

time, an advertisement was made for recruitment only in the north eastern region. But even then in an organisation like Kendriya Sangathan it has been found that, when we give 30 days time to a teacher to join, after 30 days we receive either his acceptance or he prefers not to go there. Then we have again to take steps. According to an earlier decision, a panel was alive for six months. Now, we are going to change the rule and we will prepare the panel in advance recruiting 10 to 15 per cent or 20 per cent more than the required number of teachers so that they could be eventually filled up during this session. So, we are taking steps to change some of the rules that stand in the way; and we hope to overcome this difficulty in the near future.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

---

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Revamping of Technical Education

\*757. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revamp technical education;

(b) if so, whether the efforts will include making the technical education relevant to present day needs and to curb the mushrooming of sub-standard institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Taking into account the national perspective and social relevance, the National Policy on Education 1986 has emphasized the re-organisation of Technical and Management Education System in the light of the anticipated scenario by the turn of the century, need for induction of

improved technologies and supply of technical and managerial manpower to infrastructure and service sectors as well as unorganised and rural sectors, promotion of continuing education and distance learning, computerisation as a career option, strengthening of community polytechnics system to increase its quality and coverage, innovation, research and development, promoting efficiency and effectiveness at all levels and vesting the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) with statutory authority for planning, formulation and maintenance of norms and standards.

The National Policy on Education also stipulates that the curricula of technical and management programmes will be targetted at the current as well as projected needs of industry or user systems. Excellence of performance of institutions and individual will be recognised and rewarded. The emergence of sub-standard institutions will be checked and in the interest of maintenance of standards and several other valid reasons, the commercialisation of technical and management education will be curbed.

The AICTE Bill, 1987 for vesting the AICTE with statutory powers has already been passed and has become an Act No. 52 of 1987. The Act seeks to provide for the establishment of an AICTE with a view to the proper planning and co-ordinated development of technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith.

The Act has already come into force with effect from 28.3.1988 with the issue of necessary Notification by the Government to this effect. The other necessary formalities are being processed and the new statutory AICTE will start operating shortly. With the necessary powers and functions assigned to it under the Act, the AICTE will help in realising the objectives of National Policy on Education more relevant to needs and curbing the mushroom growth of sub-standard institutions.