

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:225

ANSWERED ON:13.03.2013

FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Adhalrao Patil Shri Shivaji;Yadav Shri Dharmendra

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to allow the entry and operation of the foreign educational institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the current status of the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 and its salient features;
- (c) the benefits likely to accrue to the education sector as a result of the entry and operation of these foreign institutions;
- (d) the mechanism put in place to regulate the operation of these institutions in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House .

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 225 FOR 13th MARCH, 2013 ASKED BY SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI AND SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a):Yes, Madam.

(b):The Government has introduced The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament on 3.5.2010. The Bill seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operations of Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs). It intends to enable the Government to permit the entry of reputed FEIs while preventing the entry of FEIs of dubious quality. The Bill has been examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, which has submitted its report on 01.08.2011.

(c):The Bill ensures that only high quality foreign educational institutions are permitted to enter and offer education services in the country. The operation of sub-standard, fly-by-night operators would be curbed. Existence of high quality FEIs would contribute to enhancing existing capacity of higher education system; arresting the brain drain from the country; availability of education and research facilities of international standards; quality gains in Indian higher educational institutions through collaborations and partnerships etc. This would also facilitate higher investments in the higher education system.

(d) & (e):Under the provisions of the Bill, no FEI would be able to impart education in India unless it is recognized and notified by the Central Government as a Foreign Education Provider (FEP). The FEI intending to operate in India should have been offering educational services for at least twenty years in the country in which the FEI is established or incorporated and accredited by an accrediting agency of that country. The FEI should have adequate financial and other resources and undertake to maintain a corpus fund of not less than fifty crore rupees or such sum as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time. No part of the surplus in revenue generated in India by the FEP shall be invested for any purpose other than for the growth and development of the educational institutions established by it in India. Repatriation of surplus is not permitted.

Every FEP is required to publish a prospectus sixty days prior to the date of the commencement of admission containing all relevant information on inter alia, the fees, deposits and other charges, the number of seats in respect of each course or programme of study, eligibility for admissions to a particular course or programme of study, the process of admission, the details of the teaching faculty, details of physical and academic infrastructure and other facilities and broad outlines of the syllabus for every course or programme of study.

All FEPs would have to offer and impart education in conformity with the standards laid down by the appropriate statutory authority, and must be of quality comparable to that offered by it in its main campus in the country. The Central Government may, withdraw the recognition of a FEP on the grounds of violation of the provisions of the proposed legislation or any other law or rules and regulations framed under the law. The proposed legislation also provides for penalties for FEIs not being FEPs which admit students or collect fees or award any degree or diploma or publish misleading advertisements.

Apart from the proposed legislation, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) had issued regulations for allowing foreign educational institutions to collaborate with Indian institutions in technical education. Similarly, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has also finalized regulations on Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions, 2012.