

*Joint Admission Committee*

3.23 There is one Joint Examination Committee for all the 5 IITs and the Institute of Technology of Banaras Hindu University. This Committee consists of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Admission Committees of all the 5 I.I.Ts and the Banaras Hindu University—IT. The Chairman of the organising Institute for the Joint Entrance Examination for a particular year presides over the meetings of the Committee. The main functions of this Committee are to conduct the examination and coordinate the admissions. The details of procedure to be followed each year for admission to the I.I.Ts and the conduct of Joint Entrance Examination are finalised by the Joint Admission Committee. It has been stated that the implementation of policies in this respect is further supervised by the Council of I.I.Ts, the secretariat of which is located in the Ministry of Education.

3.24 When the Committee pointed out that there was no member from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community on the Joint Admission-Committee; the Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education stated that the Interview Committee conducts interviews only and the Committee neither gives marks nor does any grading for the purpose of admission. The purpose of the interview is to give counsel to the students as to what courses are available and in which institutions, so that they can take advantage of that and decide. The parents are also invited to such interviews.

3.25 Asked whether the letters informing the students about their admission were sent by registered post, the educational Adviser stated during evidence that in addition to sending registered letters they are immediately informed after the interview that they have been selected for such and such course and that they may deposit their fees.

*Prospects of Joint Entrance Examination*

3.26 When the Committee suggested that the prospectus of J.E.E. should be made available to the candidates much in advance of the written test, the representative of the Ministry of Education stated that copies of the prospectus indicating the syllabus are easily available to them. He added that the solved question papers of the previous few

years are also available to the candidates, The Schools which ask for copies of the prospectus are supplied with the same.

*Minimum Qualifying Marks*

3.27 In a note furnished to the Committee after the evidence of officials of the Ministry, the following data has been furnished indicating the lowest aggregate marks obtained by the last general candidate and the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who were admitted on the basis of the Joint Entrance Examination held in the year 1982 :—

IIT	Subject	Category	100 Maths	100 Physics	100 Chemistry	300 Aggregate	%age
<b>BOMBAY</b>	Computer Science	General	45	77	48	170	57
	Electrical	SC/ST	17	25	23	65	22
	& Electronics	General	44	63	43	150	50
	Mechanical	SC/ST	14	21	30	65	22
	Engineering	General	49	40	50	139	46
		SC/ST	22	19	22	63	21
<b>DELHI</b>	Civil	General	25	58	40	123	41
	Engineering	SC/ST	14	34	31	79	37
	Computer Science	General	37	82	55	174	58
	Electrical	SC/ST	14	22	27	63	21
	Engineering	General	44	63	43	150	50
		SC/ST	12	28	21	61	20
<b>KHARAGPUR</b>	Computer Science	General	25	56	65	146	49
	Electronics and Communication	SC/ST	12	42	39	93	31
	Electrical	General	34	51	53	128	46
		SC/ST	21	26	49	96	32
		General	25	48	55	128	43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Engineering	SC/ST	14	18	32	176	21
	Mechanical	General	34	47	48	139	43
	Engineering	SC/ST	13	25	26	64	21
MADRAS	Computer Science	General	34	81	61	176	59
	Electronics	SC/ST	23	23	21	67	22
	Mechanical Engineering	General	40	52	65	157	52
		SC/ST	17	31	22	70	23
		General	25	49	68	142	47
		SC/ST	13	22	27	62	21
KANPUR	Civil Engineering	General	29	53	42	124	41
	Computer Science	SC/ST	20	30	18	68	23
		General	45	69	70	184	61
		SC/ST	18	17	32	67	22

3.29 From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that for the academic year 1980-81, 218 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 69 for Scheduled Tribes. Out of 2112 Scheduled Caste students who had registered for the Joint Entrance Examination, 6 Scheduled Caste students qualified without relaxation and 161 with relaxation. The total number of Scheduled Caste students admitted was 133 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 85, i.e. 39 per cent. As regards Scheduled Tribes, the number of Scheduled Tribe students who registered for the examination was 454. Out of these, one Scheduled Tribe student qualified without relaxation and 26 with relaxation. The number of Scheduled Tribe students admitted was 17 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 52, i.e. 75 per cent.

For the academic year 1981-82, 214 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 69 for Scheduled Tribes. Out of 2109 students who had registered for the Joint Entrance Examination, 8 Scheduled Caste students qualified without relaxation and 47 with relaxation. The total number of Scheduled Caste students admitted was 52 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 162, i.e. 76 per cent. As regards Scheduled Tribes, the number of Scheduled Tribe students who had registered for the examination was 437 out of which one student qualified without relaxation and 4 with relaxation. The number of Scheduled Tribe students admitted was 3 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 66, i.e. 96 per cent.

For the academic year 1982-83, 254 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 85 for Scheduled Tribes. Out of 2331 Scheduled Caste students who had registered for the Joint Entrance Examination, 8 Scheduled Caste students qualified without relaxation and 49 with relaxation. The total number of Scheduled Caste students admitted was 45 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 209, i.e. 80 per cent. As regards Scheduled Tribes, the number of Scheduled Tribe students who had registered for the examination was 445 out of which one Scheduled Tribe student qualified without relaxation and 8 with relaxation. The number of Scheduled Tribe students admitted was 7 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 78, i.e. 92 per cent.

The above data reveals that the percentages of reserved seats which remained unfilled during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 39,

per cent, 76 per cent and 80 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 75 per cent, 96 per cent and 92 per cent respectively for Scheduled Tribes. The Committee are greatly concerned that a very large number of seats reserved for these communities thus remain unfilled year after year.

The number of Scheduled Caste students who qualified without relaxation in marks in the examinations held in the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 was 6, 8 and 8 respectively. Only one Scheduled Tribe candidate qualified without any relaxation in marks in each of these years. The small number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who qualified in the Joint Entrance Examination without relaxation is also a matter of great concern.

The Committee find that the problem of filling up the seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Indian Institutes of Technology has engaged the attention of the Government of India and the authorities of the Institutes for the past many years. Till the year 1978, admission was made through the Joint Entrance Examination. Direct admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students securing 50% or more marks in the qualifying examinations was also made. From the year 1979, direct admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students has been discontinued. All admission are being made through the Joint Entrance Examination and the minimum qualifying marks in the aggregate has been prescribed at two-third of the minimum for general category candidates. From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that the average of the lowest aggregate marks of the last Scheduled Tribe candidates admitted in the various courses in IITs during the year 1982-83 was 24% as against the corresponding average of 50% in the case of general candidates. It is evident that due to keen competition among the general category candidates for admission in the I.I.Ts, the minimum percentage of marks secured by such candidates is quite high with the result that the admission requirement of two third of the minimum for general category candidates in case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students also tends to be high. This eventually results in low intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the reserved seats. In a communication furnished to the Committee after evidence of officials of the Ministry of Education was over, the Secretary, Ministry of Education has informed the Committee that instructions have been issued that the cut-off point for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students will be two-third of the aggregate rather than two-third of the individual



subject. Also, at the time of taking final decision, the cut-off point will again be determined consistent with the entry standard in order to take as many students as possible from these communities. The Committee expect that the assurance given by the Secretary, Ministry of Education will be implemented in all seriousness by the authorities of the I.I.Ts.

3.30 The Committee have a feeling that the question papers set for the Joint Entrance Examination are rather tough and this examination virtually becomes a test for eliminating rather than of passing, particularly for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee have been informed that the question papers are set by the teaching staff of the I.I.Ts. They feel that the teaching staff of the I.I.Ts may not be quite conversant with the syllabus of 10+2 standard. The Committee recommend that the present system of selection of paper setters and the standard of question papers should be critically reviewed.

3.31 The Committee consider it necessary that copies of the prospectus indicating syllabus should be made available sufficiently in advance of the date of examination.

3.32 The Committee recommend that separate Entrance Examination should be conducted for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and talented among them should be picked up and given special coaching to bring them upto the general standard of the course.

#### (ii) Special Coaching for under-Graduate Courses

3.33 The Committee have been informed that the I.I.Ts take different steps to provide special coaching to weaker sections of students particularly scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students twice a week in the evening and subjects are taught in regional language also. The standard of these courses is of lower level in subjects such as Chemistry, English, Mathematics and Physics. This is continued during second semester also so that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students do not suffer by being clubbed with other students. Classes are relatively small, mostly of 15 students as against 30 in a normal class. This enables individual attention to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students by the teachers. In some cases additionally, post-graduate students are also put on this job to teach special courses. There is also arrangement to give reduced load to weaker students. As against 5 courses, the 'load' is reduced to 4 or 3 in order to help them improve their performance index and they

are allowed to carry forward the load to the next year. A thorough review of performance of each student is made at the end of each year. Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe students who show good performance are put on regular steam. Others are given the due credit but they are asked to continue in the special programme for some more time. By this process, most of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students join the main-stream in 2 to 4 semesters.

3.34 The Committee have been informed that the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras and Bombay invite Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate to visit the Institute and ask all the schools to recommend the names of the bright Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and such candidates as turn up are provided with Joint Entrance Examination application form and information brochures free charge. Principals of colleges are also requested to recommend then ames of potential Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to whom the I.I.T. could provide guidance.

In this connection, Director, I.I.T. Kanpur stated as under :—

“In Kanpur, we took the initiative last year in spotting bright students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe studying in our Central Schools and we launched a programme of tutorial courses, giving books etc. We are going to implement the suggestion this year which has been implemented in Madras and Bombay of asking the Principals of Schools to send their bright students along with the teachers for a get together. We are fully in favour of the programme. We would certainly join this programme and do our best to see that we are able to get a larger number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students.”

3.35 The Director, I.I.T., Kanpur added that the Institute had taken an initiative of organising a programme called as slow pace programme by which all students of first year including the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students were given a special package programme. He stated that they have achieved a remarkable success under the programme. Besides, Special Orientation Programmes for weaker students are also organised in the Institute. It has been stated that the programme has worked very well. The Director of the Institute assured the Committee to strengthen it further.

3.36. The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education and Culture (Deptt. of Education) stated during evidence that under one

scheme it was proposed that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who are eligible for admission in IITs should be given selective coaching in the final year in the school with a view to prepare them to complete in the examination. But when it was discussed in the Council of the I.I.T. it was felt that the scheme was not going to solve the problem because the weaknesses in the students that had developed in school during the earlier 12 years of schooling could not be overcome by such a coaching for a few months only. The second scheme suggested that bright Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students should be selected as early as possible and they should be put in good schools so that they can learn their subjects in a normal way along-with other students and when they sit in the competitive examination they can do far better. The Council also thought that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students after passing X standard should be selected and they should be given education for XI and XII standard in some good schools.

3.37. About the identification of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and putting them in better schools, the Technical Adviser in the Ministry of Education stated during evidence :—

“Except in one Institute, the scheme is still being discussed with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Discussion has taken place. We have written to all the universities which have hostel facilities and the Ministry of Home Affairs have now told us that four of the Institutes are identified where there will be facilities for the coaching scheme. The other scheme has not got off the ground—identifying them and putting them in XI and XII. I had discussion with the Principals of the Central Schools, Commissioner Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and with all the Principals of the Public Schools located in Delhi and other places for detailed discussion of the modicum by which this could be done. The impression of the Principals of the Public Schools was that Class XI and XII is too late to start this. You should start it earlier.

Their argument was to increase the scholarships which are now available to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at the lower level and that may help far better.”

3.38. Asked whether the Ministry had accepted the suggestion of Principals of Public Schools that coaching should start from Class VI onwards the witness stated that officially it has not been accepted.

The witness added :—

“The Principals felt that this would not be as productive as taking students at an earlier stage and giving them training over a longer period. We appreciate that this is correct. If we take them at an earlier stage, it will be better.”

3.39. When the Committee suggested that bright Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students from 5th standard should be taken and given coaching, the Educational Adviser (Technical) stated during evidence :—

“These are the students who have taken science subjects and who have shown an aptitude for science so that they can go in for engineering education. I am sure, by taking them at the Fifth Class level we can direct them towards more scientific study so that in Class XI and the Class XII, they will do better. But we feel that the kitty that is available with us will finally decide how far lower we can go. We have not done that exercise. As the Secretary assured, we will work out how far lower we can go.”

3.40. The Committee have been informed in a note furnished after the evidence of officials of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) the Ministry is in the process of finalisation and implementation of two schemes, namely (i) Scheme of special coaching for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to enable them to avail themselves of the reserved seats in the IITs and (ii) Residential free coaching scheme to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at plus 2 stage. It has been stated that both the schemes are being examined in the Ministry's Bureau of School Education with a view to maximise the extent of the benefit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. Details of the proposed schemes are as under :—

(i) *Schemes for special coaching for SC/ST candidates to avail themselves of the reserved seats in the I.I.Ts.*

Under this Scheme, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying in the XII class (science stream), after they complete their 11th class in the 10+2 system aspiring for admission to the engineering/professional courses will be given free special coaching for about 10 months prior to the Joint Entrance Examination. The coaching will

enable them not only to compete for admission to Engineering/Professional courses, but also help them to perform better in the senior secondary school examination. About 182 Central Schools having science stream throughout the country will help administer the scheme by registering the students desirous of joining the coaching classes as also the teachers volunteering to coach. The Principals of the schools will monitor the scheme.

Other modalities/conditions of the scheme are :—

- (i) Any single coaching class should not have more than 5 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.
- (ii) The teachers registered for giving tuition should be Post graduate teachers competent to teach at the +2 stage (science stream). Teachers in service should be given permission, wherever necessary to register as tutors under the scheme.
- (iii) The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students desirous of joining these coaching classes should have obtained not less than 45% marks in the science subjects in class XI.
- (iv) The teachers or group of teachers would be paid Rs. 50/- per student per subject per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- per month.
- (v) The teacher or group of teachers would also get Rs. 2000/- per student as reward for each Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe student qualifying in the JEE, as per standards prescribed for admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.
- (vi) The teachers will be given tuition for at least 2 periods per week per subject.
- (vii) The coaching classes will be held outside the school hours.
- (viii) The teachers of other local schools who have the requisite qualifications can also register themselves as tutors.
- (ix) Similarly, students from other schools can also register for these coaching classes.

As the scheme is to be introduced first in Central Schools only, approximately 600 students are likely to be covered in the first year.

Since the coaching is to be given for 10 months beginning from 1st August every year, the expenditure on coaching alone @ Rs. 200/- per student per month would come to Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the first year. It is proposed that the schools coaching upto 10 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students should be given an amount of Rs. 300/- each for administrative expenses. Those schools coaching more than 10 students should be given Rs. 500/- each for this purpose. The expenditure on this account would come to Rs. 72,000/- approximately.

*(ii) Residential free coaching to SC/ST students at +2 stage.*

Under this scheme it is proposed to select 2000 bright Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students on the basis of their performance in the Secondary Board Examination *i.e.* Xth class and put them in selected good residential schools with adequate financial support for further education at +2 level. This education at +2 level, it is thought, will prepare them well for entry to Institutions of higher learning and enable them to compete on better footing for admission to various professional and other courses. There are also some views expressed by the school organisation that instead of coaching these students only for 2 years *i.e.* at +2 stage the students can be picked up at the 4th or 6th class however not later than 9th class and be given coaching in the residential schools.

3.41. The Ministry of Education has, from time to time, considered the question of giving special coaching to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to come up to the standard required for admission to the IITs. At a meeting held by the Minister of Education with the Directors of IITs in the year 1975, it was decided that from the year 1976, special coaching classes for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students should be started in each part of the country to prepare candidates belonging to these communities for admission to the IITs on the analogy of such centres already started by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Engineering services and IAS examinations. The training was to be of one year's duration and was intended to provide intensive coaching in science and mathematics. This proposal has not yet materialised even after 8 years.

The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students qualifying in the Joint Entrance Examination for admission to the IITs.

meagre. Consequently a good number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students have to be admitted after relaxing the standards and even then a large number of reserved seats remain unfilled. It is therefore evident that some concrete steps will have to be taken to improve the standards of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Education is in the process of finalisation and implementation of two schemes, namely (i) scheme of special coaching for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to enable them to avail themselves of the reserved seats in the IITs and (ii) residential free coaching scheme to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at +2 stage. With regard to the latter scheme, the Committee have been informed that the Principals of some public schools have expressed the view that instead of coaching Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students only for two years i.e. at +2 stage, the students can be picked up at the 5th or 6th class but not later than 9th class and be given coaching in the residential schools.

The Committee feel that the introduction of the Residential Free Coaching Scheme will be time consuming and may not improve the intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students immediately. As such, the Committee recommend that meritorious Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should be admitted to IITs and they should be given special coaching.

### (iii) Post-Graduate Courses

3.42 Till recently, 20 per cent of the seats were reserved for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes) in the first year of the degree courses of the Institutes. In the postgraduate courses, 5 per cent of the seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In a letter No. F. 5-28/82-T.6 dated 9-8-1982, issued to the Directors of the I.I.Ts, the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) has conveyed that the Chairman of the Council of I.I.Ts, on behalf of the Council of I.I.Ts has decided that reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for admission both at the under graduate and post-graduate level should be raised immediately to 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

3.43 It has been stated that admission to the Post-graduate courses in all the Indian Institutes of Technology including those of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are made through entrance examinations and interviews which are separately organised by each Institute.

3.44 The Committee have been informed that until, 1982, admissions to post-graduate courses in the I.I.Ts were being made on the basis of the performance of a student in the qualifying examination and subsequent written test and interview conducted by each IIT. In the case of Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe candidates, the qualifying marks for admission to a post-graduate course and the award of post-graduate scholarship were relaxed to the extent of 5%. In their case, relaxed standards were also applied for the written tests and interviews. From the academic year 1983, admissions to post-graduate courses in all I.I.Ts will be depending upon the performance of candidates in the all India Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) with a minimum of 70% for weightage in Graduate Aptitude Test performance and upto 30% for performance of the candidates at the basic qualifying degree. There will be separate lists for eligible general candidates and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

3.45 At present, 5 per cent of all post-graduate seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. From 1983 session, however, the reservation will be 15% in the case of Scheduled Castes/ and 7½% in the case of Scheduled Tribes.

3.46 The Committee enquired as to why in admission to post-graduate courses only 5% concession in marks is given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and why the percentage of marks is not lowered to 2/3rd value of the general group candidates as is being done in the case of admissions to under-graduate courses. The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that there is no problem for admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at the post-graduate level. There are very few students who do not get admission. He stated that they have no objection in giving the same concession to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates at the post-graduate level which is being given at under-graduate level. In reply to a question the witness stated that the reservation of seats for Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe at post-graduate level is 5%



but from the year 1983 onward they have issued orders for reservation of 15% of seats for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes. He added that even 5% seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not filled at post-graduate level as such candidates can easily get employment. For getting admission in post-graduate courses a student has to pass written test and interview.

3.47 The following figures of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates admitted to the post-graduate courses in each Institute during the last 3 years against the reserved quota have been furnished to the Committee :—

	1980	1981	1982
IIT Madras	11	14	15
IIT Delhi	2	4	9
IIT Kharagpur	19	16	7
IIT Bombay (1979)	1	2	4
IIT Kanpur			
1st Semester	7	7	4
IInd Semester	—	7	5
<b>Total :—</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>

3.48 The Committee asked whether Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were easily available for admission to the post-graduate courses to fill all the reserved seats and if not, what were the main difficulties in getting suitable candidates. The Committee have been informed that it is experienced that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not easily available for admission to the under-graduate and post-graduate courses to fill all the reserved seats. The problem is two-fold in the sense that firstly eligible students belonging to these communities are not available in adequate number. Secondly out of these small number of candidates who appear in the entrance examination, not many qualify even upto the minimum standards. This leads to a low intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. The main difficulty appears to be that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students lack adequate preparation in science subjects at school level. At the post-graduate level, not many students belonging to

Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe communities seek admission in view of the very good employment opportunities available to them after graduation.

3.49 When asked how many Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe students were given admission in I.I.Ts. and how many of them had failed in first year, second year and subsequent years during the last three academic sessions, the Ministry of Education have informed that I.I.Ts are not having a system of year wise pass and failures, except I.I.T., Kharagpur. The students admitted in 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the five year Programme are expected to complete the requirements within seven years and the students admitted in 1981-82 under four year scheme are expected to complete the requirements within six years. They can complete the requirements at their own pace. The requirements to get the degree and the pace with which the course could be completed vary from I.I.T. to I.I.T.

3.50 Till the year 1982, 5% of the total number of seats in post-graduate courses in the I.I.Ts were reserved for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe candidates. From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students admitted in the post-graduate courses in the I.I.Ts was 40, 40 and 44 during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively. The Committee were informed during evidence that there was no problem for admission for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at the post-graduate level and that there were few students who did not get admission. It was also stated that even 5% seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were not filled at post-graduate level. The Committee have now been informed that from year 1983 the quota of reserved seats has been increased to 15% for Scheduled castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes. The Committee welcome this decision of the Government.

Until 1982, admissions to post-graduate courses in the I.I.Ts were being made on the basis of the performance of a student in the qualifying examination and subsequent written test and interview conducted by each I.I.T. In the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, the qualifying marks for admission to a post-graduate courses were relaxed to to the extent of 5%. From the academic year 1983-84 admissions to post-graduate courses in all the I.I.Ts will be depending upon the performance of candidates in the all India Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering

**(GATE) with a minimum of 70% weightage in GATE performance and upto 30% for performance of the candidates at the basic qualifying degree.**

**The Committee observe that for admission to post-graduate courses, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available even after giving relaxation of 5% in the qualifying marks. With the introduction of the GATE system from the year 1983 for admission to post-graduate courses no improvement in the intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates can be expected inasmuch as a joint examination is a test between unequals. As such the Committee recommend that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who pass the qualifying examination and apply for admission to post-graduate courses should be admitted and given special coaching.**

## CHAPTER IV

### (i) Drop-out of Students

4.1 The number of students who left studies on their own during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below :—

	Total No. of students left on their own:		No. of SC/ST students who left on their own.	
	UG	PG	UG	PG
	1979-80			
1. I.I.T. Bombay	41	28	3	Nil
2. I.I.T. Delhi	11	55	2	NA
3. I.I.T. Kharagpur	41	131	4	1
4. I.I.T. Kanpur	23	108	1	11
5. I.I.T. Madras	17	123	Nil	13
			<u>10</u>	<u>25</u>
	1980-81			
1. I.I.T. Bombay	62	22	1	Nil
2. I.I.T. Delhi	20	74	Nil	Nil
3. I.I.T. Kanpur	73	153	3	5
4. I.I.T. Kharagpur	42	68	3	16
5. I.I.T. Madras	20	109	1	8
			<u>8</u>	<u>29</u>
	1981-82			
1. I.I.T. Bombay	31	27	3	Nil
2. I.I.T. Delhi	16	57	Nil	Nil
3. I.I.T. Kanpur	41	153	Nil	7
4. I.I.T. Kharagpur	Nil	151	Nil	5
5. I.I.T. Madras	7	53	1	8
			<u>4</u>	<u>20</u>

4. 2 The number of students who were asked to leave the IITs due to poor performance during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given below :—

	Total No. of students asked to leave due to poor performance		No. of SC/ST students asked to leave due to poor performance	
	UG	PG	UG	PG
	1979-80			
1. I.I.T. Bombay	7	5	2	Nil
2. I.I.T. Delhi	Nil	32	Nil	NA
3. I.I.T. Kanpur	8	14	3	Nil
4. I.I.T. Kharagpur	1	Nil	1	Nil
5. I.I.T. Madras	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
			<u>6</u>	<u>Nil</u>
	1980-81			
1. I.I.T. Bombay	1	9	Nil	Nil
2. I.I.T. Delhi	Nil	50	Nil	2
3. I.I.T. Kanpur	5	32	2	4
4. I.I.T. Kharagpur	2	Nil	2	Nil
5. I.I.T. Madras	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
			<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
	1981-82			
1. I.I.T. Bombay	5	6	1	Nil
2. I.I.T. Delhi	Nil	65	Nil	3
3. I.I.T. Kanpur	11	26	2	5
4. I.I.T. Kharagpur	2	Nil	2	Nil
5. I.I.T. Madras	Nil	1	Nil	1
			<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

4. 3 The Committee find that the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who left the under-graduate courses on their own during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 10, 8 and 4 respectively. The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who were asked to leave the Institute due to poor performance during these years was

6, 4 and 5 respectively. In the postgraduate courses, the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who left on their own or were asked to leave during these years was 25, 29 and 20 respectively and of those who were asked to leave due to performance was 6 in 1980-81 and 9 in 1981-82.

The Committee do not feel happy that quite a few Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students left either on their own or were asked to leave the Institutes due to poor performance. The Committee apprehend that some of the students might have left due to financial difficulties. They would like that in such cases the reasons for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students desiring to leave the Institutes should be ascertained and efforts made for their continuance in the Institute. As regards Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who were asked to leave due to their poor performance, the Committee recommend that every such case should be thoroughly and sympathetically examined by the authorities of the concerned Institute before taking decision in this regard. The Committee need hardly stress that the number of reserved seats filled by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students is quite low and therefore no effort should be spared to see that the students who are admitted, are able to complete their courses in the Institutes.

#### (ii) Carry Forward of Reserved Seats

4.4 The Committee have been informed that if adequate number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available for admission to technical courses the reserved seats are left unfilled and not allowed to be utilised by the candidates of unreserved category.

4.5 Asked how the unfilled reserved seats were utilised, the Ministry of Education, informed the Committee in a note that the unfilled seats in the first year remain vacant. Admissions and seats in any academic institution are reflected only at the entry academic year. Seats in the subsequent years will increase or decrease to accommodate failed students and no reservation is academically feasible.

4.6 The Committee have been informed that the carry forward of unfilled seats has considerable academic disadvantages. To implement a carry-forward scheme the first decision would be to fill in the increased seats from general candidates. The experience is that such a provision may lead to denial of seats to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to accommodate general candidates. In subsequent years, the carry forward scheme

would work against the merits of general candidates, which may lead to student protests.

4.7 When the Committee enquired during evidence as to what was the difficulty in following the carry forward procedure in IITs, the Educational Adviser (T) stated as follows :—

“As far as the question of carry forward in the first year course is concerned, we are not carrying it forward. But we are not either filling them up by general candidates. The carry forward has created problem in many institutions.”

4.8 When the Committee enquired whether the unfilled reserved seats could be filled by general candidates instead of keeping them vacant the representative of the Ministry of Education stated as follows :—

“But we have purposely not done that because it will lead to using unethical means. If the remaining seats could be filled by the general candidates, then there may be pressure.”

4.9 When the Committee expressed their concern about the unfilled reserved seats in I. I. Ts the witness stated :—

“It is because we have been using a different methodology. Now, we will try to fill in as many seats as academically feasible. If the remaining seats are carried over to the subsequent year, then by that number of seats, the figure in the open general candidates will continue to diminish.”

He further stated :—

“If the carry-forward principle is taken to the educational institutions, it will mean that in the progressive years, the number of open seats will continue to go down. We should treat it in some other way rather than to carry it forward.”

### (iii) Scholarships

4.10 The Committee have been informed that under the Ministry of Home Affairs Scheme for Post-Matric scholarship all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying in the IITs are entitled to the Scholarship. The scholarship is tenable for 12 months from the month a student joins the first year and is renewable every year. However, a candidate is eligible if ;—

- (i) He is a national of India.
- (ii) He is a full-time student.
- (iii) The income of his parents/ guardians, from all sources, does not exceed Rs. 750/-p. m.
- (iv) Only two children of the same parents/ guardians are eligible to receive the scholarship.
- (v) He does not hold any other scholarship/ stipend. However he can accept loan etc. from State Government or any other source for purchase of books, equipment or for meeting expenses on lodging.

4.11 In the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students, the scholarship may be renewed if the awardee fails in the examination for the first time. For the second and subsequent failures in any class, the Scholarship is discontinued but is renewed when he secures promotion to the next higher class.

4.12 In the case of general category students, only 25% of the total students admitted are eligible for scholarship which is merit-cum-means based and is awarded on the basis of performance at JEE as well as income of his parents/guardians. Thus, he is required to maintain a minimum standard of performance in the first year to be eligible for grant of scholarship in subsequent years.

4.13 The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education informed the Committee that the Post-Matric scholarships are given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students by the Ministry of Home Affairs through the State Governments. He added that every month those scholarships are given to them from the IIT funds and the amount is got reimbursed from the States.

4.14 The Educational Adviser (Technical) in the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that at present the scheme of post-matric scholarships is valid for six years. He stated that some of the students are not able to continue and complete the programme in six years' time. In one of the Institutes some students whose post-matric scholarships were discontinued were funded at the same level from IIT funds through merit-cum-means scholarship to avoid any hardship to them.



4.15 When the Committee pointed out that the ceiling of monthly income of parents/guardians i. e. Rs. 750 for getting post-matric scholarship was very low, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs informed the Committee that the income ceiling has now been raised to Rs. 1000/- w. e. f. 1. 7. 81. All these scholarships are given through State Governments. The question of giving post-matric scholarships to more than two male children is being examined. This restriction was imposed in 1976. However, this restriction was removed from the academic year 1980-81 in the case of girls.

4.16 It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the monthly expenditure per resident student normally comes to about Rs. 300/- which includes about Rs. 200/- p. m. as mess expenditure. Against this as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe student gets Rs. 185/- p. m. as scholarship and he is exempt from payment of usual tuition fees.

4.17 When the Committee asked whether Government had a proposal to increase the amount of scholarship/maintenance grant for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students, the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) has informed the Committee in a note that this being a Ministry of Home Affairs Scholarship Scheme, it is for that Ministry to take a decision in the matter. According to information available with the Ministry of Education, there is no such proposal under consideration.

4.18 About the number of cases where scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students were discontinued, the Committee have been informed in a note that the cases in which State Government scholarships were discontinued are 1 in 1979-80, 16 in 1980-81 and 9 in 1981-82 because their study period exceeded the limit of 6 years. However, to mitigate their hardship the Institute granted to these students Meritcum-means scholarship equal to the value of the State Government Scholarship.

4.19 The Committee pointed out that the present rate of Post-matric scholarship i.e. Rs.185/-per month for boys and Rs. 195/-per month for girls is not adequate and it should be revised by linking it with the price index. The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education was of the opinion that scholarship is not a salary and, therefore, instead of linking it with the price index it should be reviewed periodically.

4.20 The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated during evidence that the rates of scholarships were revised in July, 1981.

4.21 When the Committee wanted to know about the loan schemes for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying IITs, the Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that there is no such regular scheme. The Director, IIT, Delhi added that in the IIT there is a club of students where funds are raised by the students themselves by way of subscription. The Institutes make no contribution to this fund. Loans are given out of this fund to the needy students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The loan is repayable after the student has passed out and got employment. The amount of loan is small and not more than Rs.1000/- at a time. The Educational Adviser stated that in some Institutes there is a discretionary fund of the Director from which loans are given to the needy students. But the amount of this fund for the whole year is only Rs. 5,000/-.

4.22 Under the scheme of grant of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribestudents which is operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, only two children of the same parents/guardians were made eligible for the grant of such scholarship. However, this restriction was removed in the case of girl students from the academic year 1980-81. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Home Affairs should remove the restriction regarding grant of post-matric scholarship to more than two male children from the same parents/guardians so that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe student are not deprived of receiving higher education.

4.23 The monthly rate of post-matric scholarship admissible to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students pursuing medical and engineering degree courses and staying in hostels, was last revised upwards from Rs. 125 to Rs. 185, in January, 1978. The Committee have been informed that the monthly expenditure of a resident student in an IIT normally comes to about Rs. 300 which includes about Rs. 200 per month as mess expenditure. As the present rate of scholarship is inadequate for meeting the minimum requirements of students, the Committee recommend that an upward revision of the rate of scholarship, keeping in view the rise in the cost of living should, be considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.24 The Committee would also suggest that the Ministry of Education should evolve a scheme of giving grants/loans to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who face financial difficulty in completing their studies in the I. I. Ts.

**(iv) Budget Provision**

4.25 The Committee have been informed that the IITs are fully financed by the Central Government. The Budget provisions approved for these Institutes, every year, include provisions for payment of scholarships and Book Grants to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. No specific funds have been earmarked for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

4.26 It has been stated that the Central Government pay to each Institute in each financial year the grants out of funds indicated in the Appropriation Act, according to their needs, in three or four periodic instalments.

4.27 The annual budget of each of the IITs, over the last three years has been as follows :—

IIT	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	NP	P	NP	P	NP	P
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
Bombay	422.33	172.50	481.08	175.00	546.86	149
Delhi	408.03	134.00	452.41	150.00	494.21	140
Kanpur	456.84	140.00	505.98	130.00	544.60	140
Kharagpur	434.28	133.00	462.06	195.00	512.46	140
Madras	386.66	142.12	421.55	150.00	483.27	140 <sup>+</sup> 50
Total :	2128.00	721.62	2323.08	800.00	2581.40	750

(This represents grants received from the Government of India but excludes the Institutes income from own sources like examination fee, consultancy fee etc.)

4.28 Asked whether Indian Institutes of Technology are facing specific problems in regard to the availability of funds, the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) have informed the Committee in a note that the Institutes have from time to time voiced their difficulties in meeting their genuine plan requirements out of the plan

funds released to them. It has been stated that the plan allocation to the IITs do not match their requirements. In this connection, the Secretary, Ministry of Education has stated as follows :—

“For IITs we are making all efforts to get them adequate funds, and as we go along in the year, we transfer funds from one head to another. I have the discretion, and if there is saving under one head, we try to divert it to another head. This year we are doing like this. For the next year, we are requesting the Planning Commission to allocate more funds. We will continue to do our best for getting money for IITs.”

4.29 The total budget allocation for the five IITs for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 33.31 crores (Rs. 25.81 crores-non-plan; Rs. 7.50 crores-plan). This budget provision includes amounts for payment of scholarships, book grants etc. to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. This Committee recommend that separate figures regarding the amounts earmarked for payment of scholarships, book grants and other facilities provided to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and the expenditure actually incurred therefrom should be maintained and included in the Annual Reports of the Institutes as also in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Education.

#### (v) Examination Fee

4.30 The Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) have informed the Committee that examination fee for J. E. E. for general candidates is Rs. 30/- (Rs. 15/- as application fee and Rs. 15/- as printing and incidental charges).

4.31 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate are exempted from paying application fee and at present they have to pay for printing and incidental charges which is Rs. 15/- only.

4.32 The Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture has vide letter No. F-5/20/82-T.6 (Vol. II) dated 14.2.1983 informed the Committee that instructions have been issued that from next year i. e. 1984 the examination fee for Joint Entrance Examination charged from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should be reduced from Rs. 15 at present to Rs. 5/-. She has further stated that the application forms for 1983 examination have

already been received and the examination is to be held in the month of May.

4.33 During Evidence the Committee enquired whether the examination fee could be abolished in case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education has stated as follows :—

“We will not eliminate this fee, The reason is that a large number of people apply for this. At that time we do not know who is he. That is why we have been taking this amount.”

## CHAPTER V

### RESERVATIONS IN SERVICES

5.1 According to the data furnished to the Committee, the dates of enforcement of orders regarding reservations in teaching posts in the IITs were as follows :—

	Date from which reservation orders came into force.
1. I. I. T. Kanpur	29. 12. 1975
2. I. I. T. Delhi	19. 7. 1976
3. I. I. T. Bombay	19.7. 1976
4. I. I. T. Kharagpur	6. 9. 1976
5. I. I. T. Madras	1. 4. 1978

5.2 An analysis of the figures furnished to the Committee indicates that the total number of teaching staff in the various IITs and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them as in the year 1982 was as follows :—

	Total	SCs	STs	
1. I. I. T. Delhi	280	1	—	Other than Lecturers for whom there is no reservation.
	126	—	—	Posts of Lecturers for whom reservation exists.
	406			
2. I. I. T. Madras	407	1	1	Break up of teaching and non-teaching staff not furnished.
3. I. I. T. Bombay	336	1	—	Academic staff.
4. I. I. T. Kharagpur	643	4	—	Break up of teaching and non-teaching posts not furnished.
5. I. I. T. Kanpur	N.A.	N. A.	N. A.	Information not furnished,

5.3 The Committee have been informed that the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in non-teaching posts which are filled by direct recruitment, came into force on the following dates :—

	Date from which orders came into force.
1. I. I. T. Bombay	1. 1. 1971
2. I. I. T. Kharagpur	1. 4. 1973
3. I. I. T. Kanpur	5. 9. 1974
4. I. I. T. Delhi	12. 11. 1974
5. I. I. T., Madras	1. 1. 1976

5.4 The Council of the IITs had decided in 1964 that the directives of the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be adopted in all the Institutes with the proviso that such a reservation would not apply to academic and research posts. In December, 1970, the Ministry of Education issued instructions to all the IITs for reservation of posts, other than academic and research, for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. It was clarified that the instructions regarding reservations will apply to all posts in class III and class IV, and in class II, where posts could not be described or defined as academic or research.

5.5 The Committee desired to know why all the Indian Institutes of Technology had not implemented the reservation orders for the staff of the Indian Institutes of Technology from the same date.

5.6 The Educational Adviser (T) in the Ministry of Education stated using evidence that it is because these orders are not applicable unless they are approved by the Board of Governors of each Institute. The Board of Governors might have met at different dates.

5.7 The Committee have been informed in a note that separate rosters are being maintained in each Indian Institute of Technology for each category of post as per the orders on the subject and they are inspected periodically.

5.8 The Committee have been informed that annual inspection reports on the maintenance of rosters are being submitted regularly by each I.I.T.

5.9 Asked whether a separate Cell has been set up in each I. I. T. and a Liaison Officer has been appointed to look after the Cell, the Committee have been informed that the position is different in different I.I.Ts. For example, a Coordination Cell has been set up in I.I.T. Delhi under a Liaison Officer, while in IIT Kanpur no separate Cell has been set up, but the Registrar functions as the Liaison Officer.

5.10 The Committee have been informed that Government have taken a decision that in I.I.Ts the post of Lecturer need not be operated on a roster system nor the dereserved vacancies carried forward from year to year. Asked about the reasons for this decision, the Ministry of Education have stated that it was done with a view to ensuring that teaching posts may not remain vacant for long periods and teaching may not suffer on this account.

5.11 The Committee wanted to know the basis on which the decision of not operating the post of Lecturers on the roster system and the decision of not following the carry forward procedure in regard to dereserved vacancies were taken. The Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education stated during evidence that this decision was taken both by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission. He stated that the decision was taken on 19th July, 1976, the day when the Ministry issued orders to the Directors of all the I.I.T.s about making reservations in teaching posts.

5.12 The following statement indicates the staff strength in the year 1982 in I.I.Ts at Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Kharagpur in respect of teaching and non-teaching posts :—

As on	Category of posts	Total No.	Number of		Percentage	
			SC	ST	SC	ST
IIT Delhi						
1982	D. Class IV other than scavenging	393	78	3	19.84	0.76
	" Cleaning	107	107	—	100	—
	" Scavenging	6	6	—	100	—
	C. Ministerial/ Technical.	1050	71	—	6.75	—
	B.	25	1	—	4.0	—



As on .	Category of posts	Total No.	No. of SC	of ST	Percentage SC	ST
	A. (i) for which reservation does not exit.	280	1	—	0.36	—
	(ii) for which reservation exists but no roster (Lecturers)	126	—	—	—	—
	(iii) for which reservation & roster exist.	41	1	—	2.5	—
<b>IIT Madras.</b>						
1.1.82	D.	679	218	2	32.1	0.3
	C.	935	99	3	10.6	0.3
	B.	58	2	—	3.4	—
	A.	407	1	1	0.2	0.2
(N. B. Posts have not been shown category wise)						
<b>IIT Bombay</b>						
31. 3.82	D. (Non-Sweepers)	685	211	11	30.8	1.6
	C.	1152	140	3	12.2	0.3
	B.	107	4	—	3.7	—
	A. (i) Academic	336	1	—	0.3	—
	(ii) others	111	1	—	0.9	—
(Information about sweepers and scavengers not supplied).						
<b>IIT Kharagpur</b>						
	D.	923	252	29	27.3	3.14
	B & C.	1033	72	10	6.97	1 —
	A.	643	4	—	0.62	—

5-13 The Committee pointed out that Study Group I of the Committee which visited IIT, Madras during September, 1982 was informed that

- while making selections in Groups A and B where there are no trade tests at present, reasons for rejection of Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not recorded.

5.14 The Committee wanted to know the procedure followed in this regard in other Indian Institutes of Technology and whether Ministry of Education would issue general instructions to all the IITs that the Selection Committee should record reasons for rejection of candidates, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

5.15 The Committee have been informed in a note that IITs are not following any uniform policy in this respect. Generally, trade tests are conducted only for selection to technical posts or for the selection of skilled workers. Group A and B posts are thus excluded from such tests.

5.16 The Committee find that although the Council of the IITs had decided in 1964 that directives of the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be adopted by all the Institutes, the instructions by the Ministry of Education in the matter were actually issued in December, 1970, i.e. after a lapse of about 5 years.

The Committee find that even these belated orders were not brought into force by the IITs immediately. According to the information furnished to the Committee the orders regarding reservations in non-teaching posts which are filled by direct recruitment came into force on different dates, viz, from 1.1. 1971 in IIT, Bombay, from 1.4. 1973 in IIT, Kharagpur, from 5.9.1974 in IIT, Kanpur, from 12.11.1974 in IIT, Delhi and from 1.1. 1976 in IIT, Madras. The Committee do not feel happy that there should have been so much delay in the implementation of the Government orders by the IITs.

It is further noticed that reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion have not been made applicable to the non-teaching posts in the IIT. The Committee would like to be informed of the reasons for non-implementation of the reservation orders in promotional posts in the IITs and what is proposed to be done in this regard.

5.17 From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that in Group A posts, there is one Scheduled Caste person (out of a total of 405) in the IIT, Delhi, one Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe (out of a total

of 407) in IIT, Madras, one Scheduled Caste (out of a total of 336) in IIT, Bombay and 4 Scheduled Castes (out of a total of 643) in IIT, Kharagpur. Even among the Group A posts, information has not been furnished separately about teaching and non-teaching Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe staff in IIT, Madras and IIT, Kharagpur. Information regarding IIT, Kanpur has not been furnished.

Decision regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the post of Lecturer was taken by the Ministry of Education on 19th July, 1976. As would be seen from the above figures, the actual representation of these communities in the posts of Lecturers is negligible. The orders regarding reservation of posts for these communities have thus remained on paper only. It seems obvious to the Committee that beyond the formality of announcing that reservations have been provided in the post of Lecturers, no sincere effort has been made to appoint Lecturers belonging to these communities in the various Institutes. The Committee would like the Ministry of Education to make an in-depth analysis of the recruitments made to the post of Lecturers in the IITs during the last five years, the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who applied for those posts, the number out of them who possessed the required qualifications and the reasons why hardly any one of them could be selected for those posts. The results of such study and the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry and the Council of the IITs to increase the intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons in the teaching posts should be intimated to the Committee.

5.18 At present, in the IITs, reservation in promotions has not been provided beyond the post of Lecturers. The Committee consider that it is high time for the Government to take a decision to provide reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in teaching as well as technical posts at all levels.

5.19 The Committee note that Government have taken a decision that in IITs the post of Lecturer need not be operated on a roster system nor the deserved vacancies carried forward from year to year.

The Committee feel surprised how the Ministry has made a categorical statement that separate rosters are being maintained in each I.I.T. for each category of post and these rosters are inspected periodically and annual inspection reports are also furnished by each I.I.T. The Committee feel that the rosters are the kingpins on which the whole system of implementation of

reservation orders rests and so in each Indian Institute of Technology separate rosters should be maintained for each category of post. They should be periodically inspected and signed by the Liaison Officer appointed for the purpose. Discrepancies noticed during the inspection of rosters should be rectified immediately and annual inspection reports should be furnished by each I.I.T. to the Ministry of Education.

The Committee desire that Ministry of Education should review the decision that the post of Lecturer need not be operated on a roster system and that the de-reserved vacancies should not be carried forward.

5.20 The Committee note that there is no uniformity with regard to the reservation cell and appointment of a Liaison Officer to look after the cell and different position is prevailing in various Indian Institutes of Technology. While a coordination Cell has been set up in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, no separate Cell has been set up in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur but the Registrar of the Institute functions as the Liaison Officer. The Committee recommend that in each Indian Institute of Technology a separate Cell should be set up for the reservation work and a Liaison Officer should be appointed to look after the Cell. This Cell should be made responsible for the implementation of the reservation policy and it should also look into the grievances of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees.

**PART II**  
**CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES**

**CHAPTER-I**

**ORGANISATION**

**A. Central Universities**

6.1 At present, the following seven universities are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education and Culture :—

<i>University</i>	<i>Act Under Which Established</i>
1. Banaras Hindu University.	Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915.
2. Aligarh Muslim University.	Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.
3. Delhi University.	Delhi University Act, 1922.
4. Visva Bharati	Visva Bharati Act, 1951.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru University.	Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966.
6. North-Eastern Hill University	North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973.
7. Hyderabad University.	University of Hyderabad Act, 1974.

6.2 The President of India is the Visitor of these universities. The Executive Council is the principal executive body of the university. The Academic Council is the principal academic body of the university to coordinate and exercise general supervision over the academic policies of the university.

6.3 In these universities, the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Visitor. He is the principal executive and academic officer and a whole-time salaried officer of the university. He exercises general supervision and control over the affairs of the university and gives effect to the decisions of the authorities of the university.

## B. Powers of Government

7.1 The University Grants Commission set up in 1953 under a resolution of the Government of India was reconstituted as a corporate body in November, 1956 in accordance with the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The Commission consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and ten other members, all appointed by the Central Government under section 5 (1) of the Act. According to section 12 of the Act, "it shall be the general duty of the Commission to take in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for promotion and coordination of university education and determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities."

7.2 Under section 12 of the Act, the Commission has been empowered *inter alia* to :—

- (i) allocate and disburse out of the Fund of the Commission, grants to universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act for the maintenance and development of such universities or for any other general or specified purpose.
- (ii) allocate and disburse, out of fund of the Commission, such grants to other universities as it may deem necessary or appropriate for the development of such universities or for the maintenance or development or both, of any specified activities of such universities, or for any other general or specified purpose.

7.3 Section 12 of the Act also provides that in making any grant to such university, the Commission shall give due consideration to the development of the University concerned, its financial needs, the standards attained by it and the national purposes which it may serve. Section 12 A of the Act provides that "no grant shall be given by the Central Government, the Commission or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government, to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grants".

7.4 Section 14 of the Act empowers the Commission to withhold grants from a University which does not comply with the recommen-

dations made by the Commission under sections 12 or 13 or contravenes the provisions of any rules made under clause (f) or clause (g) of sub-section (2) of section 25 or of any regulation made under clause (e) or clause (f) or clause (g) of section 26 of the Act.

7.5 The Committee have been informed that at present the University Grants Commission does not have any statutory powers to take action against the Central Universities and colleges affiliated to them to enforce compliance with the provisions regarding reservations. However, both the Ministry and the University Grants Commission have been impressing upon the Vice-Chancellors of all Central Universities of the need to fully implement the reservation provisions. The decisions of the Government of India/UGC regarding reservations in admissions and appointments of staff are also brought to the notice of the State Universities.

7.6 The Ministry of Education had clarified in their letter No. F. 12-16/66-U.2 dated 9.6.1966 to the Central Universities that the constitutional safeguards, regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be observed by the organisations/bodies which are in receipt of substantial grants from the Government. When asked what action Government have taken against the Central Universities which were not implementing the reservation orders deliberately, the Secretary, University Grants Commission stated that the universities will say that the Academic Council is doing that. He stated that the Commission would have to ask the universities to amend their respective Acts to facilitate the implementation of reservation orders or it would have to stop the grants to the defaulting universities.

7.7 The Committee have been informed that it has been decided in principle to incorporate an appropriate provision in the University Grants Commission Act, when any amendment to it is made, to vest the Commission with statutory powers to enforce compliance with their guidelines in the matter of reservations.

When asked about the present stage of the proposal to amend the UGC Act to give it more powers, the Secretary, UGC. during evidence stated as under:—

“.....the only thing is that amending the Act would mean as per today that if a university does not follow these directives, no grant will be paid to it. The UGC has seriously considered this matter and suggested that steps be taken to initiate this amend-

ment of the UGC Act so as to cover that if any institution—not only a Central University, it will cover many other institutions also—if they do not follow—I am sorry I am using the word “guidelines”, if the instructions or guidelines are not followed, the Commission will be empowered to stop the grants for them.”

7.8 The Ministry of Education have stated that there are several other proposals under consideration of Government requiring amendment of the University Grants Commission Act. In this connection, the Secretary, Ministry of Education stated:—

“We are taking action presently to amend the UGC Act. It will take care of these and several other matters.”

7.9 The Committee have been informed that at present the University Grants Commission does not have any statutory powers to take action against the Central or State Universities to enforce compliance with the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. From the information furnished to the Committee, it has been noticed that a number of communications have been sent from time to time by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities and also to other universities for implementing the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in admissions to the universities and colleges as also in appointments of staff in the Universities. It has been stated that the universities are autonomous bodies and orders regarding reservations have to be got approved by the Academic Council, Executive Council or other authorities of the universities before these can be implemented.

The Committee find that section 14 of the UGC Act empowers the Commission to withhold grants from the university in certain cases as specified in the University Grants Commission Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. This section, it is stated, does not empower the commission to withhold grants if any university does not comply with the orders regarding reservations. The Committee are informed that Government have decided in Principle to incorporate an appropriate provision in the UGC Act, to vest the Commission with statutory powers to enforce compliance with their guidelines in the matter of reservations. The Secretary, Ministry of Education, assured the Committee during evidence that action is being taken to bring forward an amending legislation which would take care of this and several other matters. The Committee recommend that action in this regard may be expedited and the result intimated to the Committee.



### C. Reservation Cells

#### *Cell in the Ministry of Education*

8.1 A Cell was set up in the Ministry of Education in January, 1977 to maintain liaison with the University Grants Commission and to ensure appropriate implementation of the orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates by the U.G.C./Universities in the matter of admissions to the various Universities as also in appointments to services in teaching and non-teaching posts in the Universities. This Cell also handles matters relating to Parliament Questions and Committees in respect of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Universities. This Cell functions as a liaison unit for furnishing information regarding reservations to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### *Cell in University Grants Commission*

8.2 The University Grants Commission set up a Special Cell (SCT Cell) in January, 1979 with a view to watch the effective implementation of various orders for employment and programmes etc., relating to access of higher education to students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. The following functions are *inter-alia* being performed by the SCT Cell:—

- (1) To circulate Government of India and Commission's decisions and to collect regularly, on an annual basis information regarding course-wise admissions by reservation to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in universities and colleges for different courses, by a stipulated date, in suitable forms prescribed and to take follow up action wherein required.
- (2) To circulate Government of India orders and Commission's decisions and to collect information in respect of appointments and training by reservation to these communities to teaching and non-teaching posts in universities and colleges by a stipulated date in suitable forms and take follow up action wherein required.
- (3) To handle policy matters including Reports and Parliament Questions and collect, co-ordinate and circulate relevant information regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candi-

dates from different divisions and sections in the U. G. C. relating to (1) and (2) above.

- (4) To collect reports and information regarding Government of India orders on various aspects of education, training and employment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, for evolving new policy or modifying existing policy by the Commission.

8.3 The Secretary, U. G. C., stated during evidence that the Special Cell is headed by a Deputy Secretary who belongs to a Scheduled Tribe community. There is one Under Secretary in this Cell who has supporting Secretarial staff.

8.4 It has been stated that the Cell also deals with the representations received from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in respect of admission and other facilities. The Committee wanted to know about the number of representations received from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates during the last 3 years and the action taken on those representations. The Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) has informed the Committee that the University Grants Commission received four representations from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from Central Universities. These representations were taken up with the respective university for necessary action.

8.5 About the nature of representations generally made by the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students it has been stated that these representations generally relate to the admissions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various courses of study in the Universities and employment in the services of the Universities.

8.6 Asked whether it was a fact that only four representations had been received by the Cell during these years, the Secretary, University Grants Commission stated during evidence that the figure is in relation to Central Universities only and another case has been reported in the newspapers. The Secretary, University Grants Commission admitted that the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are not aware of the existence of the Cell and assured the Committee that they will bring it to the notice of the students.

8.7 When the Committee asked for data regarding percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to total enrolment in the Central Universities, the Ministry of Education furnished information pert-

aining to the year 1980-81 in respect of some universities and for the year 1981-82 in respect of other universities. The Committee were informed that in order to ensure that the reservation provisions were adequately implemented by all the universities, the UGC collects every year the details of enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in all the Universities. It was stated that it takes considerable time in the collection of such data and complete information is presently available only for the year 1978-79. When asked what were the precise difficulties in collecting the data, the Ministry of Education has informed as under :—

- (i) Information from universities is received late ;
- (ii) Information is either incomplete or not in the desired proforma.
- (iii) This involves further correspondence and additional delay.

8.8 In this connection, the Secretary, U. G. C, stated during evidence that the delay on the part of the universities in sending the information might be because of shortage of staff. Sometimes the delay in collection of data was for reasons beyond the control of the universities because if one or two colleges did not give the information, then the entire work was held up. It was also delayed if the information was incomplete or if it was not in the prescribed proforma. It was stated that proforma for collecting information have been prescribed. Information for the year 1977-78 had been compiled and printed. Information for the year 1978-79 had been compiled and was being analysed. The witness assured the Committee that in future the data would be collected in time. In a note furnished to the Committee after the evidence, it has been stated that the information for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is under collection and consolidation.

8.9 In this connection the Secretary, U. G. C. further stated that the Commission had made an analysis of the information for the year 1977-78 and had felt that it would have to take deeper view in the matter. The question was whether the Commission could itself make such analysis or take the help of some other agency like the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

#### **Cells in Central Universities**

##### *Jawaharlal Nehru University*

8.10 A Cell has been set up in Jawaharlal Nehru University with one Senior Assistant under an Assistant Registrar. The Coordinator (E) is Liaison Officer of this Cell. The functions of this Cell are :

- (i) To maintain rosters for promotion, adhoc promotion, regular appointment and ad-hoc appointment.
- (ii) To circulate decisions/orders of Government of India and University Grants Commission etc. regarding reservation for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the University.
- (iii) To supply various returns and information asked for by the Government of India, University Grants Commission and Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (iv) To deal with representations received from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates regarding their admission, recruitment, promotion and other related matters in the University.
- (v) To give clarification to various sections of the University on points of doubt relating to interpretation of rules regarding Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.
- (vi) To seek clarification from the Government of India etc. regarding Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

#### *Hyderabad University*

8.11 A Cell has been set up in Hyderabad University with one Office Assistant exclusively allotted for this work. He works under the supervision of the Office Superintendent and Assistant Registrar in the University. This Cell deals with all matters regarding reservation in recruitment of staff and admission of students in the University. It circulates among the Departments/Officers concerned all Government of India Directives on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe matters, collects and maintains statistics and submits reports and returns to the University Grants Commission/Ministry.

#### *Banaras Hindu University*

8.12 In the Banaras Hindu University, a Cell under the charge of a Professor in the University with an Assistant Registrar as Secretary is at present dealing with matters relating to the welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and also employment and promotion of staff.

#### *North-Eastern Hill University*

8.13 The Cell in the North-Eastern Hill University consists of one Section Officer, one Junior Stenographer and one Lower Division Assis-

tant. Its function is to ensure compliance of the U. G. C./Government of India guidelines.

8.14 It has been stated that Visva Bharati has initiated steps to set up a Cell. The question of setting up of Special Cell is under consideration in the Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University.

8.15 For setting up of Special Cell as a measure for strengthening the implementation machinery for planning, evaluation and monitoring, the University Grants Commission has agreed to provide assistance to the Universities on 100 per cent basis for the creation of special Cell. The Commission had received 37 proposals from the universities for the creation of the special Cell. Of these, 27 proposals had been accepted and the remaining 10 were at various stages of process of acceptance.

8.16 The Committee note that a Special Cell was set up in January, 1979 in the University Grants Commission to watch the implementation of various orders for employment and programmes etc., relating to access of higher education to students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. During the course of evidence, the Secretary, U. G. C., informed the Committee that data regarding enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in various universities has been compiled for the year 1977-78 and the data for the year 1978-79 has been compiled but not yet analysed. The information for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is stated to be under collection and consolidation. The reason for the delay is stated to be late receipt of information or receipt incomplete information from the universities. The Committee wonder how effective implementation of reservation orders could be possible if analysis of the data relating to the year 1978-79 was not available with the U. G. C. even in 1983. This clearly shows that the special Cell in the UGC has neither been able to collect the required information from the universities promptly nor has it been able to analyse expeditiously the data already received. In short, the Special Cell has proved to be ineffective in this respect. The Committee recommend that all necessary steps should be taken by the U. G. C. for collection, analysis and publication of the required data promptly.

8.17 The Committee note that special Cells have been set up in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Hyderabad University, Banaras Hindu University and North Eastern Hill University to look after the work regarding implementation of reservation orders. Such Cells have not been set up in Visva Bharati, Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University. The Committee have been informed that the University Grants Commission has

agreed to provide assistance to the universities on 100% basis for the creation of special Cells. The Committee recommend that the Universities which have not set up special Cells should do so without delay.

8.18 The Committee further recommend that the staff in the Special Cells should be engaged exclusively for the work relating to implementation of reservation orders and other benefits and concessions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and employees of the Universities. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees should be adequately represented in these Special Cells.

## CHAPTER II

### RESERVATION IN ADMISSIONS

#### A. Reservation in Admission in State Universities

9.1 The Ministry Education had *vide* their letter No. D. 7822/54-A. 3 dated 23 November, 1954, addressed to Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments suggested that 20% seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in educational institutions. It was also suggested that where admissions are restricted to candidates who obtain certain minimum percentage of marks and not merely the passing of a certain examination, there should be a 5% reduction for such candidates provided that the lower percentage does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination.

9.2 On 15th April, 1964, the Ministry of Education addressed another communication to all the State Governments and the Universities suggesting that 20% of seats in all technical institutions should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a distinct reservation of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes and that this reservation may be interchangeable between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

9.3 Since it was found that these recommendations were not being implemented satisfactorily by all the universities were again requested in April, 1976 to follow the guidelines.

9.4 In January, 1973, the U. G. C. invited the attention of the Universities to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Universities and colleges. It was mentioned that according to the present arrangements, 20 per cent of the seats were reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who were also to be given a concession of 5 per cent of marks in the minimum percentage of marks required for admission to any course. It was later observed that even with these concessions, some of the seats in the reserved quota remained unfilled as adequate number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates with requisite marks were not available. Accordingly, it was suggested that in case the 20 per cent seats earmarked for them remain unfilled, a further relaxation in the marks may be given to them in order of merit, amongst themselves so that all the reserved seats can be filled by candidates belonging to these communities.

9.5 In July, 1981, the Commission requested all the universities to ensure that the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is fully utilised as quickly as possible, and that for this purpose, all such students may be admitted by allowing concessions in marks till the percentage of reservation is reached.

### **B. Reservations in Admissions in Central Universities**

10.1 The existing guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission regarding reservations in admissions and relaxation in marks in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are briefly as follows :—

- (i) 22½% of seats (15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes) are required to be reserved in admissions to the Central Universities and the colleges affiliated to them.
- (ii) Where there is a minimum percentage of marks for admission to any course, concession of 5 per cent marks is to be given.
- (iii) In case the 22½ per cent seats earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes remain unfilled, further relaxation in the marks to them may be considered so that all the reserved seats are filled by candidates belonging to these communities.

10.2 The percentages of reservation and other relaxations in the criteria for admission provided by various Central Universities for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both in under-graduate and post-graduate courses are indicated below :—

#### *Delhi University*

10.3 In under-graduate courses 15% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes. A relaxation of 5% marks is given in all courses except in B. Sc. Engineering courses where only a relaxation of 10% marks is given.

10.4 In post-graduate courses like M.A., M. Com., M.B.A. and L. L. M. 20% seats *i. e.* 15% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes have been reserved. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students seeking admission to M. A., M. Com. and M. B. A. courses are given a relaxation of 5% marks whereas the students seeking admission for LLB/LLM



courses are given 10% relaxation in marks. There is no percentage of reservation in M. Sc. course but weightage of 5% marks is given in the aggregate and in the subject offered for M. Sc. For diploma in post-graduate courses in Dietetics and Public Health Nutrition and for Master's Degree in Nursing, 20% seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates but no relaxation of marks is given to candidates. In Medical Sciences (Post-graduate and Diploma courses), Technology (M. Sc. in Electrical/Civil/Mechanical) and in Music and Fine Arts (M. A.) no seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. In Medical Sciences a weightage of 5% marks is given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for ranking them in the merit list. In Technical courses they are given a relaxation of 5% marks in minimum eligibility requirements. However, in M. A. courses in Music and Fine Arts no relaxation is given in minimum marks required for admission.

10.5 Asked why there is no reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Delhi University for admission to M. Sc. courses, Post-graduate and Diploma courses in Medical Sciences, M. Sc. in Electrical/Civil/Mechanical and M. A. courses in Music and Fine Arts, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University stated during evidence that they are giving a concession of 5% marks to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students seeking admission in Science and music. For students seeking admission in undergraduate Engineering courses 10% concession is given. Now they have a proposal for making reservations in these courses. The proposal is on the agenda of the Academic Council and they are trying that it is decided within 4 to 6 weeks.

10.6 The Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University stated that for general students minimum requirement for getting admission in Arts is 40% in Higher Secondary or in 10+2 examination. For admission in Honours courses in Arts the minimum percentage required is 45. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are given a concession of 5% marks and such candidates who secure 35% marks in Pass Course or 40% marks in Honours are eligible to get admission. In reply to a question, the witness stated that the question of admitting Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students even with 33% marks (which is the minimum for passing in Higher Secondary/10+2 examination) in Arts courses can be considered. It has been stated that there is no written test for getting admission in undergraduate courses. All Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who secured 35% marks and who had applied for admission in the academic

year 1982-83 were admitted in Arts group. When the Committee pointed out that some colleges are admitting Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates by nomination, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University stated that the general level in St. Stephen's College is very high. However, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who do not get admission in that college are given admission in other colleges. However, St. Stephen's College is giving admission to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students upto their full quota.

10.7 The following statement indicates the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to total enrolment of students in Delhi University during the academic year 1981-82 :—

### DELHI UNIVERSITY

(1981-82)

Sl. No. Group	Percentage of Scheduled Caste/Tribe enrolment to Total enrolment.				Reservation allowed
	SC Students		ST Students		
	UG	PG	UG	PG	
1. Arts	5.02	3.87	0.16	1.30	
2. Science	1.49	0.57	0.04	0.09	20% for SC/ST in under
3. Commerce	4.19	8.77	0.03	0.08	graduate courses and
4. Education	—	10.94	—	0.00	post-graduate courses in
5. Engg./Tech.	17.44	1.90	0.62	0.00	M.A., M. Com., LL. B./
6. Medicine	10.96	1.95	1.44	0.00	LL.M., M.B.A. No reser-
7. Agriculture	—	—	—	—	vation in M. Sc. course,
8. Vet. Science	—	—	—	—	M. Sc. engineering cour-
9. Law	—	12.32	—	0.07	ses and in Music & Fine
10. Others.	11.59	7.23	0.48	0.00	Arts.
AVERAGE :	4.66	7.11	0.16	0.80	

10.8 Asked why representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Education, Law and some other courses is almost zero in Delhi University, the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University stated during evidence that the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in law Faculty is 12.32%. In M.B.B.S. courses 20% seats have been reserved for them and almost all the seats have been filled up. In 1981-82 all the 82 seats reserved for them in Medical Colleges had been filled up. In post-graduate courses in M.D. and M.S., a concession of 5% marks is being given to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students.

*Banaras Hindu University*

10.9 In Banaras Hindu University 20% seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates both at under-graduate and post-graduate level in Arts, Science, Commerce and Education. However in Engineering and Technology 20 per cent seats are reserved at under-graduate level for which admission is through Joint Entrance Examination and 5% seats are reserved at post-graduate level. Similarly, out of 20 seats in M.D. (Ayurveda) 4 seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates provided these candidates are otherwise eligible and secure minimum of 50% marks. In M.B.B.S. course 20% of the seats are reserved for them provided the candidates are otherwise eligible and secure minimum marks i.e. 50% in the aggregate of Pre-medical test.

10.10 The following statement indicates the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to total enrolment of students in Banaras Hindu University during the academic year 1980-81 :—

**BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY**

(1980-81)

Sl. No.	Group	Percentage of SC/ST enrolment to total enrolment.				Reservation allowed
		SC Students		ST Students		
		UG	PG	UG	PG	
1.	Arts	10.08	7.50	0.00	0.00	
2.	Science	5.80	2.29	0.00	0.00	
3.	Commerce	7.34	3.90	0.00	0.00	
4.	Education	19.05	14.29	0.00	0.00	20 % for SC/ST
5.	Engg./Tech.	4.23	0.53	0.07	0.00	in all under graduate
6.	Medicine	6.27	0.00	0.50	0.00	courses. 5% for
7.	Agriculture	4.41	8.47	0.00	0.00	SC/ST in PG courses.
8.	Vet. Science	—	—	—	—	
9.	Law	20.70	6.06	0.00	0.00	
10.	Others.	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>AVERAGE :</b>		<b>8.44</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	

10.11 Asked whether candidates from Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe communities are not coming forward for admission even in Arts courses, in Banaras Hindu University, the Deputy Registrar of the University stated during the course of evidence that all those candidates who applied for admission were given admission in Arts group. He has stated that a candidate with an aggregate of 40% marks in B.A. and 45% marks in the concerned subject is given admission in post-graduate courses.

10.12 The Committee desired to know about the special efforts made by the Banaras Hindu University to get Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission. The Deputy Registrar, Banaras Hindu University has stated that they are mentioning in the advertisements that seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. He has stated that they are giving advertisements in the Hindustan Times, The Times of India and in 'Aaj', a local newspaper. Copies of the advertisements are also being sent to the local colleges.

*Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi*

10. 13 The Committee have been informed that in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 20 % seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for all programmes of study. This University has only postgraduate courses.

10. 14 The following statement indicates the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to total enrolment of students in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi the academic year 1981-82 :—

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY**

( 1981--82 )

Sl. No.	Group	Percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Tribe enrolment to total enrolment.				Reservation allowed.
		SC Students		ST Students		
		UG	PG	UG	PG	
1.	Arts	—	6.34	—	5.40	20% for SC/ST
2.	Science	—	15.79	—	2.63	
3.	Commerce	—	—	—	—	
4.	Education	—	—	—	—	
5.	Engg./Tech.	—	—	—	—	
6.	Medicine	—	—	—	—	
7.	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	
8.	Vet. Science	—	—	—	—	
9.	Law	—	—	—	—	
10.	Others	—	—	—	—	
AVERAGE		—	6.64	—	5.31	

10. 15 Asked about the reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University has stated during evidence that there is reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in admissions. He added that the reserved seats are being filled by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates only. About 6.34 per cent representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in post-graduate Arts courses in JNU, the

Acting Vice-Chancellor of the University has explained that they do not get applications for admission from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in sufficient number and so their percentage in the University is low.

The Faculty Committee of the University is responsible for admissions. It has been stated that this Committee takes special care for the implementation of the reservation orders. After passing the written test the candidates have to appear for interview.

10. 17 The Committee pointed out that for admission to Ph. D the criterion fixed by U.G.C. was 55% marks but Jawaharlal Nehru University had raised it to 58% with the result that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students were being excluded from getting admission to Ph.D courses. The Acting Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University stated that he has already put that matter on the agenda of the meeting of the Academic Council to be held on 15th February, 1983. He has already informed the students that the position will be set right. But according to the instructions issued by University Grants Commission, if a particular University is following 9 point grading system, then the scholarship is to be given to a student having B grade but if it is following 7 point grading system then it should be for B grade only. For those Universities who are not following the grading system, the percentage is 55. The Academic Council decided that for admission the percentage should be raised from 55% to 58%.

10.18 The Committee pointed out that in Jawaharlal Nehru University Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who secure good marks in written examination are intentionally given low marks at the time of interview. The Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University denied this and stated that even in the case of general candidates it can happen that students securing good marks in the written examination get low marks in the interviews. The witness added that for admission a written test is held which is general in nature. This is followed by an interview in the subject in which the candidate wanted to do research. In JNU students come from different parts of the country having different background. It has been stated that it is only Jawaharlal Nehru University which gives weightage even to backwardness and social deprivation etc. The witness further added that the quota of 20% reserved seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is being filled up in the University.

10. 19 Asked whether a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member is associated with the Interview Boards, the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal

Nehru University stated that they are not doing so. He stated that only Faculty Members are the members of the interview boards.

*Aligarh Muslim University*

10.20 The Committee have been informed that in Aligarh Muslim University 5% seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in all courses except M.B.B.S. course. The Vice-Chancellor of the University is authorised to make nominations upto 20% of the seats of which 5% are meant for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

10.21 The Committee wanted to know why 20% seats have not been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates as is being done by other Central Universities. The Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University informed the Committee during evidence that Aligarh Muslim University has a peculiar position and it has been established to promote cultural and educational advancement of the Muslims in India. The Court of the University is the supreme governing body. It has been constituted recently and it will be fully constituted in a couple of months time. Any changes in the admission policy of the University will have to go to the Court.

10.22 As regards eligibility for admission the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University has stated that candidates with 40% marks are eligible to get admission in Arts and Social Sciences. For admission in most of the Science groups, candidates with a minimum of 50% marks are eligible though for certain groups of Science subjects the required percentage is 45. The Vice-Chancellor has no authority to reduce the eligibility conditions. Admissions to all other courses are made on the basis of merit as judged from the marks secured by the candidates in the qualifying examination except in respect of professional courses like Engineering, Medicine or M.B.A. etc. where the admission is done on the basis of the written test. In reply to a question the Vice-Chancellor stated that no relaxation is given to Scheduled Castes. In fact a candidate with a minimum of 70 per cent marks can get admission on merit in main science groups but in the case of seats filled by nomination the prescribed percentage is 50.

10.23 The following statement indicates the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to total enrolment of students in Aligarh Muslim University during the academic year 1981-82 :—

## ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

( 1980-81 )

Sl. No.	Group	Percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe enrolment to Total Enrolment.				Reservation allowed.
		SC Students.		ST Students.		
		UG	PG	UG	PG	
1.	Arts	1.33	2.71	0.00	0.00	5% seats are reserved for SC/ST students out of 20% seats reserved for certain categories of candidates to be admitted by the Vice-Chancellor at his own discretion from amongst eligible candidates.
2.	Science	1.58	0.37	0.00	0.00	
3.	Commerce	0.39	0.43	0.00	0.00	
4.	Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Engg./Tech	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6.	Medicine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	
8.	Vete. Science.	—	—	—	—	
9.	Law	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Others.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
AVERAGE :		1.10	1.18	0.00	0.00	

10 24 The Committee pointed out that in Aligarh Muslim University the enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in the various Faculties of the University is about 1%. The Vice-Chancellor of the University stated that as per the various decisions taken by the Academic Council of the University, out of the 20% discretionary quota of the Vice-Chancellor, 5% seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward class students. For all admissions except in medical colleges, the Vice-Chancellor of the University can nominate 20% of the students. Out of this 20%, 5% seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, 5% for students coming from distant



States and another 5% have been reserved for sportsmen and speakers. Out of this 20% quota, a certain percentage has been reserved for the disabled persons. So, it is out of that 20 per cent quota that seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe.

10.25 When the Committee enquired why even 5% seats are not reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in M.B.B.S. courses, the Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) have stated that Aligarh Muslim University has indicated that this is as per the decision of the Academic Council of the University which is the principal academic body in the matter of instruction, examination and admission. Medical Council of India has restricted the admission to 50 which is a small number. Hence, according to the University, no reservation for any category of candidates has been allowed.

#### *Visva Bharati*

10.26 The Committee have been informed that in Visva Bharati 15% seats for Scheduled Castes and 5% seats for Scheduled Tribes are reserved both at under-graduate and post-graduate level. The reserved seats are inter-changeable i.e. if Scheduled Caste candidates are not available to fill all the reserved seats Scheduled Tribe Candidates can be admitted and vice-versa.

10.27 The Registrar, Visva Bharati informed the Committee that they are holding admission tests at all levels in the degree courses. At under-graduate level candidates who have secured 45% marks in aggregate in the last qualifying examination are eligible to appear in the admission test for getting admission in Humanities and Social Sciences courses. For Science courses including Agriculture, candidates with an aggregate of 50% marks are eligible to appear in the test. 20% of the seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. For them there is no restriction regarding percentage of marks and all of them who pass the last qualifying examination are allowed to appear in the test. They are being given a further relaxation of 5% marks in admissions. From the academic session, 1983-84, 15% seats will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes and they will be given 5% relaxation at the initial stage. If necessary, they will be given further relaxation in order to fulfil the minimum quota of 22 ½%.

10.28 The Committee desired to know whether the names of candidates who applied for the written test were registered and whether any relaxation was given at that point of time. During evidence the Registrar, Visva Bharati stated that all applications received for admission tests are being registered course-wise. At the time of written test no other relaxation is given as Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates can sit in the admission test without any stipulation regarding percentage of marks obtained at the last qualifying examination.

10.29 The following statement indicates the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to total enrolment of students in Visva Bharati during the academic year 1981-82 —

**VISVA BHARATI**  
(1980-81)

Sl. No.	Group	Percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe enrolment to total enrolment.				Reservation allowed.
		SC Students.		ST Students.		
		UG	PG	UG	PG	
1.	Arts	1.81	1.88	2.26	1.41	
2.	Science	4.72	3.08	0.00	0.00	
3.	Commerce	—	—	—	—	
4.	Education	—	—	—	—	20% for SC/ST.
5.	Engg/Tech	—	—	—	—	
6.	Medicine	—	—	—	—	
7.	Agriculture	9.68	9.09	0.00	0.00	
8.	Vet. Science	—	—	—	—	
9.	Law	—	—	—	—	
10.	Others	9.09	13.64	0.00	0.00	
	<b>AVERAGE :</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.80</b>	

10.30 The Committee wanted to know the reasons as to why in undergraduate courses the percentage of Scheduled Caste students enrolled was only 1.81 in Arts. The Registrar, Visva Bharati stated during evidence that they have not undertaken any study in this regard. The witness, however, assured the Committee that from 1983-84 academic

session, the position will improve significantly and they will try to fill up 20% seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

*University of Hyderabad*

10.31 The Committee have been informed that in the Post-graduate courses in Hyderabad University 20% seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are given a concession of 5% at the eligibility stage for admission in Arts. The Academic Council did not agree to give further relaxation. A concession of 5% is being given in every written test and interview. A candidate with a minimum of 55% marks at the qualifying examination is given admission in Arts courses. But in the case of admission in science group in M.Sc. the minimum percentage is 60. The Registrar stated that with all their earnest desire they could not fill 20% reserved seats. He assured the Committee that they would consider to give 5% more relaxation to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates till such time the 20% seats are filled. He also assured the Co-committee that the percentage of reservation in admissions will be increased from 20% at present to 22 1/2% in the next one or two years.

10.32 The following statement indicates the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to the total enrolment of students in Hyderabad University during the academic year 1980-81 :—

**HYDERABAD UNIVERSITY**

(1980-81)

Sl. No.	Group	Percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe enrolment to Total enrolment.				Reservation allowed.
		SC Students,		ST Students.		
		UG	PG	UG	PG	
1.	Arts	—	4.17	—	0.00	
2.	Science	—	2.42	—	0.81	20% for SC/ST.
<b>AVERAGE :</b>		—	3.57	—	0.27	

There are no under-graduate courses in the Hyderabad University.

10.33 The Committee pointed out that in the University of Hyderabad the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Arts and Science groups is very low in post-graduate courses. The Registrar, Hyderabad University stated that in these courses they are not even getting the applications.

*North Eastern Hill University*

10.34 The Committee have been informed that in North Eastern Hill University 40% of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates both at the under-graduate and post-graduate level.

10.35 The following statement indicates the percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe enrolment to the total enrolment in North Eastern Hill University during the academic year 1981-82 :—

**NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY**  
(1981-82)

Sl. No.	Group	Percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe enrolment to total enrolment.				Reservation allowed.
		SC Students.		ST Students.		
		UG.	PG.	UG.	PG.	
1.	Arts	0.69	—	81.55	*	
2.	Science	0.66	—	38.01	*	
3.	Commerce	1.16	—	38.91	*	
4.	Education	1.10	—	35.71	*	40% for SC/ST.
5.	Engg./Tech/	—	—	—	—	
6.	Medicine	—	—	—	—	
7.	Agriculture	0.00	—	88.33	*	
8.	Vet.Science	—	—	—	—	
9.	Law	1.56	—	60.00	*	
10.	Others	—	—	—	—	
	<b>AVERAGE:</b>	0.79	1.16*	68.96	67.05*	

\* Group-wise enrolment in PG courses is not available.

10.36 The Committee have been informed that in Aligarh Muslim University, the Vice-Chancellor is authorised to make nomination in admission upto 20% of the total seats. Out of these, 50% seats are

reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates except in M.B.B.S. course. The Committee are unhappy to know that the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste students to the total enrolment in under-graduate courses in this University was 1.10 and in post-graduate courses it was 1.18 in 1980-81. The percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment was zero both at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. The Committee recommend that this University should fall in line with other Central Universities and provide 15% reservation for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2% for Scheduled Tribes in all courses of studies, including the M. B. B. S. course.

10.37 In Banaras Hindu University, the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in under-graduate courses was only 0.03 in 1980-81. In the post-graduate courses, this percentage was zero. The Committee are surprised that Banaras Hindu University which is one of the oldest universities in the country and provides facilities of teaching in a large number of subjects, has not been able to attract Scheduled Tribe students. They have a feeling that enough publicity is not being given, at least in the tribal areas, regarding the courses available at this university and the reservation and other concessions available to Scheduled Tribes. The Committee recommend that adequate publicity in this regard should be given in all the leading newspapers in the country so as to improve the intake of Scheduled Tribe students in the university.

10.38 The Committee note that in Delhi University no reservation has been provided for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to M. Sc. course, post-graduate and diploma courses in Medical Sciences, M. Sc. in Electrical/ Civil/ Mechanical and M. A. course in Music and Fine Arts. The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, stated during evidence that there is a proposal for making reservations in these courses. The Committee would like to be informed of the outcome of this proposal.

10.39 The Committee note that in the Delhi University, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who secure a minimum of 35 per cent marks are eligible to get admission in Arts course (Pass) at the under-graduate level. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who secure a minimum of 40 per cent marks are eligible to get admission in the Arts courses (Honours). For general students, minimum requirement for getting admission in Arts course is 40 per cent in Higher Secondary or in 10+2 examination. For admission in honours course in Arts, the minimum percentage required

for general candidates is 45. During evidence, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University stated that the question of admitting even those Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who have secured 33 per cent marks (i. e. the minimum for passing in Higher Secondary 10+2 examination) in Arts courses could be considered. The Committee recommend that the eligibility criterion for admission to Arts courses (Pass) may be reduced from 35 per cent to 33 per cent so that a larger number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students can be enrolled in the under-graduate courses of the University.

10.40 The Committee feel surprised that in Delhi University, the percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste students to the total enrolment in Arts courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in 1981-82 was only 5.02 and 3.87 respectively. In science courses, the corresponding percentages were 1.49 and 0.57 respectively. These percentages in the case of Commerce courses were 4.19 and 8.77 respectively. This shows that the enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in these courses is much below the reservation of 15% provided for them. The percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in the under-graduate and post-graduate courses in the Delhi University was in most of the cases below 1%. The Committee would like to be informed of the concrete steps proposed to be taken by the Delhi University so that the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various courses reaches the level of reservation of 15% and 7½% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

10.41 The Committee note that in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in post-graduate Arts courses in the year 1981-82 was 6.64 for Scheduled Castes and 5.31 for Scheduled Tribes. The Vice-Chancellor of the University stated during evidence that this low percentage was due to insufficient number of applications received from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. On the other hand, complaints have been received by the Committee that there were cases where Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students received good marks in the written examination but were intentionally given low marks in the interview so as to exclude them from being selected. The Committee are not satisfied with the explanation given by the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University that even in the case of general candidates it could happen that students securing good marks in the written examination got low marks in the interview. They would like to emphasise that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates

need to be given facilities for receiving higher education and therefore the Faculty Committee of the University which looks after the admissions should be fully conscious of their responsibility in this matter. The Committee are of the view that there should hardly be any occasion for rejecting any Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate in interview if he has secured good marks in the written test. The Committee recommend that in the interview Committee at least one person belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe should be included.

10.42 The Committee note that for admission to Ph.D. courses, the criterion fixed by the University Grants Commission is 55% marks. However, the Academic Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has raised this percentage to 59 with the result that sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are not getting admission to Ph. D. courses in this university. The Committee feel that the present eligibility criterion for admission needs to be relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates so that they are not deprived of the facility of admission to these courses. The Committee need hardly stress that too many restrictions at the stage of admission are not desirable in order to improve the intake.

10.43 In Visva Bharati, the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in undergraduate courses and post-graduate courses in Arts ranged between 1.41 and 2.26 only in 1980-81. The Committee would like the authorities of the University to look into the causes of such low enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students even in Arts courses where the number of applications received from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should ordinarily be quite large. Also, eligibility criteria in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should be suitably relaxed so as to increase the intake of persons belonging to these communities.

10.44 The Committee recommend that all restrictions including entrance examination and interview for admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in the Central Universities should be abandoned. Meritorious Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students should be admitted in all courses and special coaching given to them.

### C. Research Scholarships/Fellowships

11.1 The University Grants Commission awards scholarships and fellowships for the development of research in the universities and colleges.

The objective is to enable academically bright students to carry on their research as an independent and full time activity through adequate support for their maintenance and for the purchase of books, journals, equipment etc.

### *Scholarships*

11.2 The University Grants Commission has been operating the following scholarship schemes for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students:—

- (1) *Post Graduate Scholarships in Science Humanities including Social Sciences to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward Classes of the Border Hill Areas.*

The Commission has instituted 25 scholarships to be awarded every year to students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward Classes of Border Hill Areas for undertaking post-graduate studies in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences.

- (2) *Scholarships for post-graduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit/Avadhmagadi and Arabic/Persian.*

Out of 40 scholarships awarded annually for post-graduate studies in the above subject, 10% are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The scheme is, however, now under review.

- (3) *Post-Graduate Scholarships for full time LL.M Courses.*

Out of the 50 scholarships awarded every Year for pursuing full time LL.M Courses 10% have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

11.3 When the Committee pointed out that a large number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students of Jawaharlal Nehru University were not getting any scholarships the Secretary University Grants Commission has stated as follows :—

“The students also saw me the other day and I promised to look into the matter. There is some misunderstanding between scholarship given by the Home Ministry to every Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate and the money that is to be reimbursed by the State. We are looking into this matter because the



problem has arisen only in Jawaharlal Nehru University and not in the Delhi University."

11.4 In reply to a question whether all students admitted to post-graduate courses are getting scholarships, the acting Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University has stated during evidence that all those students who fulfil the requisite qualifications i.e. who obtain 55% marks are getting scholarships. According to the instructions issued by the University Grants Commissions, a candidate with 55% marks is entitled for the scholarship. Instead of a 10% reservation of fellowship, Jawaharlal Nehru University has reserved 20% fellowships for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. Scholarship is awarded on merit-cum-means basis.

### *Fellowships*

11.5 The Committee have been informed that the University Grants Commission is providing the following facilities for Research Fellowships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students :—

#### (1) *Junior Research Fellowships*

2870 Junior Research Fellowships have been allocated to Universities/Institutions "at any given time basis" and 10% thereof are reserved for the scholars belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. These awards are made by the Universities/Institutions themselves. If the universities are not able to award such fellowships to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, the unutilised fellowships are required to be surrendered to the Commission for direct award to SC/ST students.

50. Junior Research Fellowships are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences and these are directly awarded by the University Grants Commission.

The value of these fellowships is Rs. 600/- P.M. for the first two years and Rs. 700/- P.M. in the third year. In addition, a contingency grant of Rs. 3000/- per year is also being paid.

#### (2) *Senior Research Fellowships (Post-Doctoral Fellowships)*

Out of 100 Senior Research Fellowships awarded by the Commission on All India basis, 10% are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences. In addition to this, 20 Senior Research Fellow-

ships are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

The value of these fellowships is Rs. 900/- P.M. and an annual contingency grant of Rs. 4000/- is also payable.

(3) *Research Associateships for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes*

Out of 50 positions available under these general schemes 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

The University Grants Commission has also instituted 20 Research Associateships exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes w.e.f. 1979-80. These are awarded annually.

The value of these awards ranges from Rs. 1100/- P.M. to Rs. 1500/- P.M. and annual contingency grant of Rs. 4000/- is also payable.

(4) *Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology*

Out of 60 research fellowships in Engineering and Technology awarded annually on all India basis by the Commission, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

The value of these fellowships is Rs. 700/- P.M. for the first two years and Rs. 800/- P.M. for the next two years. An annual contingency grant of Rs. 1000/- and a total publication grant of Rs. 2000/- is also being paid.

11.6 The Committee enquired during evidence whether the number of fellowships in the Jawaharlal Nehru University for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students could be increased commensurate with the increase in the total number of such students. The Secretary, University Grants Commission stated as follows :—

“This point is going to be considered shortly. Apart from that, even though the number is 50, in the previous years it has gone up to 70 and a little more, because we have two types of fellowships one is junior research fellowship and the other is post-doctoral fellowship. The post-doctoral fellowship is for two and junior research fellowship is for, four years. Since adequate number of candidates were not available for post-doctoral fellowship we have transferred half the amount to the junior research fellowship with the result that in the previous year the num-

ber went up to 70 or even 75. This year we have already advertised it and the last date was 15th January, 1983. We have applications from nearly 100 candidates. Simultaneously, the question of post-doctoral fellowship is being looked into. This money will not be diverted to any other purpose. If necessary, we will increase the junior fellowship. That is how over the years we have reached the figure of 70 from 10 in the first year."

11.7 The Committee pointed out that the minimum prescribed qualification for doing research in Jawaharlal Nehru University was Ph. D. and this had been detrimental to the interests of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Secretary, University Grants Commission has stated that Ph. D. qualification is required to get admission for doing post-doctorate research. Junior research fellowships are available to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to get . Ph.D. For junior fellowships for Scheduled Castes, a separate advertisement is issued.

11.8 The Committee pointed out that in Jawaharlal Nehru University for research associateship, candidates having Ph. D. are eligible. The Committee enquired whether this requirement could be reduced to M. A. degree. The Secretary, University Grants Commission has stated that the research associateship is meant for students who have done their Ph D.

11.9 Senior Research Fellowships have now been designated as post-doctoral fellowships. The fellowships are intended for students and teachers preferably below the age of 45 who have obtained a doctorate degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit and have already proved their aptitude for original and independent research.

#### *Teacher Fellowships.*

11.10 The University Grants Commission has recently introduced a scheme for award of teacher fellowships solely for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers from colleges to enable them to pursue their courses for M. Phil./Ph. D. This scheme is specially meant to provide opportunities to college teachers to work towards either an M. Ph il. or Ph.D. Under the scheme, teachers working in affiliated colleges are deputed for acquiring research degrees to selected university departments and national laboratories and institutions of higher learning. Under short-term fellowships of one year duration, teachers can qualify for M.Phil degrees and through longterm fellowships upto three years duration they could work for the Ph.D. degree. In addition to their salaries and allowances provided by

college authorities, the selected teachers are eligible to receive a monthly living allowance of Rs. 250 p.m. from the U.G.C. in case the place of residence is beyond 40 kms away from the normal place of duty. The teacher fellows are also paid a contingency grant of Rs. 1500 per annum. Among the Central Universities, the Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University are awarding teacher fellowships.

11.11 At present 50 Junior Research Fellowships are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences. These scholarships are intended to enable the fellow to take Ph. D. degree. In addition to this, 20 Senior Research Fellowships (now designated as post-doctoral fellowship) are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. These fellowships are intended for students and teachers who have obtained the doctorate degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit and have already proved their aptitude for original and independent research. Since 1979-80, 20 Research Associateships have also been exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. All these fellowships/associateships are directly awarded annually by the University Grants Commission. In addition to these, 2870 Junior Research Fellowships have been allocated to universities at "any given time basis" and 10 per cent thereof are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Further, out of 100 Senior Research Fellowships awarded by the Commission on all-India basis, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The Committee find that 10% of the Junior Research Fellowships/Senior Research Fellowships allocated to the Universities have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the analogy of reservation of 22 1/2% (15% for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2% for Scheduled Tribes) in admission to under-graduate and post-graduate courses in the Universities and colleges affiliated to them, the Committee recommend that reservation of Junior Research Fellowships/Post-Doctoral Fellowships/Research Associateships should be enhanced to 22-1/2% so that a larger number of scholars belonging to these communities are able to avail of the benefit of higher education and employment later in teaching posts in the various universities and colleges.

11.12 The Committee also recommend that the minimum qualification prescribed for award of these Fellowships/Associateships should be relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholars who have an aptitude for original and independent research.

11.13 The annual reports of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission do not give full information regarding number/percentage of fellowships awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholars. The Committee recommend that information regarding the number/percentage of Junior Research Fellowships/Post-Doctoral Fellowships/Research Associateships/Teacher Fellowships actually awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholars by (i) UGC, (ii) Central Universities and (iii) other Universities should be given in the annual reports of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission.

#### D. Remedial Courses

12.1 The University Grants Commission had, while framing the guidelines for the preparation of development proposals by colleges for the Fifth Plan, made a specific reference that the Universities/Colleges might consider organising special supplementary remedial programmes to make up for the deficiency of the earlier school education of the students from weaker sections of the society, like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The U. G. C. was to provide cent per cent financial assistance for the scheme. The concept and modalities of implementation of remedial courses to be provided by the colleges were communicated to the Universities *vide* Commission's letter No. F. 1-35/77(CP), dated 10.7.1978. It was envisaged that a lumpsum amount would be provided to a college which should be utilised for the appointment of supplementary staff or for payment of honorarium to the existing staff and also for meeting contingency expenditure, if any. In the case of those States where scholarships are provided to the students belonging to the weaker sections of the society/backward areas, the State Governments were to be requested to continue to provide such scholarships during the period of coaching under the programme. In providing remedial training, primary emphasis was to be placed on overcoming language deficiency and science teaching (particularly mathematics). It was envisaged that the Universities would organise such remedial courses on the University campus or some selected colleges in the area.

12.2 It has been stated that so far none of the Central Universities appeared to have arranged for such remedial courses. However, on the basis of the recommendations made in the Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, the guidelines for the remedial courses are being revised by the University Grants Commission and the Universities will be informed of the revised guidelines for arranging

preparatory training, remedial teaching and special coaching for students belonging to these communities.

12.3 The Secretary, U. G. C., stated during evidence that the Delhi University has sent a proposal for introducing remedial courses in the colleges. The proposal has already been approved. The Acting Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University stated that a Committee which was constituted to implement the scheme has already prepared a rough draft.

12.4 The Committee pointed out that the proposal for remedial courses was made by the Commission in 1978 but no follow up action had been taken. In this connection, the Secretary, Ministry of Education stated as under :—

“This is the point made that despite instructions since 1978, remedial courses have not started. We in the Government considered the matter and it has been decided to have a meeting with the University Grants Commission and with the Central Universities Vice-Chancellors etc. on the 21st of this month and they will go into all aspects of the problem and come up with solutions.”

12.5 The Registrar of the North-Eastern Hill University informed the Committee that they are trying to bring the educational standard of their University at par with other Universities and for that they have adopted various courses. At the under-graduate level they have taken up courses on Fishery, Electronics, Horticulture etc. One course is more or less compulsory for every student. The course is known as the “General Foundation Course”. This course comprises of various sections—a part concerning science, a part concerning arts, history, appreciation of arts etc. Registrar stated that the idea of the course is to broaden the minds of the students and to make them aware of the developments in the field of technology, history and so on.

12.6 The Committee note that in July, 1978 the University Grants Commission had made a proposal to all the Central Universities for introducing remedial courses for the weaker sections particularly the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and the Commission promised to provide cent per cent assistance for the purpose. The Committee have been informed that so far none of the Central Universities has made arrangements for remedial courses for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee feel unhappy that there was no follow up action by the University

Grants Commission and the proposal made in 1978 is still a proposal in 1983. They recommend that the Central Universities should start special coaching classes in selected colleges during summer vacation and conduct evening classes to bring Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students upto the required standard. The matter should be pursued vigorously with all the Central Universities.

12.7 The Committee are constrained to observe that the Universities are reluctant to implement the Government directives in general and the reservation instructions in particular. The University Grants Commissions should review the whole position and determine the areas of autonomy of the Universities and their relationship with the Government which finances them and Government's authority over the Universities. If necessary, a suitable legislation should be brought forward by the Government.

## CHAPTER III

### RESERVATION IN SERVICES

#### A. Reservations in Teaching Posts in Central Universities

131. The Ministry of Education had, *vide* their circular letter No. F. 12-16/66-U. 2, dated 9th June, 1966 to all the Central Universities, issued the following instructions regarding reservations in the services of the Universities :

- (i) "I am directed to say that as you are already aware that Article 335 of the Constitution of India (read with Articles 16 (4) and 320) provides certain safeguards for backward communities. In pursuance of this provision the Government of India have reserved 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  % and 5% of the posts under it for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. After careful consideration, the Government of India have agreed in principle that these constitutional safeguards should also be observed by the organisations/bodies which are in receipt of substantial grants from Government but which are not following them now. I may add that it is not the intention of the Government of India to infringe in any way the institution's autonomy and freedom to make their own rules and regulations but as these reservation orders are in pursuance of constitutional safeguards which, it is the duty of all to honour, I have been directed to bring Government of India's policy in the matter to your notice so that you may consider the desirability of amending the existing rules to provide for the reservation referred to above. The Government is aware that it may not be desirable from the point of view of maintenance of proper standards in the educational institutions of higher education to institute any rules which will tend to deteriorate the quality of teachers. But there are certain other administrative, clerical and class IV posts to which reservation orders may apply without detriment to university standards.
- (ii) I am to request that this Ministry may be informed of university's views in the matter and the action propose<sup>d</sup> to be taken in this behalf."



13.2 The Committee find that the view taken by the Ministry of Education in the year 1966 was that reservation in teaching posts was not desirable from the point of view of maintenance of proper standards in the educational institutions of higher education. The matter was considered by the University Grants Commission in 1969-70. The Commission was of the view that since teachers have a crucial role to play with regard to the quality of education, all efforts should be made to appoint the best available persons in the universities and colleges. The Commission felt that it would not be in the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes themselves, if any considerations were brought in, as these would stand in the way of appointing most qualified and competent persons to the teaching posts.

13.3 Later, the Commission at its meeting held on 14th and 15th July, 1975 agreed in principle that reservations may be provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of lecturers in the universities and colleges. The Commission was of the view that in order that the teaching posts may not remain vacant for long periods, such reservations may not be operated on a roster system nor should the reserved posts be carried forward from year to year (UGC letter No. F. 1-46/75, dated 26/29-8-1975 to all Central Universities).

13.4 In a subsequent letter (No. F. 1/46/75 (CP) dated 10.9.1976), the U. G. C. requested the Central Universities to observe *inter-alia* the following mechanism to ensure reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (i) "Before the beginning of each academic year, the University should determine the likely vacancies that may occur during the year of recruitment to the posts of Lecturer.
- (ii) The number of posts to be filled under the reserved category may be determined facultywise, although no individual posts may be designated as "reserved post." The advertisement for these posts should indicate that preference would be given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who are considered fit. On receipt of applications the university may invite for interview all Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who fulfil the minimum qualifications prescribed for recruitment for the post of Lecturer.
- (iii) The candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be interviewed separately in the first instance. The

candidates belonging to the general category may then be interviewed separately keeping in view the recommendations made by the selection committee in respect of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

- (iv) In the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates interviewed by the Committee, if suitable candidates are not available for appointment to the posts of lecturers, the selection committee may recommend the appointment of suitable candidates as research associates for a period upto 3 years and these persons could later compete for the posts of lecturers as and when vacancies occur.....”

13.5 As regards reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in teaching as well as non-teaching posts, the UGC in its letter No. F. 6-4/82(SCT) dated 25 August, 1982 to all Central Universities, had *inter-alia* issued the following guidelines :

“The position in respect of reservation of admissions and appointments from among the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates has since been reviewed at the Ministry of Education. It has since been decided that in the context of the population percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country, the reservation percentages would be 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes (instead of 5% fixed hitherto) in admissions to various courses of studies and appointments to non-teaching posts and also teaching posts upto the level of Lecturer/Assistant Professor.

In the Circular letters issued earlier *vide* No. F. 1-35/77(CP) 3, dated November 3/5, 1977 and No. F. 1-35/77(CP), dated 13 November, 1978, it had been indicated that reservation for admissions should be made available to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. It had also been indicated that a concession of 5% marks in the minimum percentages of marks required for admission to any course would be allowed to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and in case the 22.5% of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (15% for Scheduled Caste candidates and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribe candidates) remained unfilled, a further relaxation in marks may continue to be given to them

in order of merit *inter-se* among themselves so that all the reserved seats are filled by candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In respect of appointments, the same percentage of 15% for Scheduled Caste and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribe candidates be adhered to. This would apply to all non-teaching posts. In respect of teaching posts, it will be confined to Lecturer/Assistant Professor only, for the present."

13.6 The Committee wanted to have information regarding reservations provided in teaching posts in the various Central Universities. The information furnished by the Ministry of Education is mentioned below.

13.7 The Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University at its meeting held on 7/8 February, 1978 considered letter No. F. 1/46/75 (CP) dated 8/10.9.1976 from the University Grants Commission regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointments to teaching posts in the University and approved the following guidelines in this connection :—

- (1) Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes who fulfil the minimum eligibility requirements and apply for Lecturer's posts, should be called for interview.
- (2) Other things being equal, preference should be given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointment as Teachers.
- (3) In case a Selection Committee does not consider candidature of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes fulfilling eligibility requirements suitable for appointments to an academic post, it should record the reasons thereof.
- (4) In the case of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates interviewed by the Committee, if suitable candidates are not available for appointment to the post of lecturers, the Selection Committee may recommend appointment of suitable candidate as Research Associates in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 for a period upto three years and these persons could later compete for the posts of Lecturers as and when vacancies occur. The recommendations made by the Selection Committee in this regard for

appointment as Research Associates may be sent to the Commission for consideration.

13.8 The Committee have been informed that no provision has been made for reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Aligarh Muslim University.

13.9 No provision had been made for reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Banaras Hindu University.

13.10 There is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Delhi University. It has however been stated that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are interviewed first and they are given preference.

13.11 There is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Hyderabad University. It has been stated that a separate advertisement inviting applications exclusively from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for recruitment to the post of Lecturer was issued. However, no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate could be appointed to this post.

13.12 It has been stated that the Jawaharlal Nehru University has adopted the guidelines for reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the post of Assistant Professor/Associate Fellow. The University while advertising the posts of Assistant Professor has been indicating that due consideration will be given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

13.13 In North-Eastern Hill University reservation, for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the post of Lecturer has been provided.

13.14 In Visva Bharati, there is no reservation in teaching posts. It has, however, been stated that preference is given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates subject to fulfilment of minimum qualifications.

13.15 The U. G. C. had issued instructions on 26/29 August, 1975 to the Central Universities stating that the Commission had agreed in principle that reservations may be provided for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in the Universities and Colleges. This view of the Commission was brought to the notice of the Central Universities for guidance. It is however noticed that the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the North-

Eastern Hill University have made reservation in the post of Lecturer/ Assistant Professor/Research Associate.

13.16 In its meeting held on 19 June, 1982, the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities pointed out that some of the Central Universities were not following guidelines prescribed for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both for admission at all levels and recruitment. The Chairman, U. G. C., stressed that urgent steps be initiated by the universities where necessary, to ensure that these guidelines are followed.

13.17 The Committee enquired why no reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates had been made in teaching posts in some of the Central Universities. The Secretary, University Grants Commission has stated during evidence that some of the Central Universities have not made any reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Instead, these Universities have stated that they are giving preference to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The witness stated that some of the Universities are following the reservation rules relating to the first entry but not in the case of promotions.

13.18 The Secretary, Ministry of Education, stated during evidence that the position was not very happy and a special meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities had been called on 21 February, 1983 and a separate meeting of the University Grants Commission on 19 February, 1983 to discuss these matters. It was stated that in an earlier meeting of the U.G.C. held on 27 January, 1983, a serious thought was given to the matter of non-implementation of Government instructions and the need to follow the reservation orders was brought to the notice of the Members of the Commission. The Secretary, Ministry of Education, assured the Committee that it was proposed to lay down some uniform policy in regard to admissions, recruitments, scholarships, special coaching facilities etc.

13.19 A meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities was held on 21 February, 1983. At this meeting, besides the Vice-Chancellors' representatives of the Ministry of Education and U. G. C. were also present. The Committee have been furnished with a copy of the minutes of this meeting, relevant extract from which is reproduced below:—

“The Education Secretary explained the constitutional responsibility of the Government of India for making reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in admission as well as appointments. It was impressed upon the Vice-Chancellors that the orders issued by the Government of India and the U. G. C. regarding reservations for admissions to all courses of study, appointments and promotions for non-teaching staff and for recruitment of lecturers should be followed and that the Universities should ensure that these are included in the Ordinances and Statutes of the Universities. This was particularly necessary in view of the assurance given by the Government of India and the U. G. C. to the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Vice-Chancellors were requested that they should ensure that the necessary formalities, if any, to consult the respective Academic Councils and Executive Councils, where necessary, are completed by March 31, 1983.

It was further suggested that while providing reservations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students, Universities should ensure that provision is also made for remedial courses for these students so that they could be brought up at par with other students. A report on steps taken may be sent to University Grants Commission.”

13.20 The following statement gives information regarding the total number of posts of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in teaching departments of the Central Universities and of those which were held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 23.7.1978.

University	Total No. of posts		No. of posts held by SC/ST			
	Professor	Reader	Professor Reader		Lec- turer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hyderabad University	16	29	34	—	—	—
2. North-Eastern Hill University	11	38	56	—	1	3
3. Aligarh Muslim University	87	215	518	—	—	—
4. Banaras Hindu University	NA	NA	NA	—	—	—
5. Visva Bharati	30	71	191	—	1	1
6. Delhi University	103	250	216	—	—	2
7. Jawaharlal Nehru University	69	134	164	—	—	—
	(57 filled)	(Asstt. Prof. 106 filled)	(Asstt. Prof. 168 filled)			
Total	316	667	1179	—	2	6

13.21 The following statement gives information regarding number of posts of Lecturers in the teaching department of the Central Universities and those held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as on 1.6.1980 ;

University	Total No. of posts of Lecturers	No. of posts of Lec- turers held by SC/ST	Percentage of SC/ST to total
1	2	3	4
1. Hyderabad University	34	—	—
2. North-Eastern Hill University	57	16	28.0
3. Aligarh Muslim University	518	—	—
4. Banaras Hindu University	679	3	0.4
5. Visva Bharati	191	1	0.5
6. Delhi University	216	2	1.0
7. Jawaharlal Nehru University	164	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1859</b>	<b>22</b>	

13.22 Regarding Aligarh Muslim University, it has been stated that persons applying for the post of teacher do not indicate their caste. As such, it is not possible to give information regarding Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers.

13.23 The following information has been furnished by the Ministry of Education in January, 1983 indicating the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Central Universities as per latest\* available information :—

\*Statement indicates position as on 1.1.1982 except in respect of North Eastern Hill University where the figures indicate the position as on 1.1.1980.



University	Total No. of Teaching staff			No. of SC/ST		
	Profe- ssors	Reader	Lecturer/ Asstt. Prof./Res. Associate	Profe- ssor	Rea- der	Lecturer/ Asstt. Professor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hyderabad University	20	33	45	—	—	—
2. North-Eastern Hill University	16	49	116	1	4	43
3. Aligarh Muslim University	202	266	569	—	—	—
4. Banaras Hindu University	208	423	684	—	—	—
5. Visva Bharati	27	70	188	—	1	—
6. Delhi University	117	281	219	—	2	—
7. Jawaharlal Nehru University	59	104	145	—	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>

Total teaching staff : 3841

Total SC/ST staff : 67

Total excluding NEH. U : 3660

Total : Excluding NEH. U : 15

13.24 The Committee note that the orders regarding reservations in the services of the Universities were communicated by the Ministry of Education to the Central Universities on 9.6.1966. This communication inter-alia stated that "the Government is aware that it may not be desirable from the point of view of maintenance of Proper standards in the educational institutions of higher education to institute any rules which will tend to deteriorate the quality of teachers. But there are certain other administrative, clerical and class IV posts to which reservation orders may apply without detriment to university standards." The matter was considered by the University Grants Commission in 1969-70. The Commission was of the view that since teachers have a crucial role to play with regard to the quality of education,

all efforts should be made to appoint the best available persons in the universities and colleges and that if any other considerations were brought in, these would stand in the way of appointing most qualified and competent persons to the teaching posts. However, the Commission reconsidered the matter in July, 1975 and agreed in principle that reservations may be provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of lecturers in the universities and colleges. The Commission was also of the view that such reservations may not be operated on a roster system. This decision was communicated to the universities in August, 1975. Thus the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission took nine years to come to a decision that reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be provided in teaching posts in the Universities and Colleges. The Committee do not feel happy that the benefits of reservations in teaching posts in the universities and colleges were denied to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during this period.

13.25 In their letter dated 16th April, 1982, the University Grants Commission informed the Central Universities that the Government of India has indicated that its instructions regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of posts to be filled up by promotion are required to be observed by all autonomous bodies receiving grants from the Government. The Universities were requested to initiate necessary action in this matter. From the information furnished to the Committee, it is seen that none of the Central Universities has implemented the orders regarding reservation in promotion in the teaching posts. The Committee recommend that the orders regarding reservations in promotions from the post of lecturer to the posts of Reader, Professor etc. in the various Faculties and Departments of the Central Universities and colleges affiliated to them, should be implemented expeditiously.

13.26 From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that in all the Central Universities taken together, there were 8 teaching posts (2 Readers ; 6 Lecturers) held by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons as in July, 1978. Two years later i.e. in June, 1980, the number of posts of Lecturers held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was 22. According to the available information furnished to the Committee by the Ministry of Education in January, 1983, the total number of teaching posts held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Central Universities is 67.

The available data furnished by the Ministry of Education in January, 1983 further shows that out of the total teaching staff of 3841 in the Central

Universities, the number of posts held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is 67, i. e. 1.7 per cent. If the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe teaching staff appointed in the North-Eastern Hill University (Nos. 52) is excluded, the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teaching staff in the remaining Central Universities comes to only 15, i. e. 0.4 per cent. The increase in the strength of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teaching staff in the Central Universities (except North-Eastern Hill University) from 4 to 15 during the last 4-1/2 years clearly shows that all that is required has not been done to select a larger number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the teaching posts.

The orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes (15 per cent) and Scheduled Tribes (5 per cent) in recruitment to the posts of Lecturers were communicated by the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities in August, 1975. The fact that even seven years after the issue of these orders, there are only 15 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Central Universities (excluding Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the North Eastern Hill University) out of a total of 3660, only indicates that the reservation orders have remained mostly on paper. The Committee strongly feel that serious view should be taken by the Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission and the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities as to the measures which need to be taken promptly and effectively to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Central Universities. The Committee also feel that it is high time that Government should take a decision to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in teaching and non-teaching posts at all levels. Committee would like to be informed of the steps taken in this regard.

13 27 The Committee find that the information regarding posts of Lecturer in the teaching departments of the Central and State Universities and those held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1.6.1980 was given in the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1980-81. However, in the Annual Report for the year 1981-82, similar information has been excluded. No reason for exclusion of this vital information has been given. The Committee recommend that the data regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts of Lecturers, Readers, Professors etc., in the Central and State Universities should invariably be included in the Annual Reports of the Commission.

13.28 It has been stated that in Aligarh Muslim University, separate data regarding Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons employed in the teaching posts is not maintained. The Committee recommend that such data should be compiled and maintained by the university regularly.

### B. Reservations in Non-Teaching Posts in Central Universities

14.1 The Ministry of Education had, in their letter No. F. 12-16/66-U. 2 dated 9.6.1966 to all Central Universities, suggested that orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes may be applied to administrative, clerical and class IV posts in the universities. The University Grants Commission had, in their letter No. F.7-2/81 (SCT) dated 14.5.1982 to the Central Universities stated that the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities had agreed that special steps should be taken to ensure the coverage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates upto the reservation percentage fixed both in the matter of admissions and appointments. These instructions were reiterated in the Commission's letters No.F.6-4/82 (SCT) dated 25.8.1982 and No.7-2/81 (SCT) dated 4/6 November, 1982.

14.2 The Commission has, in another letter No. F. 4-15/78 (SCT) dated 16.4.1982 to the Central Universities, desired that the Government's instructions regarding reservation in promotions should be followed by the universities.

14.3 The present position, as per available information, shows that Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University have provided reservations in non-teaching posts as per Government of India's instructions. Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University have provided reservations in Class III and IV posts. It has been stated that Visva Bharati and Hyderabad University are also following Government of India's instructions. North-Eastern Hill University being located in a predominantly tribal area, a majority of non-teaching posts are filled by tribal candidate.

14.4 The following table gives the latest\* available information regarding representation of Scheduled Castes in Group C posts in the Central Universities :—

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The statement indicates position as on 1.1.1982 except in respect of North Eastern Hill University and Aligarh Muslim University where the figures indicate position as on 1.1.1981 and Banaras Hindu University where the figure indicate position as on 1.1.1980.

University	Total No. of staff in Group C.	No. of S.C.	Per-centage	No. of S.T.	Pero-centage
1. Aligarh Muslim University	1990	19	0.95	8	0.40
2. Banaras Hindu University	2270	13	0.57	3	0.13
3. Delhi University	1839	80	4.35	—	—
4. Hyderabad University	210	10	4.76	1	0.47
5. Jawaharlal Nehru University	449	30	6.68	3	0.66
6. Visva Bharati	669	38	5.68	—	—
7. North-Eastern Hill University.	307	—	—	202	65.80

14.5 From the information furnished to the Committee, it is noticed that as per Government's instructions the Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University have agreed to provide reservation of 15 per cent and 7 ½ per cent for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in non-teaching posts. The other universities (except North-Eastern Hill University) are making reservations in Class III and IV posts only on the basis of instructions issued by the Ministry of Education in June, 1966. The later instructions issued by the University Grants Commission regarding reservation in Class I and II posts (Groups A and B) and for reservations in promotion are yet to be implemented. The Committee would like all the Central Universities to adopt and implement these instructions without delay.

14.6 The Committee are surprised that the representation of Scheduled Castes in Group C posts in the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University is only 0.95 per cent and 0.57 per cent respectively. Even in other Central Universities (except North Eastern Hill University), the representation ranges between 4.35 per cent and 6.68 per cent which is much

below the reservation allowed for Scheduled Castes. The representation of Scheduled Tribes in Group C posts is nil in Delhi University and Visva Bharati. In other universities, the representation is below one per cent. The Committee are unable to believe that adequate number of Scheduled Caste persons are not available even for recruitment to Group C posts in the Central Universities. The Committee recommend that the reasons for low representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be gone into and steps taken to increase their intake in the services of the universities.

## CHAPTER IV

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### A. Grants To Universities

15.1. The grants given by the University Grants Commission to the universities are mainly for two purposes, viz., (a) for development and (b) for maintenance. Plan assistance in the form of grants for development is given to Central, Deemed and State Universities and non-Plan assistance for maintenance is given to Central Universities. Maintenance grants can be given to State universities also for any specific activities and to Deemed universities in special cases.

15.2. The following statement indicates the grants given by the UGC to the Central Universities during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81.

#### GRANTS PAID TO CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES UNDER PLAN & NON PLAN

S. No.	Central University	(In Lakhs of Rupees)					
		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
		Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan	Plan	Non Plan
1.	Aligarh	121.71	629.79	67.49	745.04	148.46	830.88
2.	Banaras Hindu	382.64	783.31	155.48	1001.95	298.08	1094.93
3.	Delhi	117.17	371.45	95.53	530.95	136.08	629.73
4.	Hyderabad	*232.04	—	63.67	99.60	91.51	117.62
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru	104.91	195.26	84.97	277.60	66.56	318.67
6.	North Eastern Hill*	141.33	—	74.10	82.17	90.88	92.90
7.	Viswa Bharati	36.50	169.70	5.52	193.93	13.35	230.49
<b>Total :</b>		<b>1136.30</b>	<b>2149.51</b>	<b>546.76</b>	<b>2931.24</b>	<b>844.87</b>	<b>3315.22</b>

\* Since these two universities were established in the Fifth Plan their earlier expenditure was met out of Plan funds.

15.3 The Commission pays development grants to the Central Universities on cent per cent basis and maintenance grant to meet the deficit after taking into account salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff, maintenance of laboratories, libraries, and other day-to-day requirements of the universities including funds for the retirement benefits of the employees.

15.4 Grants paid by the UGC towards the maintenance of Central Universities for the year 1981-82 were as under :—

Sl. No.	University	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	915.00
2.	Banaras Hindu University	1212.00
3.	Delhi University	657.00
4.	Hyderabad University	133.50
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	398.00
6.	North-Eastern Hill University	104.00
7.	Visva Bharati	271.50
<b>Total :</b>		<b>3651.00</b>

#### B. Sub-Plan/Component Plan For Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

16.1 The University Grants Commission had set up a Standing Committee in September, 1979 to advise it on all matters relating to the policies and programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Standing Committee was composed of officials of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Education, a representative of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a representative of the Government of Bihar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and three non-officials. The Standing Committee appointed a Working Group to draw up a Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and a Component Plan for Scheduled Castes as part of the Sixth Five Year Plan with a view to maximise flow of funds and ensure full utilisation of facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Standing Committee held meetings in August, 1980, February, 1981 and February, 1982. It recommended an allocation of Rs. 24.68 crores and Rs. 46.26 crores



for 1980—85 respectively for sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. The report of the Standing Committee was considered by the University Grants Commission at its meetings held on 23rd/24th June, 1982 and 3rd September, 1982.

16.2 Some of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee in its report and the views of the University Grants Commission thereon are mentioned below ;

- (i) The Standing Committee suggested relaxation of minimum qualifications for recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes teachers in colleges and universities. The University Grants Commission felt that it would not be desirable on academic grounds to relax minimum qualifications. However, the Commission is considering a proposal under which Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe teachers from schools could be awarded fellowships to enable them to improve their qualifications.
- (ii) The Standing Committee suggested that 1000 Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students could be selected every year to create a pool of talented and trained scholars, scientists and technologists, researchers etc. in various branches of learning. The bursary schemes should be so initiated that all the approved items of expenditure of the scholars would be met from the bursary that would be available for each selected student. The Commission has constituted a Committee to evolve the mechanism for the introduction of bursary schemes for the students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.
- (iii) The Standing Committee suggested opening of a large number of coaching centres so that Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students could be enabled to appear for all competitive examinations not only for various selections for placements but also for admission to professional, technical and para-professional courses. It was envisaged that such working centres might be assisted by the University Grants Commission. The Commission is working out details of this proposal.

16.3 The Committee find that the University Grants Commission had set up a Standing Committee in September, 1979 to draw up a Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and a Component Plan for Scheduled Castes as part of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Standing Committee recommended an allocation of Rs. 24.68 crores and Rs. 46.26 crores for 1980-85 respectively for Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. The report of the Committee was considered by the University Grants Commission at its meetings held in June, 1982 and September, 1982.

The Committee have been informed that the recommendation of the Standing Committee for relaxation of minimum qualifications for recruitment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers in universities and colleges has not been accepted by the University Grants Commission on academic grounds. However, the Commission is considering a proposal under which Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers from schools could be awarded fellowships to enable them to improve their qualifications.

The Standing Committee has suggested that 1000 Scheduled Caste-Scheduled Tribe students could be selected every year to create a pool of trained and talented scholars, scientists and technologists, researchers etc. in various branches of learning. It has been envisaged that a bursary scheme would be initiated under which all the approved items of expenditure of the scholars could be met from the bursary that would be available for each selected student. This recommendation is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The Standing Committee has suggested opening of a large number of coaching centres for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to appear for selections for admissions to professional, technical and para-professional courses. It has been envisaged that such coaching centres might be assisted by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken to finalise and implement the aforesaid proposals.

16.4 The Committee find that the annual reports of the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission do not indicate the flow of funds under the Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for schemes being implemented for the educational development of persons belonging to these communities. The allocations recommended by the Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission for the various

schemes of educational development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not yet been finalised and a number of proposals made by the Standing Committee are still under the consideration of the Commission although three years of the Sixth Plan period are already over. They expect that all pending issues would be finalised expeditiously.

16.5 The Committee further recommend that each Central University should in its annual budget earmark funds for the educational development of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and for benefits to be provided to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teaching and non-teaching staff of the university prepare schemes for the benefit of these communities and implement them.

### C. Hostel and Other Facilities

17.1 The Committee have been informed that the Universities/Colleges have been advised to provide reservation of 20 per cent of seats in hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

17.2 The following statement indicates the total capacity of hostels and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students admitted in these hostels in various Central Universities during the academic year 1982-83 :

Name of University	Total capacity of hostels	No. of SC/ST students admitted in hostels for academic year 1982-83.	Percentage of SC/ST students admitted in hostel to total capacity
1	2	3	4
1. Jawaharlal Nehru University	1900 rooms	28 SC 25 ST	SC 1.47% ST 1.31%
2. Aligarh Muslim University	5542 rooms	Admission not yet finalised.	---

1	2	3	4
3. University of Delhi	659 rooms (including 59 reserved for foreigners)	59	10.00%
4. Hyderabad University	280	15	5.3%
5. North- Eastern Hill University	130	88	67.7%
6. Banaras Hindu University	3000 rooms 7000 seats	Admission not yet finalised	University has made provision for 20% reserva- tion.
7. Visva- Bharati	339	14 for SC 2 for ST	4. 1%

17.3 It has been stated that there have been no instances of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students having been refused admission in hostels due to non-availability of seats in the Central Universities at Delhi, Hyderabad, Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Visva Bharati and North Eastern Hill University. No information in this regard was furnished by Ministry of Education in regard to Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

17.4 When this matter was raised by the Committee during the evidence, the Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University stated that in Jawaharlal Nehru University 20% of the rooms in the hostels have

been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. He stated that the total accommodation available with Jawaharlal Nehru University is 1900 rooms. In the year 1982-83, out of 515 students admitted in the University, 48 belong to Scheduled Castes and 36 to Scheduled Tribes and all of them have been provided hostel accommodation.

NEW DELHI

A.C. DAS,  
*Chairman,*

*April 27, 1983*

*Vaisakha 7, 1905. (S)*

*Committee on the Welfare of*

*Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

## APPENDIX

(Vide Para 4 of Introduction)

### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT

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Sl. No.	Reference to Para No. in the Report	Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations
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1	1.9	<p>The Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology is the highest policy making body for the five Institutes located at Kharagpur, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi. The President of India is the Visitor of these Institutes. The Minister of Education is the Chairman of the Council. Under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the Visitor is empowered to nominate not more than 5 persons who shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, industry, science or technology. The Act does not specifically provide for representation of a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person on the Council. However, one person belonging to Scheduled Caste community is a member of the present Council by virtue of his own special expertise. In a communication sent to the Committee on 14. 2. 1983, the Secretary, Ministry of Education has informed that action is being taken to ensure that a member of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community is included in the Council as a Visitor's nominee. The Committee recommend that in order to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to promote their technical education, at least one person from among these communities should be included as a member of the Council.</p>
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2	1-10	<p>The Committee further recommend that the Board of Governors of each Institute should also include at least one person belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.</p>
3	2-8	<p>The Committee note that the Minister of Education is the Chairman of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology constituted under section 31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. This Council effects coordination and supervision of the Institutes and lays down broadly policies for the working of the IITs. When the Committee pointed out during evidence that orders of the Government regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to IITs were not being implemented, the Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education stated : "Technically, they are not under us. Under an Act of Parliament they are autonomous. They are not under the Government.....The rules of the Government are not directly applicable to them." This observation raised a doubt as to whether the orders of the Central Government in relation to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could be applied to all the IITs uniformly or a plea could be taken that these Institutes are autonomous and are not bound to follow the reservation orders. The Committee, therefore, asked the Secretary, Ministry of Education who clarified during evidence that "while these Institutes are governed by an Act of Parliament and are supposed to be functioning as autonomous bodies, yet they are under the Ministry of Education, and so long as they are under the Ministry of Education, the instructions of the Government have to be followed. The Committee take serious note of the opinion of the Educational Adviser. They are distressed to note that an officer who has to advise the Government on Education can hold such</p>

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an opinion and continue to hold key post which determines the fate of the neglected lot. It is high time that Government should take note of the severity of the situation and make the position clear in unequivocal terms in the Institutes of Technology Act and insist on implementing the directions of the Government from time to time.

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From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that for the academic year 1980-81, 218 seats were reserved for Scheduled Caste and 69 for Scheduled Tribes. Out of 2112 Scheduled Caste students who had registered for the Joint Entrance Examination, 6 Scheduled Caste students qualified without relaxation and 161 with relaxation. The total number of Scheduled Caste students admitted was 133 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 85, *i. e.* 39 per cent. As regards Scheduled Tribes, the number of Scheduled Tribe students who registered for the examination was 454. Out of these, one Scheduled Tribe student qualified without relaxation and 26 with relaxation. The number of Scheduled Tribe students admitted was 17 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 52, *i. e.* 75 per cent.

For the academic year 1981-82, 214 seats were reserved for Scheduled Caste and 69 for Scheduled Tribes. Out of 2109 students who had registered for the Joint Entrance Examination, 8 Scheduled Caste students qualified without relaxation and 47 with relaxation. The total number of Scheduled Caste students admitted was 52 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 162, *i. e.* 76 per cent. As regards Scheduled Tribes, the number of Scheduled Tribe students who had registered for the examination was 437 out of which one student qualified without relaxa-

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tion and 4 with relaxation. The number of Scheduled Tribe students admitted was 3 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 66, *i. e.* 96 per cent.

For the academic year 1982-83, 254 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 85 for Scheduled Tribes. Out of 2331 Scheduled Caste students who had registered for the Joint Entrance Examination, 8 Scheduled Caste students qualified without relaxation and 49 with relaxation. The total number of Scheduled Caste students admitted was 45 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 209, *i. e.* 80 per cent. As regards Scheduled Tribes, the number of Scheduled Tribe students who had registered for the examination was 445 out of which one Scheduled Tribe student qualified without relaxation and 8 with relaxation. The number of Scheduled Tribe students admitted was 7 and the number of reserved seats which remained unfilled was 78, *i. e.* 92 per cent;

The above data reveals that the percentages of reserved seats which remained unfilled during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 39 per cent, 76 per cent and 80 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 75 per cent, 96 per cent and 92 per cent respectively for Scheduled Tribes. The Committee are greatly concerned that a very large number of seats reserved for these communities thus remain unfilled year after year.

The number of Scheduled Caste students who qualified without relaxation in marks in the examinations held in the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 was 6, 8 and 8 respectively. Only one Scheduled Tribe candi-

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date qualified without any relaxation in marks in each of these years. The small number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who qualified in the Joint Entrance Examination without relaxation is also a matter of great concern.

The Committee find that the problem of filling up the seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Indian Institutes of Technology has engaged the attention of the Government of India and the authorities of the Institutes for the past many years. Till the year 1978, admission was made through the Joint Entrance Examination. Direct admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students securing 50% or more marks in the qualifying examinations was also made. From the year 1979, direct admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students has been discontinued. All admissions are being made through the Joint Entrance Examination and the minimum qualifying marks in the aggregate has been prescribed at two-third of the minimum for general category candidates. From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that the average of the lowest aggregate marks of the last Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates admitted in the various courses in IITs during the year 1982-83 was 24% as against the corresponding average of 50% in the case of general candidates. It is evident that due to keen competition among the general category candidates for admission in the I. I. Ts, the minimum percentages of marks secured by such candidates is quite high with the result that the admission requirement of two third of the minimum for general category candidates in case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students also tends to be high. This eventually

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results in low in take of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the reserved seats. In a communication furnished to the Committee after evidence of officials of the Ministry of Education was over, the Secretary, Ministry of Education has informed the Committee that instructions have been issued that the cut-off point for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students will be two-third of the aggregate rather than two-third of the individual subject. Also, at the time of taking final decision, the cut-off point will again be determined consistent with the entry standard in order to take as many students as possible from these communities. The Committee expect that the assurance given by the Secretary, Ministry of Education will be implemented in all seriousness by the authorities of the I. I. Ts.

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The Committee have a feeling that the question papers set for the Joint Entrance Examination are rather tough and this examination virtually becomes a test for eliminating rather than of passing, particularly for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee have been informed that the question papers are set by the teaching staff of the I. I. Ts. They feel that the teaching staff of the I. I. Ts may not be quite conversant with the syllabus of 10+2 standard. The Committee recommend that the present system of selection of paper setters and the standard of question papers should be critically reviewed.

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3-31

The Committee consider it necessary that copies of the prospectus indicating syllabus should be made available sufficiently in advance of the date of examination.

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The Committee recommend that separate Entrance Examination should be conducted for Scheduled

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Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and talented among them should be picked up and given special coaching to bring them upto the general standard of the course.

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3.40

The Ministry of Education has, from time to time, considered the question of giving special coaching to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to come up to the standard required for admission to the IITs. At a meeting held by the Minister of Education with the Directors of IITs in the year 1975, it was decided that from the year 1976, special coaching classes for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students should be started in each part of the country to prepare candidates belonging to these communities for admission to the IITs on the analogy of such centres already started by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Engineering services and IAS examinations. The training was to be of one year's duration and was intended to provide intensive coaching in science and mathematics. This proposal has not yet materialised even after 8 years.

The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students qualifying in the Joint Entrance Examination for admission to the I.I.Ts is meagre. Consequently a good number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students have to be admitted after relaxing the standards and even then a large number of reserved seats remain unfilled. It is therefore evident that some concrete steps will have to be taken to improve the standards of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Education is in the process of finalisation and implementation of two schemes, namely (i) scheme of special coaching for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled

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Tribe candidates to enable them to avail themselves of the reserved seats in the IITs and (ii) residential free coaching scheme to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at + 2 stage. With regard to the latter scheme, the Committee have been informed that the Principals of some public schools have expressed the view that instead of coaching Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students only for two years *i. e.* at + 2 stage, the students can be picked up at the 5th or 6th class but not later than 9th class and be given coaching in the residential schools.

The Committee feel that the introduction of the Residential Free Coaching Scheme will be time consuming and may not improve the intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students immediately. As such, the Committee recommend that meritorious Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should be admitted to I.I.Ts and they should be given special coaching.

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3.49

Till the year 1982, 5% of the total number of seats in post-graduate courses in the IITs were reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students admitted in the post-graduate courses in the IITs was 40, 40 and 44 during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively. The Committee were informed during evidence that there was no problem for admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students at the post-graduate level and that there were very few students who did not get admission. It was also stated that even 5% seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were not filled at post-graduate level. The Committee have now been informed that from the year 1983 the quota

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of reserved seats has been increased to 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2% for Scheduled Tribes. The Committee welcome this decision of the Government.

Until 1982, admissions to post-graduate courses in the IITs were being made on the basis of the performance of a student in the qualifying examination and subsequent written test and interview conducted by each I.I.T. In the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, the qualifying marks for admission to a post-graduate courses were relaxed to the extent of 5%. From the academic year 1983-84 admissions to post-graduate courses in all the IITs will be depending upon the performance of candidates in the all India Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) with a minimum of 70% weightage in GATE performance and upto 30% performance of the candidates at the basic qualifying degree.

The Committee observe that for admission to post graduate courses, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available even after giving relaxation of 5% in the qualifying marks. With the introduction of the GATE system from the year 1983 for admission to post-graduate courses no improvement in the intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates can be expected in as much as a joint examination is a test between unequals. As such the Committee recommend that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who pass the qualifying examination and apply for admission to post-graduate courses should be admitted and given special coaching.

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4.3

The Committee find that the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who left the under-graduate courses on their own during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 10, 8 and 4 respectively. The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who were asked to leave the Institute due to poor performance during these years was 6, 4 and 5 respectively. In the post-graduate courses, the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who left on their own during these years was 25, 29 and 20 respectively and of those who were asked to leave due to performance was 6 in 1980-81 and 9 in 1981-82.

The Committee do not feel happy that quite a few Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students left either on their own or were asked to leave the Institutes due to poor performance. The Committee apprehend that some of the students might have left due to financial difficulties. They would like that in such cases the reasons for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students desiring to leave the Institutes should be ascertained and efforts made for their continuance in the Institute. As regards Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who were asked to leave due to their poor performance, the Committee recommend that every such case should be thoroughly and sympathetically examined by the authorities of the concerned Institute before taking decision in this regard. The Committee need hardly stress that the number of reserved seats filled by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students is quite low and therefore no effort should be spared to see that the students who are admitted, are able to complete their courses in the Institutes.

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11	4.22	<p>Under the scheme of grant of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students which is operated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, only two children of the same parents/guardians were made eligible for the grant of such scholarship. However, this restriction was removed in the case of girl students from the academic year 1980-81. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Home Affairs should remove the restriction regarding grant of post-matric scholarship to more than two male children from the same parents/guardians so that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes tudents are not deprived of receiving higher education.</p>
12	4.23	<p>The monthly rate of post-matric scholarship admissible to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students pursuing medical and engineering degree courses and staying in hostels, was last revised upwards from Rs. 125 to Rs. 185 in January, 1978. The Committee have been informed that the monthly expenditure of a resident student in an IIT normally comes to about Rs. 300 which includes about Rs. 200 per month as mess expenditure. As the present rate of scholarship is inadequate for meeting the minimum requirements of students, the Committee recommend that an upward revision of the rate of scholarship, keeping in view the rise in the cost of living, should be considered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p>
13	4.24	<p>The Committee would also suggest that the Ministry of Education should evolve a scheme of giving grants/loans to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who face financial difficulty in completing their studies in the I.I.Ts.</p>



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4.29

The total budget allocation for the five IITs for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 33.31 crores (Rs. 25.81 crores non-plan; Rs. 7.50 crores-plan). This budget provision includes amounts for payment of scholarships, book grants etc. to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee recommend that separate figures regarding the amounts earmarked for payment of scholarships, book grants and other facilities provided to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and the expenditure actually incurred therefrom should be maintained and included in the Annual Reports of the Institutes as also in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Education.

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5.16

The Committee find that although the Council of the IITs had decided in 1964 that directives of the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be adopted by all the Institutes, the instructions by the Ministry of Education in the matter were actually issued in December, 1970, i.e. after a lapse of about 5 years.

The Committee find that even these belated orders were not brought into force by the IITs immediately. According to the information furnished to the Committee the orders regarding reservations in non-teaching posts which are filled by direct recruitment came into force on different dates, viz., from 1.1.1971 in IIT, Bombay, from 1.4.1973 in IIT, Kharagpur, from 5.9.1974 in IIT, Kanpur, from 12.11.1974 in IIT, Delhi and from 1.1.1976 in IIT, Madras. The Committee do not feel happy that there should have been so much delay in the implementation of the Government orders by the IITs.

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should be furnished by each I.I.T. to the Ministry of Education.

The Committee desire that Ministry of Education should review the decision that the post of Lecturer need not be operated on a roster system and that the de-reserved vacancies should not be carried forward.

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5.20

The Committee note that there is no uniformity with regard to the reservation cell and appointment of a Liaison Officer to look after the cell and different position is prevailing in various Indian Institutes of Technology. While a coordination Cell has been set up in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, no separate Cell has been set up in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur but the Registrar of the Institute functions as the Liaison Officer. The Committee recommend that in each Indian Institute of Technology a separate Cell should be set up for the reservation work and a Liaison Officer should be appointed to look after the Cell. This Cell should be made responsible for the implementation of the reservation policy and it should also look into the grievances of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees.

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7.9

The Committee have been informed that at present the University Grants Commission does not have any statutory powers to take action against the Central or State Universities to enforce compliance with the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. From the information furnished to the Committee, it has been noticed that a number of communications have been sent from time to time by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities and also to other universities for implementing the orders regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in admission to the univer-

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sities and colleges as also in appointments of staff in the Universities. It has been stated that the universities are autonomous bodies and orders regarding reservations have to be got approved by the Academic Council, Executive Council or other authorities of the universities before these can be implemented.

The Committee find that section 14 of the UGC Act empowers the Commission to withhold grants from the university in certain cases as specified in the University Grants Commission Act and the Rules and Regulations made there under). This section it is stated, does not empower the Commission to withhold grants if any university does not comply with the orders regarding reservations. The Committee are informed that Government have decided in principle to incorporate an appropriate provision in the UGC Act, to vest the Commission with statutory powers to enforce compliance with their guidelines in the matter of reservations. The Secretary, Ministry of Education, assured the Committee during evidence that action is being taken to bring forward an amending legislation which would taken care of this and several other matters. The Committee recommend that action in this regard may be expedited and the result intimated to the Committee.

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8-16

The Committee note that a Special Cell was set up in January, 1979 in the University Grants Commission to watch the implementation of various orders for employment and programmes etc., relating to access of higher education to students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. During the course of evidence, the Secretary, U. G. C., informed the Committee that data regarding enrolment of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students in various universities has been compiled for

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the year 1977-78 and the data for the year 1978-79 has been compiled but not yet analysed. The information for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is stated to be under collection and consolidation. The reason for the delay is stated to be late receipt of information or receipt of incomplete information from the universities. The Committee wonder how effective implementation of reservation orders could be possible if analysis of the data relating to the year 1978-79 was not available with the U. G. C. even in 1983. This clearly shows that the special Cell in the UGC has neither been able to collect the required information from the universities promptly nor has it been able to analyse expeditiously the data already received. In short, the Special Cell has proved to be ineffective in this respect. The Committee recommend that all necessary steps should be taken by the U. G. C. for collection, analysis and publication of the required data promptly.

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8.17

The Committee note that special Cells have been set up in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Hyderabad University, Banaras Hindu University and North Eastern Hill University to look after the work regarding implementation of reservation orders. Such Cells have not been set up in Visva Bharati, Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University. The Committee have been informed that the University Grants Commission has agreed to provide assistance to the universities on 100% basis for the creation of special Cells. The Committee recommend that the Universities which have not set up special Cells should do so without delay.

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8.18

The Committee further recommend that the staff in the Special Cells should be engaged exclusively for the work relating to implementation of reservation

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orders and other benefits and concessions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and employees of the Universities. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees should be adequately represented in these Special Cells.

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10.36

The Committee have been informed that in Aligarh Muslim University, the Vice-Chancellor is authorised to make nomination in admission upto 20% of the total seats. Out of these, 5% seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates except in M.B.B.S. course. The Committee are unhappy to know that the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste students to the total enrolment in under-graduate courses in the University was 1.10 and in post-graduate courses it was 1.18 in 1980-81. The percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment was zero both at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels. The Committee recommend that this University should fall in line with other Central Universities and provide 15% reservation for Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2% for Scheduled Tribes in all courses of studies, including the M.B.B.S. course.

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10.37

In Banaras Hindu University, the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in under-graduate courses was only 0.03 in 1980-81. In the post-graduate courses, this percentage was zero. The Committee are surprised that Banaras Hindu University which is one of the oldest universities in the country and provides facilities of teaching in a large number of subjects, has not been able to attract Scheduled Tribe students. They have a feeling that enough publicity is not being given, at least in the tribal areas, regarding the

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		<p>courses available at this university and the reservation and other concessions available to Scheduled Tribes. The Committee recommend that adequate publicity in this regard should be given in all the leading newspapers in the country so as to improve the intake of Scheduled Tribe students in the university.</p>
26	10.38	<p>The Committee note that in Delhi University no reservation has been provided for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to M.Sc. course, post-graduate and diploma courses in Medical Sciences, M.Sc. in Electrical/Civil/Mechanical and M.A. course in Music and Fine Arts. The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, stated during evidence that there is a proposal for making reservations in these courses. The Committee would like to be informed of the outcome of this proposal.</p>
27	10.39	<p>The Committee note that in the Delhi University, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who secure a minimum of 35 per cent marks are eligible to get admission in Arts course ( Pass ) at the under-graduate level. Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who secure a minimum of 40 per cent marks are eligible to get admission in the Arts courses (Honours). For general students, minimum requirement for getting admission in Arts course is 40 per cent in Higher Secondary or in 10+2 examination. For admission in Honours course in Arts, the minimum percentage required for general candidates is 45. During evidence, the Vice-Chancellor Delhi University stated that the question of admitting even those Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who have secured 33 per cent marks (i.e. the minimum for passing in Higher Secondary/ 10+2 examination) in Arts courses could be considered. The Committee recommend that the eligibility criterion for admission</p>

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to Arts courses (Pass) may be reduced from 35 per cent to 33 per cent so that a larger number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students can be enrolled in the under-graduate courses of the University.

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10.40

The Committee feel surprised that in Delhi University, the percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste students to the total enrolment in Arts courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels in 1981-82 was only 5.02 and 3.87 respectively. In science sources, the corresponding percentages were 1.49 and 0.57 respectively. These percentages in the case of Commerce courses were 4.19 and 8.77 respectively. This shows that the enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in these courses is much below the reservation of 15% provided for them. The percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in the under-graduate and post-graduate courses in the Delhi University was in most of the cases below 1%. The Committee would like to be informed of the concrete steps proposed to be taken by the Delhi University so that the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various courses reaches the level of reservation of 15% and 7-1/2% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

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10.41

The Committee note that in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in post-graduate Arts courses in the year 1981-82 was 6.64 for Scheduled Castes and 5.31 for Scheduled Tribes. The Vice-Chancellor of the University stated during evidence that this low percentage was due to insufficient number of applications received from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. On

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the other hand, complaints have been received by the Committee that there were cases where Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students received good marks in the written examination but were intentionally given low marks in the interview so as to exclude them from being selected. The Committee are not satisfied with the explanation given by the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University that even in the case of general candidates it could happen that students securing good marks in the written examination got low marks in the interview. They would like to emphasise that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates need to be given facilities for receiving higher education and therefore the Faculty Committee of the University which looks after the admissions should be fully conscious of their responsibility in this matter. The Committee are of the view that there should hardly be any occasion for rejecting any Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate in interview if he has secured good marks in the written test. The Committee recommend that in the interview Committee at least one person belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe should be included.

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10.42

The Committee note that for admission to Ph.D. courses, the criterion fixed by the University Grants Commission is 55% marks. However, the Academic Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has raised this percentage to 59 with the result that sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are not getting admission to Ph. D. courses in this university. The Committee feel that the present eligibility criterion for admission needs to be relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates so that they are not deprived of the facility of



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- admission to these courses. The Committee need hardly stress that too many restrictions at the stage of admission are not desirable in order to improve the intake.....
- 31            10.43            In Visva Bharati, the average percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to the total enrolment in under-graduate courses and post-graduate courses in Arts ranged between 1.41 and 2.26 only in 1980-81. The Committee would like the authorities of the University to look into the causes of such low enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students even in Arts courses where the number of applications received from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should ordinarily be quite large. Also, eligibility criteria in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should be suitably relaxed so as to increase the intake of persons belonging to these communities.
- 32            10.44            The Committee recommend that all restrictions including entrance examination and interview for admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in the Central Universities should be abandoned. Meritorious Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students should be admitted in all courses and special coaching given to them.
- 33            11.11            At present 50 Junior Research Fellowships are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences. These scholarships are intended to enable the fellow to take Ph. D. degree. In addition to this, 20 Senior Research Fellowships (now designated as post- doctoral fellowship scholarship) are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. These fellowships are intended for students
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and teachers who have obtained the doctorate degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit and have already proved their aptitude for original and independent research, Since 1979-80, 20 Research Associateships have also been exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. All these fellowships/associateships are directly awarded annually by the University Grants Commission. In addition to these, 2870 Junior Research Fellowships have been allocated to universities at "any given time basis" and 10 per cent thereof are reserved for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes. Further, out of 100 Senior Research Fellowships awarded by the Commission on all-India basis, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The Committee find that 10% of the Junior Research Fellowships/Senior Research Fellowships allocated to the Universities have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the analogy of reservation of 22.  $\frac{1}{2}$  % (15% for Scheduled Castes and 7.  $\frac{1}{2}$  % for Scheduled Tribes) in admission to under-graduate and postgraduate courses in the Universities and colleges affiliated to them, the Committee recommend that reservation of Junior Research Fellowships/Post-Doctoral Fellowships/Research Associateships should be enhanced to 22.  $\frac{1}{2}$  % so that a larger number of scholars belonging to these communities are able to avail of the benefit of higher education and employment later in teaching posts in the various universities and colleges.

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fellowships/Associateships should be relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholars who have an aptitude for original and independent research.

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11.13

The annual reports of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission do not give full information regarding number/percentage of fellowships awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholars. The Committee recommend that information regarding the number/percentage of Junior Research Fellowships/Post-Doctoral Fellowships/Research Associateships/Teacher Fellowships actually awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe scholars by (i) UGC, (ii) Central Universities and (iii) other Universities should be given in the annual reports of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission.

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12.6

The Committee note that in July, 1978 the University Grants Commission had made a proposal to all the Central Universities for introducing remedial courses for the weaker sections particularly the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and the Commission promised to provide cent per cent assistance for the purpose. The Committee have been informed that so far none of the Central Universities has made arrangements for remedial courses for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee feel unhappy that there was no follow up action by the University Grants Commission and the proposal made in 1978 is still a proposal in 1983. They recommend that the Central Universities should start special coaching classes in selected colleges during summer vacation and conduct evening classes to bring Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students

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upto the required, standard, The matter should be persped vigorously with all the Central Universities.

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12.7

The Committee are constrained to observe that the Universities are reluctant to implement the Government directives in general and the reservation instructions in particular. The University Grants Commission should review the whole position and determine the areas of autonomy of the Universities and their relationship with the Government which finances them and Government's authority over the Universities. If necessary, a suitable legislation should be brought forward by the Government.

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13.24

The Committee note that the orders regarding reservations in the services of the Universities were communicated by the Ministry of Education to the Central Universities. on 9.6.1966. This communication *inter--allastated* that "the Government is aware that it may not be desirable from the point of view of maintenance of proper standards in the educational institutions of higher education to institute any rules which will tend to deteriorate the quality of teachers. But there are certain other administrative, clerical and class IV posts to which reservation orders may apply without detriment to university standards." The matter was considered by the University Grants Commission in 1969-70. The Commission was of the view that since teachers have a crucial role to play With regard to the quality of education, all efforts should be made to appoint the best available persons in the universities and colleges and that if any other considerations were brought in, these would stand in the way of appointing most qualified and competent persons to the teaching posts. However, the Commi-saion reconsidered the matter in July, 1975 and

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agreed in principle that reservations may be provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of lecturers in the universities and colleges. The Commission was also of the view that such reservations may not be operated on a roster system. This decision was communicated to the universities in August, 1975. Thus the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission took nine years to come to a decision that reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be provided in teaching posts in the Universities and Colleges. The Committee do not feel happy that the benefits of reservations in teaching posts in the universities and colleges were denied to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during this period.

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13.25

In their letter dated 16th April 1982, the University Grants Commission informed the Central Universities that the Government of India has indicated that its instructions regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of posts to be filled up by promotion are required to be observed by all autonomous bodies receiving grants from the Government. The Universities were requested to initiate necessary action in this matter. From the information furnished to the Committee, it is seen that none of the Central Universities has implemented the orders regarding reservation in promotion in the teaching posts. The Committee recommend that the orders regarding reservations in promotions from the post of lecturer to the posts of Reader. Professor etc. in the various Faculties and Departments of the Central Universities and colleges

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affiliated to them, should be implemented expeditiously.

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13.26

From the data furnished to the Committee, it is seen that in all the Central Universities taken together, there were 8 teaching posts (2 Readers, 6 Lecturers) held by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons as in July, 1978. Two years later *i.e.* in June, 1980, the number of posts of Lecturers held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was 22. According to the available information furnished to the Committee by the Ministry of Education in January, 1983, the total number of teaching posts held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Central Universities is 67.

• The available data furnished by the Ministry of Education in January, 1983 further shows that out of the total teaching staff of 3841 in the Central Universities, the number of posts held by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is 67, *i.e.* 1.7 per cent. If the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teaching staff appointed in the North-Eastern Hill University (Nos.52) is excluded, the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teaching staff in the remaining Central Universities comes to only 15, *i.e.* 0.4 per cent. The increase in the strength of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teaching staff in the Central Universities (except North-Eastern Hill University) from 4 to 15 during the last 4-1/2 years clearly shows that all that is required has not been done to select a larger number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the teaching posts.

The orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes (15 per cent) and Scheduled Tribes (5 per cent)

in recruitment to the posts of Lecturers were communicated by the University Grants Commission to the Central Universities in August, 1975. The fact that even seven years after the issue of these orders, there are only 15 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Central Universities (excluding Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the North-Eastern Hill University) out of a total of 3660, only indicates that the reservation orders have remained mostly on paper. The Committee strongly feel that serious view should be taken by the Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission and the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities as to the measures which need to be taken promptly and effectively to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts in the Central Universities. The Committee also feel that it is high time that Government should take a decision to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in teaching and non-teaching posts at all levels. Committee would like to be informed of the steps taken in this regard.

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13-27

The Committee find that the information regarding posts of Lecturers in the teaching departments of the Central and State Universities and those held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1.6.1980 was given in the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1980-81. However, in the Annual Report for the year 1981-82, similar information has been excluded. No reason for exclusion of this vital information has been given. The Committee recommend that the data regarding representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts of Lecturers, Readers, Professors etc., in the Central and State Universities should invariably

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			be included in the Annual Reports of the Commission.
42	13.28		It has been stated that in Aligarh Muslim University, separate data regarding Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons employed in the teaching posts is not maintained. The Committee recommend that such data should be compiled and maintained by the university regularly.
43	14.5		From the information furnished to the Committee, it is noticed that as per Government's instructions the Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University have agreed to provide reservation of 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in non-teaching posts. The other universities (except North-Eastern Hill University) are making reservations in Class III and IV posts only on the basis of instructions issued by the Ministry of Education in June, 1966. The later instructions issued by the University Grants Commission regarding reservation in Class I and II posts (Groups A and B) and for reservations in promotion are yet to be implemented. The Committee would like all the Central Universities to adopt and implement these instructions without delay.
44	14.6		The Committee are surprised that the representation of Scheduled Castes in Group C posts in the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University is only 0.95 per cent and 0.57 per cent respectively. Even in other Central Universities (except North-Eastern Hill University), the representation ranges between 4.35 per cent and 6.68 per cent which is much below the reservation allowed for Scheduled Castes. The representation of Scheduled Tribes in



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Group C posts is nil Delhi University and Visva Bharati. In other universities, the representation is below one per cent. The Committee are unable to believe that adequate number of Scheduled Caste persons are not available even for recruitment to Group C posts in the Central Universities. The Committee recommend that the reasons for low representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be gone into and steps taken to increase their intake in the services of the universities.

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16.3

The Committee find that the University Grants Commission had set up a Standing Committee in September, 1979 to draw up a Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and a Component Plan for Scheduled Castes as part of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Standing Committee recommended an allocation of Rs. 24.68 crores and Rs. 46.26 crores for 1980-85 respectively for Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. The report of the Committee was considered by the University Grants Commission at its meetings held in June, 1982 and September, 1982.

The Committee have been informed that the recommendation of the Standing Committee for relaxation of minimum qualification for recruitment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers in universities and colleges has not been accepted by the University Grants Commission on academic grounds. However, the Commission is considering a proposal under which Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teachers from schools could be awarded fellowships to enable them to improve their qualifications.

The Standing Committee has suggested that 1000 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students could be selected every year to create a pool of trained and talented scholars, scientists and technologists, researchers etc. in various branches of learning. It has been envisaged that a bursary scheme would be initiated under which all the approved items of expenditure of the scholars could be met from the bursary that would be available for each selected students. This recommendation is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

The Standing Committee has suggested opening of a large number of coaching centres for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to appear for selections for admissions to professional, technical and para-professional courses. It has been envisaged that such coaching centres might be assisted by the University Grants Commission.

The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken to finalise and implement the aforesaid proposals.

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16-4

The Committee find that the annual reports of the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission do not indicate the flow of funds under the Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for schemes being implemented for the educational development of persons belonging to these communities. The allocations recommended by the Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission for the various schemes of educational development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not yet been finalised and a number of proposals made by the Standing Committee are still under the consideration of the Commission although three years of the Sixth Plan period are

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already over. They expect that all pending issues would be finalised expeditiously.

**47****16.5**

The Committee further recommend that each Central University should in its annual budget earmark funds for the educational development of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and for benefits to be provided to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe teaching and non-teaching staff of the university prepare schemes for the benefit of these communities and implement them.

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