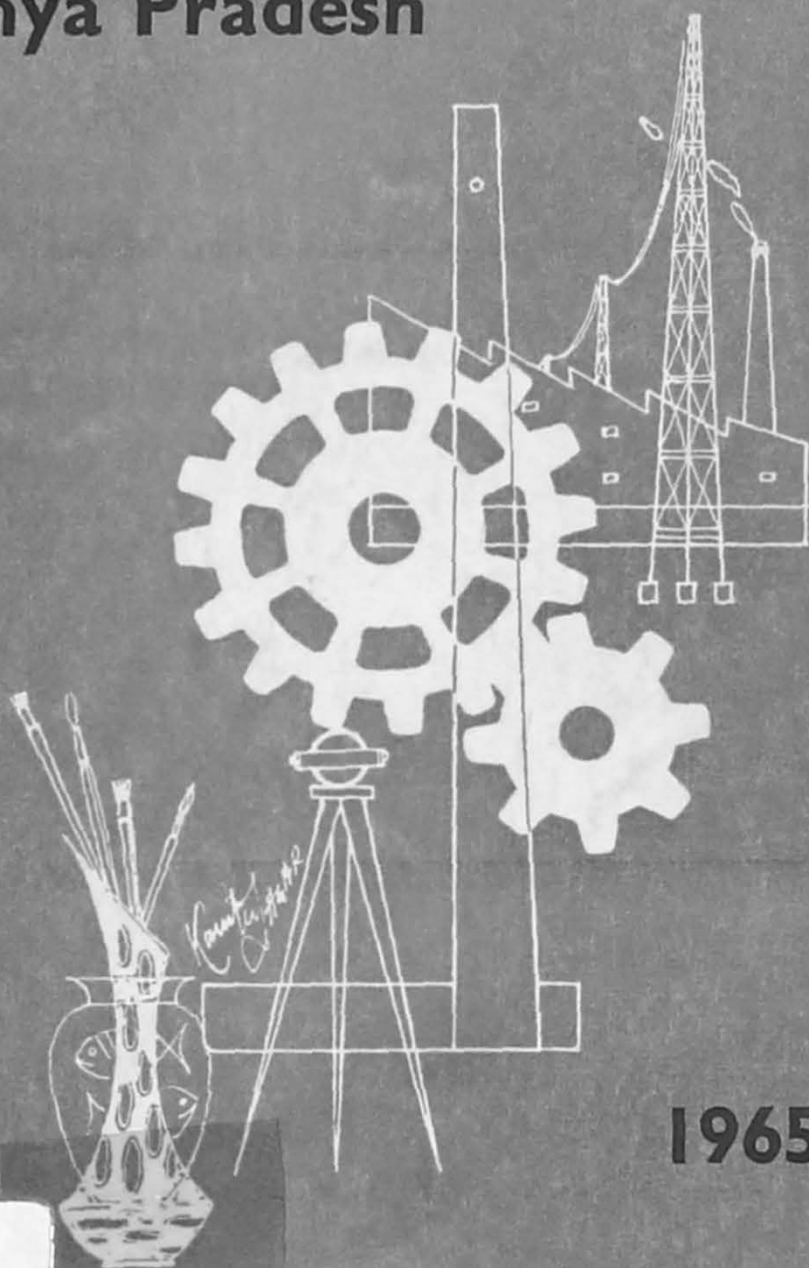


Technical Education in Madhya Pradesh



1965 - '66

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GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH
DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BHOPAL

With best compliments from.

**Director of Technical Education, M. P.
Bhopal**

preface

This is the 'Second issue' of "Technical Education in Madhya Pradesh". This publication incorporates a detailed Statistical data regarding number of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Secondary Technical Schools, Fine Arts Colleges and Pre-Vocational Training Centres in the State, their annual intake capacity, actual enrolment, examination results, out-turn, teachers, Scholarships and actual expenditure incurred during the year 1965-66. Besides, a brief information regarding area, population and percentage literacy in the State has also been appended to this publication. Brief explanatory notes explaining concept, coverage and limitations of data on various sections have been given in the beginning.

The work of compilation of the publication has been done in the Statistical Cell of the Directorate under the guidance and supervision of Shri J. P. Choudhary, Assistant Director.

Bhopal,
August, 1967.

A. L. Swamy,
Director of Technical Education,
Madhya Pradesh

introductory

The present State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on the First of November 1956, as a result of the general re-organisation of States. Most of the areas included in the State of Madhya Pradesh were economically and educationally backward and industrially under-developed. The State was called upon to put in a Herculean effort for improving and augmenting the then existing facilities in the face of several handicaps, such as the low economic standard of people, small and scattered habitations and a very large population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In spite of these initial and continuing handicaps, the State has strived hard to be at par with other industrially and economically advanced States after the successful completion of the Second and the Third Five Year Plan, although much still remains to be done in the economic field.

Abundant mineral and forest resources, with which Madhya Pradesh has been blessed by the Nature, have provided ample avenues for setting up various types of basic industries in public as well as private sectors. Fairly large reserves of Iron ore, Coal, Bauxite, Manganese, Steatite, China Clay, Lime stone and rapidly developing infrastructure of the State have attracted the attention of Central as well as the State Government to set up some of the giant industries viz. Bhilai Steel Plant in Durg district, Heavy Electricals at Bhopal and Aluminium Plant at Korba. Besides the above, basic industries like Cement, Sugar and Paper alongwith other ancillary industries are also coming up in this State very fastly. Since industrial development of an area pre-supposes a perinial flow of trained and skilled technical man-power to operate intricate machines, Technical Education, being the main source of supply, received great impetus in Madhya Pradesh during the Second and the Third Five Year Plans. Keeping in view the dimensions of demand of engineers, technicians and other skilled and semi-skilled workers vis-a-vis, the future industrial structure of the State, the State Government have mobilised sufficient resources to match the supply with the demand. A number of engineering

institutions of Degree, Diploma and Certificate level have been opened and the intake capacity of existing institutions has also been enhanced during the Second and the Third Five Year Plans to accommodate a larger number of candidates for technical training.

At the time of formation of this State there were only 2 Engineering Colleges, 8 Polytechnics, 4 Junior Technical Schools and the Kalaniketan, Jabalpur with annual intake capacity of 115,822,120 and 84 seats respectively. Thus Technical Educational facilities were far from satisfactory particularly for the biggest State in the Indian Union. This probably was in keeping with the limited industrial activity and relatively small employment potential existing then. Moreover, the employment possibilities having been limited, the effective demand for technically based education was also non-existent. Instructions provided in these institutions were also of a classic nature and covered only the major disciplines of Engineering and Technology, specialities having been unknown.

But to keep pace with the expanding industrial activity as chalked out during the Second and the Third Five Year Plans the State Government not only took steps for enhancing the intake capacity of classical courses, but also to provide instructions at suitable places, in certain specialities. As a result of successful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan there were 6 Engineering Colleges, 13 Polytechnics, 13 Secondary Technical Schools (including Vocational and Industrial Schools of lower denomination) and Kalaniketan, Jabalpur with the annual intake capacity of 940, 1222, 780 and 84 respectively.

Notwithstanding the financial stringencies the achievements of the Third Five Year Plan are commendable. Besides effecting a consolidation of the work done, following are the physical targets achieved:

(i) Two new Engineering Colleges have been established at Rewa and Bilaspur each with an intake of 120 seats.

(ii) Post-Graduate Degree Courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Tele-Communication have been started with a total admission capacity of 50 students at Govt. Engineering College, Jabalpur. A Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Light Metal and Alloy Technology with 8 seats as also Post-Graduate Degree Courses in Structural Engineering with an admission capacity of 10 seats have been introduced at Govt. College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur and Govindram Sakseria Technological Instt., Indore.

(iii) To provide much needed fillip for the augmentation of Engineering Science and Technology as separate from pure Engineering Techniques, a number of new courses in Science and Technology viz. (i) M. Sc. Courses in Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry and Applied Mathematics (ii) Applied Geology (iii) Chemical Engineering and (iv) Architecture have been started in various Engineering Colleges.

- (iv) A separate Degree course for in-service Diploma holders, who wish to enhance their academic qualifications has been started at Govindram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore with an intake of 30 seats.
- (v) Five Year integrated course has been introduced in all the Engineering Colleges of the State and intake capacity of the existing Colleges has been raised from 940 in the year 1960-61 to 1595 upto the end of the year 1965-66.
- (vi) Ten New Polytechnics were opened — one each at Durg, Indore, Dhamtari, Balaghat, Khurai, Harda, Seoni, Ashoknagar, Sanawad and Damoh.
- (vii) Intake capacity of the existing Polytechnics was increased from 1212 in the year 1960-61 to 3007 in the year 1965-66. Besides, special courses at Post-Diploma level and Diploma level viz. Diploma Courses in Metallurgy, Pharmacy and Applied Arts and Post-Diploma Course in Structural Engineering have also been started.
- (viii) Part-Time Diploma Courses were introduced in four of the existing Polytechnics at Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore and Gwalior each with an intake capacity of 120 seats. Admission to these courses is restricted only to those, who are already employed in Engineering and Technological fields in various capacities.
- (ix) A very important aspect of Technical Education, which can hardly be neglected at the current stage, is providing opportunities to women for receiving training in various suitable professions. With this end in view, the State Government have opened a Women's Polytechnic at Bhopal, which at the initial stage provides facilities for 60 Women to receive training in Medical Laboratory Technology, Architectural Draughtsmanship, Costume Design & Dress Making and Secretarial practice & Steno-graphy. This institution has, no doubt, opened avenues of employment to women in the State in some trades and has provided impetus to them towards active participation in economic resurgence taking place in our State in the wake of industrialisation.
- (x) 7 New Secondary Technical Schools were started.
- (xi) On the recommendations of the Central Government 5 Pre-Vocational Training Centres have been started each with an intake of 45 seats for children in age-group of 11-14. The aim of these centres is to provide Pre-Occupational training to such pupils, who cannot prosecute further studies after their primary education owing to poverty. Students are given Pre-Occupational training alongwith general education.

The table cited below will give an idea of the progress and also the pace of development in facilities for technical training created in the State during the preceding three Five Year Plans.

TABLE--1

**Technical Institutions and their Intake Capacity at the end of the
First, Second and the Third Five Year Plans**

Type of Institutions	First Plan (1955-56)		Second Plan (1960-61)		Third Plan (1965-66)	
	No. of instn.	Annual Intake	No. of instn.	Annual Intake	No. of Instn.	Annual Intake
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Engineering Colleges.	2	115	6	940	8	1782*
2. Politechnics † ..	8	822	13	1222	23	3517†
3. Secondary Technical Schools.	14	120	13	780	14	960
4. Kalaniketan ..	1	84	1	84	1	84
5. Youth Vocational Centres.	5	225

* Includes all courses being taught in Engineering Colleges.

† Includes 60 seats in Women's Polytechnic, 37 seats in Post-Diploma Courses, 480 seats in Part-Time Diploma Courses and 15 seats in Certificate Courses in Internal Combustion Engine in Government Polytechnic, Ujjain.

‡ Including Leather Technological Institute, Gwalior and Women's Polytechnic, Bhopal.

The quantitative expansion achieved so far has now to be consolidated by bringing about qualitative improvement in the product. It is necessary that the outlook of students engaged in Technical Courses should be broad and the quality of their education superior in standard. This would be possible only with the help of competent teachers. To inculcate this faculty in the teaching staff they are being sent for further study and experience to special instts. in India and abroad under the Central Govt. Scholarship Schemes. So far 34 teachers have benefited by the above scheme and 14 are still completing their courses. Similarly 34 teachers have attended the courses under T 3 (Technical Teachers Training) Programme within the country and 15 more are still receiving training. Government is fully alive to the needs of those technical and non-technical teachers, who wish to enhance their academic qualifications and so facilities of study-leave are liberally made available in the deserving cases.

A rapid industrialisation of the State can be possible only when Engineering Graduates and Post Graduates coming out of Technical Institutions shoulder the heavy responsibilities with confidence, courage and determination. Therefore with a view

to post our students with current developments in technological fields in various advanced countries, it has been felt imperative to borrow services of the foreign professors from various countries and agencies.

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

A provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Technical Education. The Fourth Plan lays special emphasis on consolidation of the activities taken up in hand during the last Plan and as such expansion of Technical Education would be limited during the Fourth Plan. It is, however, proposed to start one new Engineering College, one Polytechnic for Women, two centres for Part-Time Diploma Courses, Two centres for Part-Time Degree Courses and two centres for National Diploma Course in Commercial Practice. In addition, it is also proposed to start sandwich courses in selected Technical Institutions in collaboration with the Industry.

Sufficient provision has also been included in the Plan for (i) better service facilities to the teachers of Engineering Institutions. (ii) Student Welfare Schemes and (iii) Training of Technical teachers.

Thus on the basis of a past so full of achievements it can be forecast with confidence that future of technical education in the State is very bright and promising.

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Technical Institutions in Madhya Pradesh



TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

1965-66

Explanatory Notes :

Section 1 — Institutions

This Section includes statistical tables containing general information regarding courses, duration of courses, administrative control of the institutions, annual intake capacity as stood at the end of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans and at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Information pertaining to Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Secondary Technical Schools has been set out in tables 1. 1, 1. 2 and 1. 3 respectively.

Section 2 — Enrolment

Table 2. 1 gives branchwise sanctioned intake and enrolment in M. E., M. Tech., M. Sc. and B. E. Sc. Courses whereas in table 2. 2 branchwise sanctioned intake and enrolment in B. E. Courses in Engineering Colleges has been presented.

Tables 2. 3, 2. 4 and 2. 5 contain statistical data regarding semesterwise enrolment in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering respectively in all Polytechnics of the State. Each semester is of six months of duration. In order to give correct picture of enrolment in each session, figures of enrolment during the session July-December, 1965 and January-May, 1966 have, therefore, been presented separately.

Table 2. 6 relates to the enrolment in Post-Diploma/Diploma (Yearly) Courses in Polytechnics, whereas tables 2. 7, 2. 8 and 2. 9 include sanctioned intake and stagewise enrolment in Secondary Technical Schools, Fine Arts Colleges and Pre-Vocational Training Centres respectively.

Section 3 — Enrolment by Age-Group

Statistics of enrolment in B. E. Courses in Engineering College, Diploma (Semesterwise) Courses in Polytechnics and in Secondary Technical Schools by age-group have been presented in tables 3. 1, 3. 2 and 3. 3 respectively.

Section 4 — Examination Results

Detailed information regarding examination results of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Secondary Technical Schools, Fine Arts Colleges and Pre-Vocational Training Centres has been given in table 4. 1 to table 4. 17.

Under Semester Scheme, examinations are conducted by Madhya Pradesh Board of Technical Education after the inter-

val of six months, that is, in the months of December and May every year. In this publication examination results of all the semesters held in May, 1966 in Polytechnics have been included in table 4. 3 to table 4. 13. Percentages of passouts and promoted students to number, appeared have also been computed and given against each Centre. Under the semester system a candidate, who appears at the first semester examination but fails to clear all the subjects, is promoted to the second semester. In order to make himself eligible for promotion to the third semester, it will, however, be necessary for a promoted candidate to clear either the subjects of first semester in which he was promoted or all the subjects of the second semester. Thus a promoted candidate has to clear one of the two earlier semesters to make himself eligible for promotion to the higher semester. On this principle candidates are promoted upto the final semester.

Table 4. 14 presents results of only those Diploma examinations wherein yearly courses are followed, whereas tables 4. 15, 4. 16 and 4.17 set out examination results for Secondary Technical Schools, Fine Arts Colleges and Pre-Vocational Training Centres in the State respectively.

Section 5 — Out-turn

Branchwise statistics of out-turn of Degree, Post-Diploma, Diploma & Certificate holders have been included in this Section. The out-turn of M. E., B. E. and other Degree holders from Polytechnics & Certificate holders from Secondary Technical Schools have been shown in tables 5. 1, 5. 2 & 5. 3 respectively.

The out-turn figures of Engineering Colleges include students passed out in Compartmental Examinations also. The out-put of Diploma holders has, however, been accounted for by taking into consideration the passouts of Final Diploma (three years) Course examinations held in September, 1965, Semester as well as Final Diploma (three years) Course examinations held in the months of December, 1965 and May, 1966 simultaneously.

Section 6 — Teachers

Statistical data regarding number of posts of teachers sanctioned under various categories with their scales of pay and also the actual position as obtained on 31st March, 1966 in Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Secondary Technical Schools have been given in tables 6. 1, 6. 2 and 6. 3 respectively.

Section 7 — Scholarships, Stipends, Freeships & Other Financial Concessions

In this section information regarding scholarships, stipends, freeships and other financial concessions awarded to the

students in Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Secondary Technical Schools, Fine Arts Colleges and Pre-Vocational Training Centres, by various public and private authorities, has been given in tables 7. 1, 7. 3, 7. 5, 7. 7 and 7. 9 respectively. Tables 7. 2, 7.4, 7.6, 7. 8 and 7.10 present information regarding scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions awarded to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Goldsmith students studying in Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Secondary Technical Schools, Fine Arts Colleges and Pre-Vocational Training Centres.

Section 8 — Expenditure on Education

Actual expenditure incurred on Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Secondary Technical Schools, Fine Arts Colleges and Pre-Vocational Training Centres under Non-Plan and Plan schemes has been shown in table 8. 1 to table 8. 5. The expenditure figures have been split up into two parts viz. recurring and non-recurring. Recurring expenditure includes pay of staff, allowances, stipends, contingencies and recurring grants whereas non-recurring expenditure includes equipment, furniture, buildings and non-recurring grants.

Section 9 — Part-Time Diploma Courses

Tables 9. 1 and 9. 2 give information regarding sanctioned intake, enrolment and examination results of the Part-Time Diploma Courses. In table 9. 2 percentage of passouts and promoted students to number appeared have also been worked out.

It may be mentioned here that the system of promotion in the Part-Time Diploma Courses is different from that followed in Regular Diploma (Semesterwise) Courses.

Under Part-Time Diploma Course scheme a candidate, who appears at the first and second semester examinations but fails to clear either of them, is promoted to the third semester, but he will not be promoted to the fourth semester unless he clears all the theory papers and practicals of the first, second and third semesters except two theory papers, or two practicals or one theory paper and one practical. Similarly a candidate failing in the fourth semester can be promoted to the fifth semester, but he will not be promoted to the sixth semester, unless he clears all the theory papers and practicals from first to fifth semester except two theory papers or two practicals or one theory paper and one practical. On this principle candidates may be promoted to the seventh and eighth semester also.

Section 10 — Women's Polytechnic

This section presents statistical data relating to facilities of Technical Education made available to women of this State. The Government of Madhya Pradesh took a pioneering step by

establishing a Women's Polytechnic in the State in the year, 1963. This institution has been started with the object to provide opportunities of training to women in suitable branches so that they may also play prominent role in the national reconstruction. The institution, however, envisages a further expansion in the near future.

Detailed information regarding branchwise sanctioned intake, enrolment, enrolment by age-group, number of posts of teachers sanctioned and actual position, results, out-turn, actual expenditure, scholarships, stipends and statistics of admissions and library has been given in table 10. 1 to table 10. 9.

Section 11 — Admissions

Statistical information regarding sanctioned intake in B. E. and Post-Diploma/Diploma Courses, number of applications received for admissions and number actually admitted, has been included in this Section.

Table 11. 1 pertains to Engineering Colleges whereas table 11. 2 to Polytechnics.

Section 12 — Library

Number of books, periodicals, scripts etc., as on 31st March, 1966 in the libraries of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics have been shown in table 12. 1 and 12. 2.

Section 13 — Special Tables.

Table 13. 1 sets out statistical data regarding District-wise area, population, density of population and number of villages, whereas table 13. 2 shows the distribution of literate population and percentage of literacy in Madhya Pradesh.

Section 14 — India

Percentage literacy in all the States and Union Territories of India has been included in table 14. 1. Increase in the literate population during 1951 to 1961 may also be ascertained from the comparative figures given in the table.