

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961

Preamble 1 - INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961

THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961

[Act, No. 59 of 1961]

[19th December, 1961]

PREAMBLE

An Act to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twelfth Year of the Republic of India as follows:---

Section 1 - Short title and commencement

(1) This Act may be called the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

Section 2 - Declaration of certain institutions as institution of national importance

Whereas the objects of the institutions known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, ¹[the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi,] ²[the Indian Technology Guwahati, Assam] the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras ⁴[the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhi Nagar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur, the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, the Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar ⁵[the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati, the Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Goa, the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu and the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad]] are such as to make them institutions of

national importance, of national importance, it is hereby declared that each such institution is an institution of national importance.

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1. Inserted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963, w.e.f. 13-09-1963.
 2. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, w.e.f. 01-09-1994.
 3. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, w.e.f. 21-09-2001.
 4. Substituted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012 for the following : - "³[and the Indian Institute of technology, Roorkee]"
 5. Substituted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016, for the following:-"and the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi"

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,----

(a) "Board" , in relation to any Institute, means the Board of Governors thereof;

(b) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board;

(c) "corresponding Institute" means,---

(i) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay;

¹[(ia) in relation to the society known as the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi;]

²[(ib) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Assam, the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati.]

(ii) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology (Kanpur) Society, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, ³[***]

(iii) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, the Indian Institute of Technology Madras; ⁴[and]

(iv) ⁴[in relation to the University of Roorkee, Roorkee, the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee]

⁵[(v) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar;

(vi) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar;

(vii) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad;

(viii) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore, the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore;

(ix) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Rajasthan, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur;

(x) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi;

(xi) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna;

(xii) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Punjab, the Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar;

(xiii) in relation to the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, referred to in Statute 25(A)(1) of the Statutes set out in the Schedule to the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915.), the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi;]

6[(xiv) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati, the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati;

(xv) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad;

(xvi) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Goa, the Indian Institute of Technology, Goa;

(xvii) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwad;

(xviii) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai;

(xix) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu;

(xx) in relation to the society known as the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad.]

(d) "Council" means the Council established under subsection (1) of section 31;

(e) "Deputy Director", in relation to any Institute, means the Deputy Director thereof;

(f) "Director", in relation to any Institute, means the Director thereof;

(g) "Institute" means any of the Institutions mentioned in section 2 and includes the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, incorporate under the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, 1956 (5 of 1956);

5[(ga) "Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University" means the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, referred to in Statute 25(A)(1) of the Statutes set out in the Schedule to the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915);]

6[(gb) "Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad" means the society known as the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;]

(h) "Registrar", in relation to any Institute, means the Registrar thereof;

(i) "Senate", in relation to any Institute, means the Senate thereof;

(j) "society" means any of the following societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, (21 of 1860) namely:---

(i) the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay;

¹[(ia) the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi;]

²[(ib) the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati Assam,]

(ii) the Indian Institute of Technology, (Kanpur) Society;

(iii) the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras;

⁵[(iv) the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar;

(v) the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar;

(vi) the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad;

(vii) the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore;

(viii) the Indian Institute of Technology, Rajasthan;

(ix) the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi;

(x) the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna;

(xi) the Indian Institute of Technology, Punjab;]

⁶[(xii) the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati;

(xiii) the Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad;

(xiv) the Indian Institute of Technology, Goa;

(xv) the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwad;

(xvi) the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai;

(xvii) the Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu;

(xviii) the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;]

(k) "Statutes" and "Ordinances", in relation to any Institute, mean the Statutes and Ordinances of the Institute made under this Act.

⁴[(l) "University of Roorkee" means the University of Roorkee established under the Roorkee University Act, 1947]

⁵[(m) "zone", in relation to an Institute, means such group of States and Union territories as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.]

1. Inserted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963, w.e.f. 13-09-1963.
2. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, w.e.f. 01-09-1994.
3. word "and" omitted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, w.e.f. 21-09-2001.
4. The word "and" and clauses 3(c) (iv) and 3(1) inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, w.e.f. 21-09-2001.
5. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.
6. Inserted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016.

(1) Each of the Institutes mentioned in section 2 shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal and seal, by its name, sue and be sued.

¹[(1A) The College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi shall, on such incorporation be called the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.]

²[(1B) the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati Assam shall on such incorporation be called the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati.]

³[(1C) The University of Roorkee, Roorkee shall, on such incorporation, be called the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee]

⁴[(1D) The Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University shall, on such incorporation, be called the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi.]

⁵[(IE) The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad shall, on such incorporation, be called the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad.]

(2) The body corporate constituting each of the said Institutes shall consist of a Chairman, a Director and other members of the Board for the time being of the Institute.

1. Inserted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963, w.e.f. 13-09-1963.

2. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, w.e.f.01-09-1994.

3. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, w.e.f. 21-09-2001.

4. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.

5. Inserted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016.

Section 5 - Effect of incorporation of institutes

On and from the commencement of this Act,---

- (a) any reference to a society in any law (other than this Act) or in any contract or other instrument shall be deemed a reference to the corresponding Institute;
- (b) all property, movable and immovable, of or belonging to a society shall vest in the corresponding Institute;
- (c) all the rights and liabilities of a society shall be transferred to, and be the rights and liabilities of, the corresponding Institute; and
- (d) every person employed by a society immediately before such commencement shall hold his office or service in the corresponding Institute by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privilege a to pension, leave, gratuity, provident fund and other matters as he would have held the same if this Act had not been passed, and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment is terminated or until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Statutes:

Provided that if the alternation so made is not acceptable to such employee, his employment may be terminated by the Institute in accordance with the terms of the contract with the employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on payment to him by the Institute of compensation equivalent to three months' remuneration ion the

case of permanent employees and one month's remuneration in the case of other employees.

¹²[Explanation 1]- The reference in the section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act 1994 come into force.]

³[Explanation 2. --The reference in this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur, the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna and the Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar, as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 come into force.]

⁴[Explanation 3.-The reference in this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati, the Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Goa, the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharwad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu, and the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines) Dhanbad, as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016 comes into force.]

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1. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, w.e.f. 01-09-1994.
 2. Numbered by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.
 3. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.
 4. Inserted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016.

Section 5A - Effect of incorporation of Institute of Technology Roorkee

1[Effect of incorporation of Institute of Technology Roorkee

On and from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002,--

- (a) any reference to the University of Roorkee in any law (other than this Act) or in any contract or other instrument shall be deemed as a reference to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee;
- (b) all property, movable and immovable, of or belonging to the University of Roorkee, shall vest in the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee;
- (c) all rights and liabilities of the University of Roorkee shall be transferred to, and be the rights and liabilities of, the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee;
- (d) every person employed by the University of Roorkee immediately before such commencement shall hold his office or service in the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension, leave, gratuity, provident fund and other matters as he would have held the same if this Act had not been passed, and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment is terminated or until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Statutes:

Provided that if the alteration so made is not acceptable to such employee, his employment may be terminated by the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee in accordance with the terms of the contract with the employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on payment to him by the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee of compensation equivalent to three months' remuneration in the case of permanent employees and one month's remuneration in the case of other employees:

Provided further that any reference, by whatever form of words, to the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Roorkee in any law for the time being in force, or in any instrument or other document, shall be construed as a reference to the Director and the Deputy Director, respectively, of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee; and

(e) on the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Roorkee, appointed under the provisions of the Roorkee University Act, 1947 (U.P. Act IX of 1948) shall be deemed to have been appointed as Director under the Act, and shall hold office for a period of three months or till such time the Director is appointed, whichever is earlier.

Explanation--The reference in this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002 come into force.]

1. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, w.e.f. 21-09-2001.

Section 5B - Effect of in corporation of Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi

¹[On and from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012,--

(a) any reference to the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University in any law for the time being in force (other than this Act) or in any contract or other instrument shall be deemed as a reference to the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi;

(b) all property, movable and immovable, of or belonging to the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, shall vest in the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi;

(c) all rights and liabilities of the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University shall be transferred to, and be the rights and liabilities of, the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi;

(d) every person employed in the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University immediately before such commencement shall hold his office or service in the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension, leave, gratuity, provident fund and other matters as he would have held the same if this Act had not been passed and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment is terminated or until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Statutes:

Provided that if the alteration so made is not acceptable to such employee, his employment may be terminated by the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi in accordance with the terms of the contract with the employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on payment to him by the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi of compensation equivalent to three months' remuneration in the case of permanent employees and one month's remuneration in the case of other employees:

Provided further that any reference, by whatever form of words, to the Director of the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University in any law for the time being in force, or in any instrument or other document, shall be construed as a reference to the Director of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi; and

(e) on the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 --

(i) the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University, appointed under the provisions of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915.) shall be deemed to have been appointed as ex officio Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under this Act, and shall hold office for a period of three years with effect from such commencement;

(ii) the Director of the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, appointed under the provisions of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915.) shall be deemed to have been appointed as Director of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under this Act, and shall hold his office till Director is appointed under this Act.

Explanation--The reference in this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 come into force.]

1. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.

Section 6 - Power of Institutes

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Institute shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:---

(a) to provide for instruction and research in such branches of engineering and technology, sciences and arts, as the Institute may think fit, and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches;

(b) to hold examinations and grant degrees, diplomas other academic distinctions or titles;

(c) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions;

(d) to fix, demand and receive fees and other charges;

(e) to establish, maintain and manage halls and hostels for the residence of students;

(f) to supervise and control the residence and regulate the discipline of students of the Institute and to make arrangements for promoting their health, general welfare and cultural and corporate life;

(g) to provide for the maintenance of units of the National Cadet Corps for the students of the Institute;

(h) to institute academic and other posts and to make appointments thereto (except in the case of the Director) ;

(I) to frame Statutes and Ordinance and to alter, modify or rescind the same;

(j) to deal with any property belonging to or vested in the Institute in such manner as the Institute may deem fit for advancing the objects of the Institute.

(k) to receive gifts, grants, donations or benefactions for the Government and to receive bequests, donations and transfers of movable or immovable properties from testators, donors or transferors, as the case may be;

(l) to co-operate with educational or other institutions in any part of the world having objects wholly or partly similar to those of the Institute by exchange of teachers and scholars and generally in such manner as may be conducive to their common objects;

(m) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes and medals; and

(n) to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Institute.

¹[(1A) subject to the provisions of this Act, every Institute may strive to meet the technological needs of the States and the Union territories included in its zone by--

(a) supporting and collaborating with technical education institutions located in the zone with a view to enhance their quality and capability;

(b) advising the State Governments and the Union territories included in its zone in the matter of technical education and any technological issue referred by them to the Institute for advice.]

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) , an Institute shall not dispose of in any manner any immovable property without the prior approval of the Visitor.

1. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.

Section 7 - Institutes to be open to all races, creeds and classes

(1) Every Institute shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, and no test or condition shall be imposed as to religious belief or profession in admitting or appointing members, students, teachers or workers or in any other connection whatsoever.

(2) No bequest, donation or transfer of any property shall be accepted by any Institute which in the opinion of the council involves conditions or obligations opposed to the spirit and object of this section.

Section 8 - Teaching at Institute

All teaching at each of the Institutes shall be conducted by or in the name of the Institute in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinances made in this behalf.

Section 9 - Visitor

(1) The President of India shall be the Visitor of every Institute.

(2) The Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of any 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.

Section 10 - Authorities of Institutes

The following shall be the authorities of an Institute, namely:

(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.

Section 11 - Board of Governors

The Board of an Institute shall consist of the following persons, namely;

- (a) the Chairman, to be nominated by the Visitor;
- (b) the Director, ex officio;
- (c) one person to be nominated by the Government of each of the States comprising the zone in which the Institute situated, from among persons who, in the opinion of that Government, are technologists or industrialists of repute;
- (d) four persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, engineering or science, to be nominated by the Council; and
- (e) two professors of the Institute, to be nominated by the Senate.

²[Explanation.---In this section, the expression "Zone" means a Zone as for the time being demarcated by the All-India Council for Technical Education for the purposes of this Act.]

¹[Provided that in the case of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi,--

(a) the Board of such Institute shall consist of Vice-Chairman to be nominated, after a period of three years from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, by the Executive Council referred to in clause (d) of section 2 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915), from amongst its members including its Vice-Chancellor;"

(b) four persons to be nominated under clause (d), out of which two persons to be nominated by the Executive Council referred to in clause (d) of section 2 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915), from amongst its members including its Vice-Chancellor;]

1. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.

2. Omitted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012 for the following : -

"Explanation.---In this section, the expression "Zone" means a Zone as for the time being demarcated by the All-India Council for Technical Education for the purposes of this Act."

Section 12 - Term of office of, vacancies among, and allowances payable to, members of Board

- (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of the Chairman or any other member of the Board shall be three years from the date of his nomination.
- (2) The term of office of an ex officio member shall continue so long as he holds the office by virtue of which he is a member.
- (3) The term of office of a member nominated under¹[clause (e)] of section 11 shall be two years from the 1st day of January of the year in which he is nominated.
- (4) The term of office of a member nominated to fill a casual vacancy shall continue or the remainder of the term of the member in whose place he has been nominated.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, an outgoing member shall, unless the Council otherwise directs, continue in office until another person is nominated as a member in his place.
- (6) The members of the Board shall be entitled to such allowances, if any, from the Institute as may be provided for in the Statutes but no member other than the persons referred to in clauses (b) and (e) of section 11 shall be entitled to any salary by reason of this sub-section.

1. Substituted for (c)" by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963, w.e.f. 13-09-1963.

Section 13 - Functions of Board

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board of any Institute shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute and shall exercise all the powers of the Institute not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, and shall have the power to review the act of the Senate.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) , the Board of any Institute shall--

(a) take decisions on questions of policy relating to the administration and working of the Institute;

(b) institute courses of study at the Institute;

(c) make Statutes;

(d) institute and appoint persons to academic as well as other posts in the Institute;

(e) consider and modify or cancel Ordinances;

(f) consider and pass resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the budget estimates of the Institute for the next financial year as it thinks fit and submit them to the Council together with a statement of its development plans;

(g) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

(3) The Board shall have the power to appoint such committees as it considers necessary for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this Act.

Section 14 - Senate

The Senate of each Institute shall consist of the following persons, namely:---

(a) the Director, ex officio , who shall be the Chairman of the Senate;

(b) the Deputy Director, ex officio;

(c) the professors appointed or recognised as such by the Institute for the purpose of imparting instruction in the Institute;

(d) three persons, not being employees of the Institute, to be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with the Director, from among educationists of repute, one each from the fields of science, engineering and humanities; and

(e) such other members of the staff as may be laid down in the Statutes.

¹[Provided that in case of the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, three members shall be nominated by the Executive Council referred to in clause (d) of section 2 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915).]

1. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.

Section 15 - Functions of Senate

Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, the Senate of an Institute shall have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance, of standards of instruction, education and examination in the Institute and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes.

Section 16 - Chairman of Board

(1) The Chairman shall ordinarily preside at the meetings of the Board and at the Convocations of the Institute.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chairman to ensure that the decisions taken by the Board are implemented.

(3) The Chairman shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes.

Section 17 - Director

(1) The Director of each Institute shall be appointed by the Council with the prior approval of the Visitor.

(2) The Director shall be the principal academic and executive officer of the Institute and shall be responsible for the proper administration of the Institute and for the imparting of instruction and maintenance of discipline therein.

(3) The Director shall submit annual report and accounts to the Board.

(4) The Director shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or Ordinances.

Section 18 - Deputy Director

The Deputy Director of each Institute shall be appointed on such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the Statutes and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or by the Director.

Section 19 - Registrar

(1) The Registrar of each Institute shall be appointed on such terms and conditions as may be laid down by the Statutes and shall be the custodian of records, the common seal, the funds of the Institute and such other property of the Institute as the Board shall commit to his charge.

(2) The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Board, the Senate, and such committees as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The Registrar shall be responsible to the Director for the proper discharge of his functions.

(4) The Registrar shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by this Act or the Statutes or by the Director.

Section 20 - Other authorities and officers

The powers and duties of authorities and officers other than those hereinbefore mentioned shall be determined by the Statutes.

Section 21 - Grants by Central Government

For the purpose of enabling the Institutes to discharge their functions efficiently under this Act, the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to each Institute in each financial year such sums of money and in such manner as it may think fit.

Section 22 - Fund of the Institute

- (1) Every Institute shall maintain a Fund to which shall be credited---
 - (a) all moneys provide by the Central Government;
 - (b) all fees and other charges received by the Institute;
 - (c) all moneys received by the Institute by way of grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequests or transfers; and
 - (d) all moneys received by the Institute in any other manner or from any other source.
- (2) All moneys credited to the Fund of any Institute shall be deposited ion such Banks or invested in such manner as the Institute may, with the approval of the Central Government, decide.
- (3) The Fund of any Institute shall be applied towards meeting the expenses of the Institute including expenses incurred in the exercise of its powers and discharge of it duties under this Act.

Section 23 - Accounts and audit

- (1) Every Institute shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts, including the balance-sheet, in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
- (2) The accounts of every Institute shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by him in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Institute to the comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
- (3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of any Institute shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of the Government accounts, and , in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers an to inspect the offices of the Institute.
- (4) The accounts of every Institute as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government an that Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Section 24 - Pension and provident fund

- (1) Every Institute shall constitute for the benefit of its employees, including the Director, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, such pension, insurance and provident funds as it may deem fit.
- (2) Where any such provident fund has been so constituted, the Central Government may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925) shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

Section 25 - Appointments

All appointment on the staff of any Institute, except that of the Director, shall be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Statutes, by---

- (a) the Board, if the appointment is made on the academic staff in the post of Lecturer or above or if the appointment is made on the non-academic staff in any cadre the maximum of the pay-scale for which exceeds six hundred rupees per month;
- (b) by the Director, in any other case.

Section 26 - Statutes

Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:---

- (a) the conferment of honorary degrees;
- (b) the formation of departments of teaching;
- (c) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the Institute and for admissions to the examinations of degree and diplomas of the Institute;
- (d) the institution of fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;
- (e) the term of office and the method of appointment of officers of the Institute;
- (f) the qualifications of teacher of the Institute;
- (g) the classification, the method of appointment and the determinations of the terms and conditions of service of, teachers and other staff of the Institute;
- (h) the constitution of pension, insurance and provident funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other staff of the Institute;
- (I) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the Institute;
- (j) the establishment and maintenance of halls and hostels;
- (k) the conditions of residence of students of the Institute and levying of fees for residence in the halls and hostels and of other charges;
- (l) the manner of filling vacancies among members of the Board;
- (m) the allowances to be paid to the Chairman and members of the Board;
- (n) the authentication of the orders and decisions of the Board;
- (o) the meetings of the Board, the Senate, or any Committee, the quorum at such meetings and the procedure to be followed in the conduct of their business;
- (p) any other matter which by this Act is to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Section 27 - Statutes how made

- (1) The first Statutes of each Institute shall be framed by the Council with the previous approval of the Visitor and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be before each House of Parliament.
- (2) The Board may, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes in the manner hereafter in this section provided.

(3) Every new Statute or addition to the Statutes or any amendment or repeal of a Statute shall require the previous approval of the Visitor who may assent thereto or withhold assent or remit it to the Board or consideration.

(4) A new Statute or a Statute amending or repealing an existing Statute shall have no validity unless it has been assented to by the Visitor.

Section 28 - Ordinances

Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances of each Institute may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--

- (a) the admission of the students to the Institute;
- (b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the Institute;
- (c) the conditions under which student shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the Institute, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;
- (d) the conditions of award of the fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, medals and prizes;
- (e) the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examining bodies, examiners and moderators;
- (f) the conduct of examinations;
- (g) the maintenance of discipline among the students of the Institute; and
- (h) any other matter which by this Act or the Statutes is to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

Section 29 - Ordinances how made

- (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Senate.
- (2) All Ordinances made by the Senate shall be effective from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as made, to the Board and shall be considered by the Board at its next succeeding meetings.
- (3) The Board shall have power by resolution to modify or cancel any such Ordinance and such Ordinance shall from the date of such resolution stand modified accordingly or cancelled, as the case may be.

Section 30 - Tribunal of Arbitration

- (1) Any dispute arising out of a contract between an Institute and any of its employees shall, at the request of the employee concerned or at the instance of the Institute, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Institute, one member nominated by the employee, and an umpire appointed by the Visitor.
- (2) The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court.
- (3) No suit or proceeding shall lie in any court in respect of any matter which is required by sub-section (1) to be referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration.
- (4) The Tribunal of Arbitration shall have power to regulate its own procedure.
- (5) Nothing in any law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this section.

Section 31 - Establishment of Council

- (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, there shall be established a central body to be called the Council.
- (2) The Council shall consist of the following members, namely:---
- (a) the Minister in charge of technical education in the Central Government, *ex officio*, as Chairman;
 - (b) the Chairman of each Institute, *ex officio*;
 - (c) the Director of each Institute, *ex officio*;
 - (d) the Chairman, University Grants Commission, *ex officio*;
 - (e) the Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, *ex officio*;
 - (f) the Chairman of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, *ex officio*;
 - (g) the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, *ex officio*;
 - (h) three persons to be nominated by the Central Government, one to represent the Ministry concerned with technical education, another to represent the Ministry of Finance and the third to represent any other Ministry;
 - (I) one person to be nominated by the All-India Council for Technical Education;
 - (j) not less than three, but not more than five, persons to be nominated by the Visitor, who shall be persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, industry, science or technology;
 - (k) three Members of Parliament, of whom two shall be elected by the House of the people from among its members and one by the Council of States from among its members.
- (3) An officer of the Ministry of the Central Government concerned with technical education shall be nominated by that Government to act as the Secretary of the Council.

Section 32 - Term of office of, vacancies among, and allowances payable to, members of Council

- (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of a member of the Council shall be three years from the date of his nominations or election, as the case may be.
- (2) The term of office of an *ex officio* member shall continue so long as he holds the office by virtue of which he is a member.
- (3) A member of the Council referred to in clause (h) of subsection (2) of sub-section (2) of section 31 shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.
- (4) The term of office of a member elected under clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 31 shall expire as soon as he ceases to be a member of the House which elected him.
- (5) The term of office of a member nominated or elected to fill a casual vacancy shall continue for the remainder of the term of the member in whose place he has been nominated or elected.
- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section an outgoing member shall, unless the Central Government otherwise directs, continue in office until another person is nominated or elected as a member in his place.
- (7) The members of the Council shall be paid such travelling and the allowances by the Central Government, but no member shall be entitled to any salary by reason of this sub-section.

Section 33 - Functions of Council

- (1) It shall be the general duty of the Council to co-ordinate the activities of all the Institutes.
- (2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), the Council shall perform the following functions, namely:--
 - (a) to advise on matters relating to the duration of the courses, the degrees and other academic distinctions to be conferred by the Institutes, admission standards and other academic matters;
 - (b) to lay down policy regarding cadres, methods of recruitment and conditions of service of employees, institution of scholarships and freeships, levying of fees and other matters of common interest.
 - (c) to examine the development plans of each Institute and to approve such of the as are considered necessary and also to indicate broadly the financial implications of such approved plans.
 - (d) to examine the annual budget estimates of each Institute and to recommend to the Central Government the allocation of funds for the purpose;
 - (e) to advise the Visitor, if so required, in respect of any function to be performed by him under this Act; and
 - (f) to perform such other functions as are assigned to it by or under this Act.

Section 34 - Chairman of Council

- (1) The Chairman of the Council shall ordinarily preside at the meetings of the Council.
- (2) It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Council to ensure that the decisions taken by the Council are implemented.
- (3) The Chairman shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as are assigned to him by this Act.

Section 35 - Power to make rules in respect of matters in this Chapter

- (1) The Central Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--
 - (a) the manner of filling vacancies among the members of the Council;
 - (b) the disqualification's for being chosen as, and for being a member of the Council;
 - (c) the circumstances in which, and the authority by which, members may be removed;
 - (d) the meetings of the Council and the procedure of conducting business thereat;
 - (e) the travelling and other allowances payable to members of the Council; and
 - (f) the functions of the Council and the manner in which such functions may be exercised.

1[(3) Every rule made by the Central government under this Chapter shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before, each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.]

1. Inserted by Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1986, w.e.f. 15-05-1986.

Section 36 - Acts and proceedings not to be invalidated by vacancies

No act of the Council, or any Institute or Board or Senate or any other body set up under this Act or the Statutes, shall be invalid merely by reason of---

- (a) any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution thereof, or
- (b) any defect in the election, nomination or appointment of a person acting as a members thereof, or
- (c) any irregularity in its procedure not affecting the merits of the case.

Section 37 - Power to remove difficulties

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provision or give such direction not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

Section 38 - Transitional provisions

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act,---

(a) the Board of Governor of an Institute functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for that Institute under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the members of the Board holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(b) ¹[the Staff Committee constituted in relation to the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi and any Academic Council constituted in relation to any other Institute] before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the Senate constitutes under this Act until a Senate is constituted under this Act for that Institute;

(c) until the first Statutes and the Ordinances are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Technology, kharagpur as in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to apply to that Institute and shall, with the necessary modifications and adaptations, also apply to any other Institute, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

²[(d) until the first statutes and the Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati are made under this Act the Statutes and Ordinance of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994 shall apply to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati with the necessary modification and adaptations in so far they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Explanation The reference in clause (a) this section to the commencement of this act shall be constructed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the institutes of technology (Amendment) Act, 1994 come into force.]

³[(e) the Syndicate of the University of Roorkee functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the members of the Syndicate holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(f) the Academic Council of the University of Roorkee functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Senate is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Senate under this Act, the members of the Academic Council holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(g) until the first Statutes and the Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002 shall apply to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee with the necessary modifications and adaptations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(h) notwithstanding anything contained in the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, any student who joined classes of the University of Roorkee on or after the commencement of 1994-95 academic session shall, for the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 6, be deemed to have pursued a course of study in the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee provided that such student has not already been awarded degree or diploma for the same course of study;

(i) if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this clause after the expiry of two years from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002:

Provided further that every order made under this clause shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

(b) Explanation shall be numbered as Explanation 1 thereof and after Explanation 1 as so numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:--

Explanation 2.--The reference in clauses (e) and (f) of this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002 come into force.]

⁴[Explanation 3.--The reference in clauses (k), (l) and (m) of this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 come into force.]

⁵[Explanation 4.--The reference in clauses (q), (r) and (s) of this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016 come into force.]

⁴[(j) until the first Statutes and Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jodhpur, the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna and the Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances of such Institute, as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, shall apply to those Institutes with necessary modifications and adaptations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(k) the Executive Council, referred to in clause (d) of section 2 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915), functioning as such immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University shall cease to function so far as the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi is concerned;

(l) the Academic Council, referred to in clause (a) of section 2 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915(16 of 1915), functioning as such immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 shall continue to so function until a new Senate is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Senate under this Act, the Academic Council of the Banaras Hindu University shall cease to function so far as the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi;

(m) until the first Statutes and the Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances as are applicable to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, shall apply to the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi with the necessary modifications and adaptations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(n) notwithstanding anything contained in the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, any student who joined classes of the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University on or after the commencement of 2006-2007 academic session or completed the courses on or after 2009-2010 academic session shall for the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 6, be deemed to have pursued a course of study in the Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi provided that such student has not already been awarded degree or diploma for the same course of study;

(o) if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this clause after the expiry of two years from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012:

Provided further that every order made under this clause shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.]

5[(p) until the first Statutes and Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati, the Indian Institute of Technology, Palakkad, the Indian Institute of Technology, Goa, the Indian Institute of Technology, Dharward, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhilai, the Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu, are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances of such Institutes, as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016, shall apply to those Institutes with necessary modifications and adaptations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(q) the Executive Board, referred to in Rule 7 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, functioning as such immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016, shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the Executive Board of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad shall cease to function so far as the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad is concerned;

(r) the Academic Council, referred to in Rule 9 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, functioning as such immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016 shall continue to so function until a new Senate is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Senate under this Act, the Academic Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad shall cease to function so far as the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad;

(s) until the first Statutes and the Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances as are applicable to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016, shall apply to the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad, with the necessary modifications and adaptations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(t) notwithstanding anything contained in the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016, any student who joined classes of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad on or after the commencement of 2015-2016 academic session or completed the courses on or after 2015-2016 academic session shall for the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 6, be deemed to have pursued a course of study in the Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad provided that such student has not already been awarded degree or diploma for the same course of study;

(u) if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this clause after the expiry of two years from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016:

Provided further that every order made under this clause shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.]

1. Substituted for "any academic council constituted in relation to any Institute" by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963, w.e.f. 13-09-1963.

2. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994, w.e.f.01-09-1994.

3. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, w.e.f. 21-09-2001.

4. Inserted by the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (Act No. 34 of 2012), w.e.f. 29.06.2012.

5. Inserted by the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2016.

Section 39 - Repeal and savings

(1) The Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act, 1956 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, the provisions of the said Act set out in the Schedule shall continue to have effect:

Provided that in the said provisions, the expression "this Act" means the said provisions.

Schedule I - SCHEDULE

THE SCHEDULE

Provisions of the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Act ,**1956, continued in force**

2. Whereas the objects of the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur in the district of Midnapore in the State or West Bengal are such as to make the institutions one of national importance, it is hereby declared that the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, is an institution of national importance.

(Declaration of the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) as an institution of national importance)

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(Definitions)

(b) "Board" means the Board of Governors of the Institute;

(c) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board;

(e) "Director" means the Director of the Institute;

(g) "Institute" means the Institute known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, incorporated under this Act.

4. (1) The first Chairman, the first Director and the first members of the Board who shall be the persons appointed on this behalf by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, and all persons, who may hereafter become or be appointed as officers or members of the Board, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(Incorporation)

(2) The Institute shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person who is permanently employed in the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, on and from such commencement, become an employee of the Institute and shall hold his office or service therein by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension, leave, gratuity, provident fund and other matters as he would have held the same on the date of commencement of this Act if this Act had not been passed.

(Transfer of service of existing employees of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur)

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Institute may, with the prior approval of the Visitor, after the terms and conditions of any employee specified in sub-section (1), and if the alteration is not acceptable to such employee, his employment may be terminated by the Institute in accordance with the terms of the contract with the employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on payment to him by the Institute of compensation equivalent to three months' remuneration.

(3) Every person employed in the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur other than any such person as is referred to in subsection (1) shall, on and from the commencement of this Act become an employee of the Institute upon such terms and conditions as may be provided for in the Statutes, and until such provision is made, on the terms and conditions applicable to him immediately before such commencement.

Amending Act 1 - INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1994

THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1994

[Act, No.35 of 1994]

[25th May 1994]

PREAMBLE

An Act further to amend the institutes of Technology act, 1961.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the forty-fifth year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1.Short title and commencement.-

(1) This act may be called the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act 1994.

(2) It shall come into force on such date{1.9.94: vide Notification No.G.S.R.644(E) dated 1.9.1994} as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2.Amendment` of section 2.-

In section 2 of the Institutes of Technology Act 1961 (59 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the principal act) after the words "the college of engineering and technology Delhi," the words "the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, Assam" shall be inserted.

3.Amendment` of section 3.-

In section 3 of the principal act,-

(i) in clause (c) after sub-clause (IA) the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely:-

"(ib) in relation to the society known as the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Assam, the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati."

(ii) in clause (j) after sub-Clause (IA) the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely:-

"(ib) the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati Assam,"

4.Amendment of section 4.-

In section 4 of the principal act after sub-section (IA) the following sub-section shall be inserted namely :-

"(1B) the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati Assam shall on such incorporation be called the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati."

5.Amendment of section 5.-

In section 5 of the principal act the following explanation shall be inserted at the end namely:-

"Explanation- The reference in the section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act 1994 come into force."

6.Amendment of section 33.-

In section 368 of the principal act, after clause 9c0 the following shall be added, namely:-

"(d) until the first statutes and the Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati are made under this Act the Statutes and Ordinance of the Indian Institute of technology, Kharagpur as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1994 shall apply to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati with the necessary modification and adaptations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Explanation-The reference in clause (a) this section to the commencement of this act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the institutes of technology (Amendment) Act, 1994 come into force."

Amending Act 2 - INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1963

THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1963**[Act, No.29 of 1963]****[12th September, 1963]****PREAMBLE**

An Act to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of Indian as follows:-

1.Short title and commencement.-

(1)This Act may be called the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 1963.

(2) It shall come into force into force on such date{ 13-9-1963; vide Notification No.S.O.2694, dated 12-9-1963, Gazette of India, Pt.II Sec.3(ii), p.3437.} as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2.Amendment of section 2.-

In section 2 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (59 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after the words "the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay," the words "the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi," shall be inserted.

3.Amendment of section 3.-

In section 3 of the principal Act,-

(a) in clause (c), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(ia) in relation to the society known as the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi;"

(b) in clause (j), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(ia) the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi;"

4.Amendment of section 4.-

In section 4 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(1A) The College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi shall, on such incorporation be called the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi."

5.Amendment of section 12.-

In sub-section (3) of section 12 of the principal Act, for the word, brackets and letter "clause (c)", the word, brackets and letter "clause (e)" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have

been, substituted.

6. Amendment of section 38.-

In section 38 of the principal Act, in clause (b), for the words "any Academic Council constituted in relation to any Institute", the words "the Staff Committee constituted in relation to the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi and any Academic Council constituted in relation to any other Institute" shall be substituted.

7. College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi to cease to be affiliated College of University of Delhi.-

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Delhi University Act, 1922, (8 of 1922) or the Statutes made thereunder, the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, incorporated under this Act, shall, on the commencement of this Act, cease to be an "Affiliated College" within the meaning of clause (a) of section 2 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such censer

Amending Act 1 - INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002

THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002

(AS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT)

[Act No. 16 of 2002]

[28th March, 2002]

PREAMBLE

An Act further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:--

1. Short title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be called the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002.
- (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 21 st day of September, 2001.

2. Amendment of section 2

In section 2 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (59 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words "Kanpur and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras", the words "Kanpur, the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of section

In section 3 of the principal Act,--

(a) in clause (c),--

- (i) the word "and" appearing at the end of sub-clause (ii) shall be omitted;
- (ii) in sub-clause (iii), after the words "the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras;", the word "and" shall be inserted; and
- (iii) after sub-clause (iii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:--

"(iv) in relation to the University of Roorkee, Roorkee, the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee;"

(b) after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:--

'(l) "University of Roorkee" means the University of Roorkee established under the Roorkee University Act, 1947 (U.P. Act IX of 1948).'

4. Amendment of section 4

In section 4 of the principal Act, after sub-section (IB), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:--

"(IC) The University of Roorkee, Roorkee shall, on such incorporation, be called the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee".

5. Insertion of new section 5A

After section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely;--

"5A. Effect of incorporation of Institute of Technology Roorkee.--

On and from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002,--

(a) any reference to the University of Roorkee in any law (other than this Act) or in any contract or other instrument shall be deemed as a reference to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee;

(b) all property, movable and immovable, of or belonging to the University of Roorkee, shall vest in the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee;

(c) all rights and liabilities of the University of Roorkee shall be transferred to, and be the rights and liabilities of, the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee;

(d) every person employed by the University of Roorkee immediately before such commencement shall hold his office or service in the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension, leave, gratuity, provident fund and other matters as he would have held the same if this Act had not been passed, and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment is terminated or until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Statutes:

Provided that if the alteration so made is not acceptable to such employee, his employment may be terminated by the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee in accordance with the terms of the contract with the employee or, if no provision is made therein in this behalf, on payment to him by the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee of compensation equivalent to three months' remuneration in the case of permanent employees and one month's remuneration in the case of other employees:

Provided further that any reference, by whatever form of words, to the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Roorkee in any law for the time being in force, or in any instrument or other document, shall be construed as a reference to the Director and the Deputy Director, respectively, of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee; and

(e) on the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Roorkee, appointed under the provisions of the Roorkee University Act, 1947 (U.P. Act IX of 1948) shall be deemed to have been appointed as Director under the Act, and shall hold office for a period of three months or till such time the Director is appointed, whichever is earlier.

Explanation--The reference in this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee as the reference to the

date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002 come into force."

6. Amendment of section 38

In section 38 of the principal Act,--

(a) after clause (d), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:--

"(e) the Syndicate of the University of Roorkee functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Board is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Board under this Act, the members of the Syndicate holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(f) the Academic Council of the University of Roorkee functioning as such immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to so function until a new Senate is constituted for the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee under this Act, but on the constitution of a new Senate under this Act, the members of the Academic Council holding office before such constitution shall cease to hold office;

(g) until the first Statutes and the Ordinances in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002 shall apply to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee with the necessary modifications and adaptations in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(h) notwithstanding anything contained in the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, any student who joined classes of the University of Roorkee on or after the commencement of 1994-95 academic session shall, for the purpose of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 6, be deemed to have pursued a course of study in the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee provided that such student has not already been awarded degree or diploma for the same course of study;

(i) if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this clause after the expiry of two years from the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002:

Provided further that every order made under this clause shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament."

(b) Explanation shall be numbered as Explanation 1 thereof and after Explanation 1 as so numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:--

"Explanation 2.--The reference in clauses (e) and (f) of this section to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee as the reference to the date on which the provisions of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002 come into force."

7. Repeal and savings

(1) The Roorkee University Act, 1947 (U.P. Act IX of 1948) is hereby repealed.

(2) The provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply to the repeal of the said Act as if the said Act were a Central Act.

(3) The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2001 (Ord. 10 of 2001) is hereby repealed.

(4) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the repealed Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act.
