PROGRESS OF
TECHNICAL EDUCATION
IN
UTTAR PRADESH

A REVIEW

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PROGRESS

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

IN

UTTAR PRADESH

(A Review)

Covering Degree and Diploma Courses



DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
1966

FOREWORD

The relative importance of technical education for the economic, social and industrial advancement of our country is much greater amongst all the developmental activities. For every project of P. W. D., Irrigation, Power, Communication, Transport and Industry, we need technically qualified men at all levels. Further it takes a period of 3 and 4-5 years respectively before a diploma or a degree holder in any engineering or technological course can be trained. Then there are always limitations of resources in providing for training facilities such as lack of finance, foreign exchange for imported equipment, lack of indigenous equipment and building material. It costs a minimum of Rs.70 lakhs and Rs.25 lakhs respectively to set up a new degree engineering college and a polytechnic for the smallest unit of 120 students apart from the additional requirement of recurring expenditure, and hostels for students and staff quarters. On the other hand, nonavailability of technically qualified personnel may completely cripple any of the developmental scheme, however, urgent it may be. therefore, extremely necessary not only to plan and provide for training facilities in advance, but also to utilise the available facilities to the maximum possible extent.

I am glad that an analytical study has been made of the progress in U. P. in Technical Education at the degree and diploma level and I hope the study will be found useful by those who are entrusted with the responsibility of the development of technical education in this State.

Lucknow: Dated September 27, 1966.

(SUCHETA KRIPALANI)

Sucheta Knjalane

PREFACE

Technical Education provides the basis for all-round economic development. Uttar Pradesh has lagged behind in this field during the last decade, as compared to other States. Some progress has, no doubt, been made towards the end of the Third Plan, particularly during the first year of the Fourth Plan, to bridge the widening gap in the demand and supply of technical personnel, both as regards middle level technicians and engineers. A lot of ground has yet to be covered. Apart from the quantitative aspect of the matter, it is essential that adequate attention is paid during the Fourth Plan to the quality of technical personnel produced by the polytechnics and engineering colleges.

This booklet attempts to make an analytical study of the progress made in the field of Technical Education in Uttar Pradesh. Comparative position about available facilities in the State vis-a-vis other States has also been indicated, where necessary. I am glad that special attention has been paid in this study about the qualitative aspect of the matter and the wastages in our technical institutions. Our thanks are due to Dr. T. G. K. Charlu, ex-Director of Technical Education, Sri S. C. Goil, Director of Technical Education and Sri S. K. Mittal, Secretary, Board of Technical Education, who have been closely associated with this study.

It may be mentioned that the views expressed in Chapter III are the individual views for consideration and not necessarily the views of the State Government.

S. S. SIDHU

Lucknow:
Dated October 5, 1966.

Secretary to Government, U. P., Technical Education Department.

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