

aid there is a difference and there ought to be a difference between a graduate and a non-graduate.

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: What is the nature of work of a graduate and that of a non-graduate?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA : So far as the nature of the work is concerned, they both are translating but I maintain that graduate is translating very much better than a non-graduate.

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: When will you appoint non-graduates when they cannot do so well as the graduates?

(No reply.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will do.

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: One more question, Sir. In other Ministries the Translators are called Assistant Journalists and Information Assistants. In A. I. R. the Translators are called Sub-Editors. Why cannot they change the designation here also where the nature of work is more difficult and highly technical than in other departments?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA : On the contrary the work is simpler because in this case they only deal with one particular language and it is only one publication whereas in the case of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry they deal with a number of publications published in various languages.

**उड़ीसा और आसाम में इंजीनियरिंग के विद्यालय**

\*६३४. श्री राम सहाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री हमें बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "ग्राल इंडिया काउंसिल फॉर टेक्निकल एजुकेशन" की सिफारिश के अनुसार उड़ीसा तथा आसाम में इंजीनियरिंग विद्यालयों की कब स्थापना होगी; और

(ख) इन विद्यालयों में क्या पाठ्यक्रम होगा तथा इनमें विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश के लिये किन योग्यताओं निर्धारित की जाएंगी ?

**[ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN ORISSA AND ASSAM]**

♦634. SHRI RAM SAHAI : Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to State :

(a) when the Engineering Colleges will be set up in Orissa and Assam in pursuance of the recommendations made by the All-India Council for Technical Education ; and

(b) what will be the curriculum in these colleges and what qualifications will be prescribed for the students for admission into them ?

**शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० मनमोहन दास) :**  
(क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

**विवरण**  
**आसाम और उड़ीसा में इंजीनियरिंग**  
**महाविद्यालय**

(क) उड़ीसा के इंजीनियरिंग महाविद्यालय ने जुलाई, १९५६ से बुर्ला में कार्य करना प्रारम्भ किया।

आसाम के इंजीनियरिंग महाविद्यालय ने सितम्बर, १९५५ से गोहाटी में कार्य प्रारम्भ किया।

(ख) उत्कल विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स्वीकृत शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार उड़ीसा महाविद्यालय सिविल, एलेक्ट्रिकल तथा मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग में चतुष-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम उपस्थित करता है।

भर्ती होने के लिये किसी भी भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय से चिकित्सा शास्त्र, रसायन शास्त्र तथा गणित शास्त्र या इसके समान किसी विषय के साथ विज्ञान में इन्टरमीडिएट होना न्यूनतम योग्यता निर्धारित की गई है।

आसाम का महाविद्यालय, गोहाटी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स्वीकृत शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग में चतुष-वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम उपस्थित करता है, जो कि साधारणतया अखिल भारतीय टेक्नीकी शिक्षा परिषद् की संयुक्त कमेटी और अन्तर्विश्वविद्यालय बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर आधारित होता है।

प्रवेश प्राप्ति के लिये किसी भी भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय से चिकित्सा शास्त्र, रसायन शास्त्र और गणित शास्त्र या इसके समान विषय के साथ विज्ञान में इन्टरमीडिएट होना न्यूनतम योग्यता निर्धारित की गई है।

†English Translation.

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. MONO MOHAN DAS): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.]

#### STATEMENT

#### *Engineering Colleges in Orissa and Assam*

(a) The Engineering College in Orissa started functioning in July, 1956. at Burla.

The Engineering College in Assam started functioning in September, 1955. at Gauhati.

(b) The College in Orissa offers four-year degree courses in Civil Electrical and Mechanical Engineering according to the curriculum of studies approved by the Utkal University.

The minimum qualification prescribed for admission is Intermediate in Science of an Indian University with Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics or equivalent.

The College in Assam offers a four-year degree course in Civil Engineering according to the curriculum of studies approved by Gauhati University, which are generally based on the recommendations of a Joint Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education and Inter-University Board.

The minimum qualification prescribed for admission is Intermediate in Science of an Indian University with Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics or equivalent.

**श्री राम सहाय :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कितने ऐसे कालेजेज की और आवश्यकता है ?

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS : Sir, according to the Engineering Personnel Committee of the Planning Commission there is a great need for establishing more engineering colleges and technological colleges in the country and that Committee has suggested 18 more colleges to be established.

**श्री राम सहाय :** आपका इनको कहां कहां खोलने का विचार है ?

English Translation.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS : A decision has already been taken, not in correction with the recommendation of the Engineering Personnel Committee but before that, to set up five engineering colleges in India.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA SHARMA : What are the places ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him finish.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS : In the statement, two have been mentioned— one in Orissa and another in Assam. In addition to these two or three more will be established— one in Assam, another in Madhya Pradesh and the third in PEPSU.

SHRI T. BODRA : In view of the fact that mines and mineral areas are in the districts of Sundergarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in the State of Orissa, I would like to know whether this one engineering college in Orissa is going to be located in any of these industrial districts.

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS : A decision was taken to establish one engineering college in Orissa and that has already been established in July last at Burla near Sambalpur. The recommendations of the Engineering Personnel Committee are there and what decision the Government will take on them we do not yet know.

**श्री राम सहाय :** मध्य प्रदेश में आपका कहां पर खोलने का विचार है ?

DR. MONO MOHAN DAS : We have to take a decision in consultation with the Madhya Pradesh Government.

#### RISE IN THE LEVEL OF PRICES IN INDIA

♦635. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK : Will the Minister for FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the contributory factors which have been responsible for the general rise in the level of prices in India; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the level of prices or to prevent it from further shooting up ?

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND IRON AND STEEL (SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI) :

(a) The main