CHAPTER I

THE INSTITUTE, ITS HISTORY, ITS AUTHORITIES AND OFFICERS

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CHAPTER 1

THE INSTITUTE, ITS HISTORY, ITS AUTHORITIES AND OFFICERS

1.1 PREAMBLE

Since its inception, IIT Delhi has grown steadily both in size as well as in the scope of its activities. Although the basic structure of organisation, functions and powers of the Institute are laid down in the ‘Institutes of Technology Act & Statutes’ of the Institute, a large number of rules, regulations, ordinances, policy decisions etc. have been formulated by the Board of Governors, Senate and other authorities of the Institute for regulating the day-to-day work of the expanded activities of the Institute. The Institute has also developed and formulated various proformas, forms, formats etc. to be used by its various functionaries and students. The Institute has also developed a number of conventions and practices. Therefore, there is need for a single document in which these rules & regulations, ordinances, policy decisions, conventions etc. are available for reference. This manual is an attempt to compile at one place all these rules, regulations, conventions, proformas, formats etc.

1.2 HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE

The concept of the IITs was first introduced in a report in the year 1945 by Sh. N. M. Sircar, then member of Education on Viceroy’s Executive Council. Following his recommendations, the first Indian Institute of Technology was established in the year 1950 in Kharagpur. In his report, Shri Sircar had suggested that such Institutes should also be started in different parts of the country. The Government having accepted these recommendations of the Sircar Committee decided to establish more Institutes of Technology with the assistance of friendly countries who were prepared to help. The first offer of help came from USSR who agreed to collaborate in the establishment of an Institute through UNESCO at Bombay. This was followed by the Institutes of Technology at Madras, Kanpur and Delhi with collaborations with West Germany, USA and UK respectively. Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati was established in 1995 and the University of Roorkee was converted into an IIT in 2001.
The Government of India negotiated with the British Government for collaboration in setting up an Institute of Technology at Delhi. The British Government agreed in principle to such a collaboration, but were inclined initially to start in a modest way. It was therefore agreed that a College of Engineering & Technology should be established at Delhi with their assistance. A trust called the Delhi Engineering College Trust was established with the help of the UK Government and the Federation of British Industries in London. Later H.R.H. Prince Philips, Duke of Edinburgh, during his visit to India, laid the foundation stone of the College at Hauz Khas on January 28, 1959.

**INAUGURATION**

The College of Engineering & Technology was registered as a Society on 14th June 1960 under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860 (Registration No.S1663 of 1960-61). The first admissions were made in 1961. The students were asked to report at the College on 16th August 1961 and the College was formally inaugurated on 17th of August 1961 by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs. The College was affiliated to the University of Delhi.

**RENAAMED IIT DELHI**

The College of Engineering & Technology established in 1961 was declared an Institution of National Importance under the “Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act 1963” and was renamed “Indian Institute of Technology Delhi”. It was then accorded the status of a University with powers to decide its own academic policy, to conduct its own examinations, and to award its own degrees.

**INCORPORATION OF THE INSTITUTES**

According to Section 4 of the Act, each of the Institutes shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and shall, by its name, sue and be sued. The body corporate constituting each of the Institutes, shall consist of a Chairman, a Director and other members of the Board for the time being of the Institute. IIT Delhi is an autonomous statutory organisation functioning in terms of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 amended vide the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963 and the Statutes framed thereunder. Responsibility for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute is vested in the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors functions through its Standing Committees - Finance Committee, Building & Works Committee and such other adhoc committees which are constituted by it from time to time to consider specific issues. The control and general regulation for the
maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination in the Institute vests in the Senate. The Senate is responsible for formulation of the academic policies and to design curricula, the courses of studies and the system of examination. The Senate functions through its Standing Boards/Committees and Sub-committees that may be constituted by it to look into the specific matters arising from time to time.

1.3  **OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTITUTE**

The aims and objectives of IIT Delhi, as assigned by the IIT Council are:

1. To offer instruction in Applied Science and Engineering of a standard comparable to the best in the world;
2. To provide adequate facilities for postgraduate study and research to meet the needs of specialised research workers and teachers;
3. To provide leadership in curriculum planning, laboratory development and examination systems;
4. To institute programmes for faculty development both for their own staff and for the teachers of other engineering colleges;
5. To establish teaching and research programmes of an interdisciplinary nature;
6. To develop close co-operation with industry through the exchange of personnel, continuing education programmes, and consultancy services to solve live industrial problems;
7. To develop strong collaborative links with other Institutions and organisations including National Laboratories and Government Departments.

In addition to these seven objectives, the following were added in the context of the new education policy:

8. To anticipate the technological needs for India and plan and prepare to cater to them;
9. To develop continuing education programmes for employed engineers and make them available both on campus and by distance learning techniques at off-campus locations;
10. To prepare instructional resource material in the conventional as well as the audio-visual; the video and the computer based modes;
11. To interact with the community at large to inculcate in our country men and women a feel for scientific thought and endeavour;

12. To cater to the development of a culture for maintenance and conservation;

13. To organise our study programmes to prepare manpower also for the unorganised sector and for self-employment.

In addition to these objectives, there is a mandate to the Institute to provide opportunities to the weaker sections of the society by reserving 22.5% of its seats for them.

1.3.1 VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES OF IIT DELHI

On the recommendations of the Senate the Board of Governors at its 135th meeting held on 2.3.2001 vide Resolution No. BG/01/2001 approved the statement of Vision, Mission and Core Values of IIT Delhi as given below:-

VISION

To contribute to India and the World through excellence in scientific and technical education and research; to serve as a valuable resource for industry and society; and to remain a source of pride for all Indians.

MISSION

To generate new knowledge by engaging in cutting-edge research and to promote academic growth by offering state-of-the-art undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programmes.

To identify, based on an informed perception of Indian, regional and global needs, areas of specialization upon which the Institute can concentrate.

To undertake collaborative projects which offer opportunities for long-term interaction with academia and industry.

To develop human potential to its fullest extent so that intellectually capable and imaginatively gifted leaders can emerge in a range of professions.

VALUES

Academic integrity and accountability.

Respect and tolerance for the views of every individual.
Attention to issues of national relevance as well as of global concern.
Breadth of understanding, including knowledge of the human sciences.
Appreciation of intellectual excellence and creativity.
An unfettered spirit of exploration, rationality and enterprise.

1.4 VISITOR

In terms of section 9 of the Institute of Technology Act:

1) The President of India shall be the Visitor of the Institute.
2) The Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the Institute and to hold inquiries into the affairs thereof and to report thereon in such manner as the Visitor may direct.
3) Upon receipt of any such report, the Visitor may take such action and issue such directions as he considers necessary in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the report and the Institute shall be bound to comply with such directions.

Prior approval of the Visitor is also needed in certain cases as provided under the statutes.

1.5 IIT COUNCIL

The IIT Council coordinates the activities of the IITs. The membership, functions and powers of the Council are given under Chapter III of the Institute of Technology Act.

1.6 AUTHORITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

The powers of the Institute are exercised through the various authorities of the Institute. According to Section 10 of the Act, the following shall be the authorities of the Institute:

(a) A Board of Governors;
(b) A Senate; and
(c) Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the Institute.

Clauses 5 and 6 of the Statutes declare the following as authorities of the Institute within the meaning of Section 10 of the Act:
(i) Finance Committee.
(ii) Building & Work Committee.

1.7 BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The membership of the Board of Governors is given in Sections 11 and 12 of the Act. The functions of the Board are given in Section 13 thereof. The procedure for calling meeting of the Board and authentication of its decisions are provided under Clauses 2 and 3 of the statutes.

1.8 CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF GOVERNORS

As stated under Section 11 (a) of the Institutes of Technology Act, Chairman, Board of Governors is nominated by the Visitor. The functions of the Chairman, Board of Governors are described under Section 16 of the IITs Act. His powers are described vide Clause 7 of the Statutes.

1.9 SENATE

Subject to provisions of the IIT Act, the Statutes and Ordinances, the Senate of the Institute shall have the control and general regulation and shall be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination in the Institute. The membership of the Senate is given in Section 14 of the Act and Clause 4 of the Statues. The powers of the Senate are detailed in Sub-Clause 4(2) of the Statutes. The procedure for calling meetings of the Senate and keeping records of the decision of the Senate are given vide Sub-Clauses 4(2) to 4(10) of the Statutes. The Director is the Chairman of the Senate.

1.10 FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee examines and scrutinises the annual budget of the Institute prepared by the Director and makes recommendations to the Board. It also gives its view and makes recommendations to the Board either on its own or on the initiative of the Director or of the Board on any financial question affecting the Institute.

The membership, functions and procedure for calling meetings of the Finance Committee are given in Clause 5 of the Statutes.

1.11 BUILDING & WORKS COMMITTEE

The Building & Works Committee is responsible for construction of the major
capital works, and gives the necessary administrative approval and expenditure sanction for minor works, repairs/maintenance and related matters of the Institute. The membership, functions & procedure for calling meetings of the Building & Works Committee are given under Clause 6 of the Statutes.

1.12 DIRECTOR

As provided under Section 17(1) of the Institutes of Technology Act, the Director of the Institute is appointed by the IIT Council with the prior approval of the Visitor. The powers and functions of the Director are given under Section 17 of the IITs Act and Clause 9 of the Statutes. The Director is the principal academic and executive officer of the Institute and is responsible for the proper administration of the Institute and for the imparting of instruction and maintenance of discipline therein. He is assisted in his day to day work by Deputy Director(s), Registrar, Deans and other Officers of the Institute.

1.13 DEPUTY DIRECTOR(S)

As provided under Section 10 of the Institute of Technology Act, the Dy. Director(s) assists the Director in academic and administrative work and in maintaining liaison with other Institutions of higher learning and research and also with industrial undertakings and other employers.

1.14 DEANS

Deans are appointed by the Director in specific areas of academic and general administration to assist the Director, from amongst the Professors in the Institute. The present Deans are in the following areas:

1. Undergraduate Studies.
2. Post-graduate Studies.
3. Industrial Research and Development.
4. Students.
5. Alumni Affairs and International Programmes.

The responsibilities of the Deans are given under para 2.7 of Chapter-II. The Deans may be assisted in their work by Associate Deans.
1.15 **REGISTRAR**

The appointment, function and powers of the Registrar are given under Section 19 of the Institutes of Technology Act. He is the custodian of records, the common seal and the funds of the institute. He is Secretary of the Board, Senate, Finance Committee and Building & Works Committee.

1.16 **HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS/ CENTRES**

In terms of Statute 20, Heads of the Departments/ Centres are appointed by the Director from amongst the Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors. The responsibilities of the Heads of the Departments/ Centres are given in Statute 20.