

The issue of implementation of the recommendations contained in the aforesaid report of the Review Committee is, currently *sub judice* in the Supreme Court of India in the matter of *Viplav Sharma Vs Union of India and Others* [WP(C) 142 of 2006] and related matters.

Mungekar Committee on NET

4725. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken an uncompromising stand by declining to give exemption from the National Eligibility Test to specific individuals/institutions and colleges;

(b) whether instances of gross violations by the University Grants Commission of its own regulations of 2009 on NET have prompted Government to act under section 20 of the UGC Act; and

(c) whether the Mungekar Committee on NET and UGC recommendations based on it had asked the commission to notify NET/SLET as the minimum eligibility condition for appointment of lecturers in universities and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission in its 468th meeting held on 23rd February, 2010 had considered specific requests from Calicut University, Panjab University and Kannur University in respect of particular individuals appointed after the date of the University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for appointment and career advancement of teachers in universities and colleges) (3rd Amendment) Regulations, 2009 notified on 1st June, 2009. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the UGC Act, 1956, the Central Government has issued a policy direction on 30th March, 2010 stating that the UGC shall not take up specific cases for exemption from the application of the Regulations of 2009.

(c) The Government had considered the report of the Mungekar Committee and all other relevant material in this regard and issued a policy direction on 12th November, 2008 under Sub-Section (1) of Section 20 of the UGC Act, 1956 seeking, *inter-alia*, that the UGC shall, for serving the national purpose of maintaining standards of higher education, frame appropriate Regulations prescribing that qualifying in the National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) shall generally be compulsory for all persons to be appointed as lecturers. Accordingly, UGC had notified Regulations namely, the University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for appointment and career advancement of teachers in universities and colleges) (3rd Amendment) Regulations, 2009, with exemption to be provided to persons who have obtained a Ph.D. degree in accordance with standards and rigor prescribed by the UGC under University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and procedures for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009. Both these Regulations were notified on 1st June, 2009.

Development of convicts as human resources

4726. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programme with Government for the development of human resource; and

(b) the manner in which Government proposes to use the human resource of large number of convicts and under trials lodged in different jails of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) All the programmes and schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are aimed at development of human resources across the country. The details are available in the Annual Report of this Ministry for the year 2009-10.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs have informed that 'Prisons' is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons and prisoners is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. However, as per the Prison Policy and the 'Model Prison Manual' circulated to all the States/UTs, all the prison inmates are to be given vocational training in order to equip them with better skills and work habits for their speedy rehabilitation on their release. In prisons across the country, various vocational trainings are provided to the inmates. In some of the prisons, certain small labour intensive industries are also run and the goods manufactured in these prisons are sold in the open markets.

Regularization of *ad-hoc*/contract based staff in IIT, Delhi

4727. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IIT, Delhi has engaged some of its staff on *ad-hoc*/contract basis continuously for more than ten years and thus denying them benefits of a regular employment;

(b) if so, the details of each of such employees who are being employed continuously or with a few days break since 2000/2001;

(c) the reasons for not regularizing them even when their performance is satisfactory and there has been requirement of the posts they are holding continuously for such a long time; and

(d) the action being taken/will be taken to regularize them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, runs Sponsored Research Projects (SRPs) of 3-5 years duration for which it employs staff, either on *ad-hoc* basis or on contract, for the project durations. A list of staff employed in the projects with their salary coming from the project funds since 2000, is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The requirement of staff changes from year to year depending on the sponsored funds received by the Institute. The funding has grown during the last decade and the staff has continued as project staff on contract basis. Being project staff, there is no assurance that their services would continue in this manner.