

SHRI T.R. BAALU: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सूर्यकान्ता पाटील): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपसे निवेदन करते हैं कि एम्प्लॉयस स्टेट इंश्योरेंस (अमेंडमेंट) बिल की बजाए सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीस लॉज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल को लिया जाए, क्योंकि आनंदेल स्थूमन रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट स्टेट मिनिस्टर सदन में उपस्थित हैं।

श्री संतोष गंगवार: अब आप कौन सा बिल लेंगे?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have a very serious preliminary objection. So, please hear me first. ...*(Interruptions)*

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मंत्री जी राज्य सभा गए हुए हैं, इसलिए आज यह बिल नहीं होगा।

श्री संतोष गंगवार (बरेली): अब आप कौन सा बिल ले रहे हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आइटम नम्बर 35 ले रहे हैं।

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Shri Gangwar, you can speak after my preliminary objection. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House is going to take up Item number 35.

...(Interruptions)**

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Let me see. I have already filed a preliminary objection under Rule 76 for not having filed any statement along with the*(Interruptions)* I have already filed it and that is why I am raising the objection; otherwise, I would have been in my seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, we are going to take up Item no. 35.

...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Your Bill is not coming up as it will come later on. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): There is another Bill which is coming up and not this one. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.45 hrs.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, my senior colleague, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, the Delhi University Act, 1922, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966, the North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973 and the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, the Delhi University Act, 1922, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966, the North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973 and the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री संतोष गंगवार (बरेली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे यह बिल बिलकुल छोटा-सा है और इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि विश्वविद्यालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट कार्य परिषद के निर्देशों के अधीन तैयार की जाएगी और विचार करेगी। इसमें लिखा है कि अब तक यह रिपोर्ट शायद संसद के सदन में नहीं आती थी, अब इन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों की रिपोर्ट सदन में प्रस्तुत की जाएगी, ऐसा इसमें बताया गया है। इसमें हमारा कहना यह है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों की कार्य परिषद और कार्य के विषय में भी विचार करना चाहिए कि अगर इसमें कोई सुझाव हो, अन्य कोई बात करने की हो तो उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। यह जो एक लाइन का विधेयक है, ये सब विद्यालयों पर लागू हो, यह हम लोगों की समझ में आता है। हमारा आग्रह है कि कल इन विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के स्तर में भी और अन्य व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार भी बहुत सी

नयी-नयी बातें आएंगी। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होने के कारण इन विद्यालयों का सीधा मार्ग निर्देश केन्द्र से होता है। इन विद्यालयों में अगर ऐसी कोई समस्या है तो उसके ऊपर भी सदन में विचार होना चाहिए, यह नहीं हो कि खाली रिपोर्ट यहां ले हो जाए। उपर्युक्त यह रहेगा कि उनके कार्यकलापों के ऊपर और विश्वविद्यालयों में जिस ढंग से प्रक्रिया अपनाई जा रही है, उसके ऊपर भी यहां विचार हो तो ज्यादा उचित रहेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I stand to support the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008. I am putting forward certain suggestions. I have some idea about most of the Central University Acts. I have noted, as many of my colleagues have noted, that there are some glaring differences between provisions of different Central University Acts. I would suggest very humbly that the Government should take some steps to review the Central Universities Acts as a whole and come to some kind of a similarity because now there are a large number of Central Universities and other Central institutions where higher education is being imparted.

Now, while supporting these five Universities Bill, I would very humbly suggest that for the Annual Reports, I shall not be repeating, this should be applicable for all the five Universities.

This should be applicable to all the five Universities.

In Page 2, paragraph 3, it has been stated:

"A copy of the annual report, as prepared under sub-section (1) shall also be submitted to the Central Government..."

In my opinion, the following words may be added:

"A copy of the annual report, as prepared under sub-section (1) and considered" – I am repeating these words – "subsequently by the Executive Council under sub-section (2) shall also be submitted..."

These words should be included because when the Court communicates its comments to the Executive Council, if such comments do not come and do not form part of this report, then, that will be an incomplete report which

may be submitted to the Government. Therefore, the language should be:

"A copy of the annual report, as prepared under sub-section (1) and considered subsequently by the Executive Council under sub-section (2)..."

These words are to be added to the Acts of all these Universities.

Secondly, about the accounts, for all the Universities, the following words are to be added. If we come to that paragraph, if we take any University into consideration, we can find the words:

"A copy of the accounts, together with the audit report, shall also be submitted to the Central Government."

Here, I would like to add something to make it more appropriate. I would like to say that:

"A copy of the accounts, together with the audit report and as approved by the Court..."

If the accounts are not approved by the Court, they are not taken to be valid. As a person who has spent all his life in the University education system, I feel that any account that is supported with the audit report should be approved by the Court and then that should be sent to the Central Government.

There is another anomaly in page 3 in relation to the North-Eastern Hill University. You may see that it is provided here:

"A copy of the annual accounts together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, shall also be submitted..."

This is a deviation. For all the Universities, as I have suggested, the accounts along with the audit report as approved by the Court will be presented. But here it is mentioned: "along with the report of the C&AG." I do not know the reason for this variation. I think all these should be uniform. Here also, the procedure for the other Universities should be followed.

I am adding a few other things. Now, the Sixth Pay Commission for the Central Government employees has given its report and it has been implemented. Following this, the University Grants Commission appointed one Committee for the pay revision of the teachers of the

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Universities. The Committee has since given its recommendations. What I want to point out is that the pay revision of the officers of the Universities had not been taken care of by the Committee, which would create much difficulty for such officers, thus affecting the higher education system of the country. With all modesty at my command, I would say that the role of the officers like the Registrar, the Controller of Examinations, the Inspector of Colleges and others has not been given due weightage by the Committee. We all know that the University officers and the University Faculty members work in unison for achieving the goal of higher learning and research by the students. Therefore, the officers need not be neglected.

I would also like to point out that till the Fifth Pay Commission, the University officers were given the same scales of pay and other financial dues as the Professors, Readers and Lecturers were given. So, I would urge upon the Government to treat the different categories of officers at par with the relevant cadres of the Faculty so far as the pay-scales and other financial compensations are concerned.

This is very much vital for the smooth running of all the universities and colleges and this should be taken up very seriously by the Government. The Government should advise the University Grants Commission so that the pay scales of officers are brought at par with those of the faculty members.

I would now like to draw the kind attention of this august House and the Government in particular to allocation of funds for the education sector as a whole. I feel that the education system should be considered as a comprehensive one and should not be treated compartmentwise.

I would also like to draw your kind attention to the fact that expanded facilities ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. We have been given a Supplementary List of Business just now in which it is stated that Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss will move a Bill and get it passed, but we do not have a copy of this Bill. It was not included in the List of Business that was circulated in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will see it later.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this is not a private company or a board. This is a duly constituted House under the Constitution. The Government cannot bring Bills like this at any time they want. This is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see that later on.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Now a Supplementary List of Business is given without even circulating the copy of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Radhakrishnanji, please listen to me. You can raise this objection when we take up that matter and I will listen to you at that time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Prof. Basudeb Burman.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Radhakrishnanji, please take your seat. Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am a different man.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will hear you afterwards. Please take your seat.

Prof. Basudeb Burman, you can continue now.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Sir, I very much enjoyed the situation when some of my hon. colleagues interfered during the period when I was speaking, thanks to all of them.

I was saying that I would like to draw your attention to the fact that expanded facilities should be provided to primary and secondary education so that they would

*Not recorded.

prepare for the entry of large number of boys and girls into higher education in the coming years. That calls for proportionately higher allocation for higher education sector also. I would recall the suggestion put forward by our first Education Minister Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. In his first Budget speech on education, he said: "The Budget provision for education should be at least equal to that of defence."

17.00 hrs.

What we see today is that it is less than one-third of the Budget provisions for Defence. Allocation for education is less than one-third in comparison to that of Defence.

In the Common Minimum Programme, it was provided that at least six per cent of the GDP should be allocated for education. We know that different Education Commissions, particularly, the Radhakrishnan Commission and the Kothari Commission, have recommended ten per cent of the GDP for the sector of education and the Common Minimum Programme provides at least for six per cent of the GDP for education, what we see for the last few five years plans is that the allocation was only 1.1 per cent, 2.6 per cent, 2.8 per cent and seldom it was 3 per cent or more.

What is the situation this financial year, that is, 2008-09? This is around 3.57 per cent of the GDP and we could know from the Government that this will be gradually raised to six per cent. I do not know when this six per cent GDP allocation will be there for education.

Also the availability of funds to Central and State Universities appears to be very much unequal.

I would like to say that such differences should be minimal. Central or State, urban or rural educational institutions should be treated on the same basis and there should be no need to have model schools, model colleges or model universities as in my opinion, such model institutions only enhance discrimination of infrastructure and facilities so far as imparting of quality education is concerned. What for allocation of funds for education is aimed? It should reach all of our students without any differentiation like elite or non-elite, rich or poor, urban or rural.

At present, as we all know, about nine per cent of our young men and women in the age group of 18 and 3 years go for higher education, including technical, medical, law and management education. In some

developing countries, the figure is around 16 per cent, for example, in Malaysia. In some developed countries, for example, USA and Sweden, it is more than 50 per cent. This clearly indicates where our nation stands so far as education is concerned.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Colleagues of this House that 2001 Census arrived at a literacy rate level of around 65 per cent, that is, for the population of 102 crores at that point of time, over 36 crore people were illiterate. This is persisting since our Independence.

In 1947, you may recall, our population was 35 crore after division of India and the literacy rate was around 20 per cent. That means, at that point of time, 28 crore people were illiterate. In 2001, more than 36 crore people were illiterate. While the percentage of literate people has increased from 20 to 65, in absolute terms, the number of illiterate people increased from 28 crores to 36 crores. This is all because we did not pay any heed to one of the provisions of our Constitution.

You will recall that article 46 of the Constitution, under the Directive Principles of State Policy, was not given due importance which provided for 'Right to Education' about which we are now clamouring. What is that provision? The provision states that within ten years of adoption of the Constitution, that is, from 26th January 1950 to 26th January 1960, within that span of time, all children up to the age of 14 years shall be compulsorily going to school and without any fees. That provision was not materialised. Why? It was because the Parliament did not pass any Act. Why? It was because the Government did not consider that that provision has to be materialised because under any provision under the Directive Principles of State Policy we would require passing of an Act by the Parliament.

Of late it has started though it appears that we have missed the bus. More than 36 crore illiterate people in 2001 and more than 25 per cent of the people below the poverty line are two inter-related things. That is why, article 46 was so important, but Governments after Governments, till 2000 or 2001 or 2002 or 2003 did not take this provision very seriously.

It is heartening to some extent to note that some measures including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Mid-Day Meals Scheme have been taken up, which I believe will be taken up more seriously and will be implemented on

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a 'Mission Mode' operation basis in the interest of all our people, especially in the interest of the weaker sections. I am speaking these things in connection with this Bill because education is a comprehensive thing. We cannot compromise on education. At the same time, we cannot differentiate between our rural boys and girls and urban boys and girls; we cannot differentiate between the students who are coming from the rich families and from the poor families. Therefore, it is the responsibility and the duty of the Central and State Governments that all are treated equally as far as possible. Discrimination must not be there. And the first thing in this regard is that allocation of funds for education must be higher. It should at least be equal to that for defence.

I support this Bill.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Every one of us is aware that education is the best instrument for the poor to come up in their lifetime, for bringing a transformation in the society. We have been seeing that in spite of their sweating all the time, 24 hours, wife, husband and children, everybody, there are millions of families who could not purchase one cent of land or who could have a house. But if all of them were to be educated in a right way, if all of them were to be imparted skills to generate wealth, there could have been a very good transformation by now in this country. We have neglected this part of education and providing skills to the citizens of this country.

I am happy that during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, he realized the importance of human resource development. No nation can prosper unless the human beings are talented, their skills, their competence, their ability to generate wealth is increased. Now, at least, the Government has realized the need of allocating more funds since a couple of years. As my friend Shri Barman has said, I am also of the opinion that the budgetary allocation for human resource development must be substantial without which, no matter what we do in this country, we cannot prosper.

In this context, the quality education is equally important without which education and literacy have no meaning at all. There may be 90 per cent people who are educated; that may be called literacy. The definition of 'literacy' also is not proper. So, I think, unless the quality education is given to the people of this country, you cannot improve the quality of life in this country, the quality of the nation in this country, the quality of the

citizens in this country. So, with a view to produce better quality in education, and keeping in view the shortage of funds with the State Governments, and the poor quality of education that is being given in certain Universities, the Government of India has come out with a good proposal of bringing Central Universities in almost every State. I am very happy about it. The allocation also is being made to the Central Universities in a very substantial quantity. But, Sir, mere allocation of funds is no solution at all. It must be seen how these funds are being utilized by those Universities.

It has come to the knowledge of many of us through the newspapers and media that some of the Universities have been misusing these funds. They are not putting them to proper use. They are not looking into the priorities. If they were to utilize these funds which are being given in a huge quantity for improving a laboratory, for improving a library, for improving the quality of the teaching staff, the methods of teaching, for R&D, or for creating an ambiance for the students to feel that they must learn to improve the competitive spirit and to think in an innovative way, then I can understand. But in some Universities, they do not utilize these funds for these purposes. It is because the funds have come, they use them for constructing a good compound wall, or a guest house. They are using the funds in a very-very wrong manner.

The reason why I support this is that there must be a check on them. There must be a feeling on the Heads of Departments that there will be a check on their using these funds.

Here, the Minister has brought that part in this Bill which has been missing in these four or five Universities.

Sir, the pity is that some of these Universities have not submitted their accounts for years together, not one or two years; they think that it is not their responsibility; they think that they have got a liberty; they think that they have come from a high standard; and they think that they have got an authority to spend money in any manner as they want. That should not be there.

With this Bill, a feeling will come into their mind that somebody is watching them. That fear must be there in every institution. Without that, they will not use the funds properly.

I really support this Bill for bringing transparency by way of laying their annual audited accounts on the Table of the House. It is not that all the Members of Parliament will see every Report that has been laid here but the fact that it is being laid on the Table of the House will go into their mind that even if one Member of Parliament goes through their Report and finds some mistakes in it, they will be taken to task. So, that feeling must be there. I am happy about that.

Apart from this, I am of the opinion that the allocation of the budget must also be improved. For quite a long time I have been telling that the entire revenue of this country must be utilised only for education, health and welfare schemes, etc. The Ministries like Railways, Petroleum, Industry, and Communication must be able to generate wealth on their own, and the revenue should not be utilised by these Ministries. So, I wish that a considerable part of the revenue, it can be 20 per cent or 30 per cent, must be provided for education and health care programmes.

I have mentioned several times in this House that today's system of education is irrelevant to India's needs. This system was brought by the Britishers in those days to serve their needs and to exploit this country and men. So, I am of the firm opinion that technical education is more important, and provision of skills to people is more important. No citizen should be left without acquiring skills so that by the time he comes out of the Institute, he must be confident that he does not need the support of anybody and he does not need to beg anybody for employment. If employment comes to him, it is good; if employment does not come to him, then he must be able to live by having self-employment. So, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to concentrate more on technical education and providing skills.

I am happy that in the last Budget has found the means and provided Rs. 1600 crore for improvement of skills in this country but I do not know whether that Rs. 1600 crore has been allotted is only to satisfy the public or really intended to increase the skill of the people. I would like to know as to how much of that money has been put on increasing the skill. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether that particular amount which has been provided in the Budget has been really put to use, and how many people have been given skills in this country.

Finally, I wish that the same thing should be applied to several other Central Government Institutes. Let it be Laboratories or Institutes. There must be transparency; there must be an audit of their accounts. Their audited accounts must be laid on the Table of this House.

With these words, I support this Bill and I also congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing transparency in these Universities.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (पटना): महोदय, आज केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2008 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए मैं उड़ा हूं।

महोदय, यह बिल बहुत छोटा है, मगर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार ने कुछ अच्छी चीजों का समावेश करने का प्रयास किया गया है, जिसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। आज हमारे देश में तीन-स्तरीय शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है। प्राइमरी माध्यमिक, हायर-सेकेंडरी और विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर हमारे देश में शिक्षा दी जा रही है। हमारा देश गरीब और अशिक्षित है। मैं विस्तार से कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि 60 वर्ष की आबादी के बाद, शिक्षा का जैसा स्तर हमारे देश में होना चाहिए था वैसा आज नहीं है। विश्व के कई देशों से शिक्षा के मापदंड में हमारा देश फीले है। इसलिए यह एक चिंता का विषय है।

शिक्षा हमारा संवैधानिक अधिकार है और इस अधिकार के होने के बावजूद भी हम लोगों को अच्छे स्तर की शिक्षा नहीं दे पाये हैं, यह एक चिंता का विषय है। शिक्षा के बिना आदमी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। शिक्षा के बिना किसी समाज की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती, किसी प्रदेश और किसी देश की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। आज दुनिया में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कंपिटीशन बढ़ा है और अगर हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर कंचा नहीं होगा तो दुनिया में जाहे आर्थिक लड़ाई हो, सामाजिक लड़ाई हो या देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात हो, वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा।

ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। इन 60 वर्षों में हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा है। हमारे देश में एक से एक बड़े विद्वान हुए हैं, वैज्ञानिक हैं और उन्हीं के कारण देश आगे भी बढ़ा है, लेकिन आबादी के अनुपात में हम विश्व-स्तरीय शिक्षा अपने लोगों को नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इसका कारण शिक्षा में सरकार के बजटीय प्रावधान का नाकाफ़ी होना है। हमारे एक साथी बता रहे थे और मैं उनकी बातों का समर्थन कर रहा हूं। आज जब हम शिक्षा के स्तर और शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमें अपनी व्यवस्था ठीक करनी पड़ेगी।

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि आज हम जो शिक्षा पर पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं वह अपनी जीडीपी का 6 प्रतिशत ही खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसे बढ़ाकर हमें 20 प्रतिशत करना चाहिए। मगर भारत सरकार अपने स्तर पर अगर 20 प्रतिशत खर्च करने की कोशिश करेगी तो जो एमांट उसने सँक्षण किया है उसे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। हालांकि, यूपीए सरकार ने बहुत सारी योजनाओं को लागू करने का काम किया है, बहुत सारी राशि भी उपलब्ध कराई है, बहुत प्रयास भी कर रही है, लेकिन बहुत प्रयास करने के बावजूद भी हम समझते हैं कि हमें पीछे रह जाना पड़ रहा है।

महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक निर्णय लिया कि हम देश के हर स्टेट में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का काम करेंगे और तकनीकी शिक्षा को अच्छे स्तर का बनाने के लिए, उत्कृष्ट शिक्षा देने के लिए हम तकनीकी संस्थानों की भी व्यवस्था अलग से करने का काम करेंगे। इसी निर्णय के अनुसार देश में 14 विश्वविद्यालय और 8 आईआईटीज स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। महोदया, मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूं वहां भी एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय देने की बात की गयी है, बिहार को भी एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय देने की बात कही गयी है। मैं उसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश द्वारा बहुत सालों से यह मांग होती आ रही थी कि वहां भी एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए। वहां अब एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का निर्णय लिया गया है। उन 14 राज्यों में महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान, झोपाल, ग्रेटर नोएडा (उत्तर प्रदेश), अमृतसर (पंजाब), गुवाहाटी, कोयम्बटूर (तमिलनाडु), मैसूर, गुजरात, केरल और भुवनेश्वर का चयन किया गया है। जैसा मैंने बताया कि 8 आईआईटीज खोलने का निर्णय उसमें है और हमें सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है कि बिहार में भी एक आईआईटी खोलने का निर्णय लिया गया है और हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र पटना में खोलने का निर्णय लिया गया है, जो एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है।

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पटना में आईआईटी खोलने के लिए जितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है और इस बजह से मैं समझता हूं कि इस काम को करने में देर लग सकती है। जितनी त्वरित गति से आप चाहते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय और आईआईटीज का कार्य प्रारम्भ करके पढ़ाई प्रारम्भ हो जाए, वह काम शायद जल्दी नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि आपने 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो आईआईटीज खोलने का निर्णय लिया है, उसमें

आपने आईआईटीज के लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपयों का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन जो राशि आपने आवंटित की है, वह बहुत ही कम है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2008-09 में मात्र 50 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया है। जहां दो हजार करोड़ रुपया आईआईटी खोलने के लिए खर्च होना है, वहां केवल 50 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। क्या ऐसा मुमकिन हो सकता है कि आप आईआईटी खोल देंगे और उसमें बच्चे पढ़ेंगे? एक आईआईटी की स्थापना में 707 करोड़ रुपयों का खर्च आएगा और आप मात्र 50 करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं। क्या इतने पैसे से आईआईटीज को स्थापना संभव हो सकती है? मंत्री जी का और प्रधानमंत्री जी को इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। हम अधिक से अधिक राशि आवंटित करेंगे, तभी प्रधानमंत्री जी ने और यूपीए की सरकार ने जो सपना देखा है, वह पूरा हो जाएगा। अगर इस काम को इन्हें पैसे से करेंगे, तो जिस काम को पांच साल लगने हैं, उसे करने में 15-20 साल लगेंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, आईआईटी और आईआईएम के माध्यम से शिक्षा ग्रहण करके हमारे बच्चे क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी से हमारे देश के विकास में अपना योगदान दें, तो इस राशि को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि हमारे देश में 32 से 33 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे अपनी गुजर-बसर करते हैं। वे अपने बच्चों की शिक्षा को अफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि अब शिक्षा और महंगी होने जा रही है, बच्चों की फीस दुगुनी होने वाली है। आप आदमी इतनी ज्यादा फीस कैसे दे पाएंगा। बहुत से अभिभावक हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को दो बक्त की रोटी भी मुहैया करवाने में असमर्थ हैं, वे कैसे दुगुनी फीस को वहन कर पाएंगे? इससे हर बच्चे को शिक्षित करने में व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि आज स्थिति यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों में पढ़ाने वाले जो टीचर हैं, वे अपना निजी कोचिंग सेंटर खोल कर अपना अलग व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं। देश में बड़े पैमाने पर टीचर्स द्वारा अपने निजी कोचिंग सेंटर्स चलाए जा रहे हैं। कालेज का टीचर कालेज से अनुपस्थित हो कर अपने कोचिंग सेंटर में बच्चों को पढ़ाता है। जिनके अभिभावक अपने बच्चों को उन कोचिंग सेंटर्स में पढ़ा सकते हैं, उनके बच्चे बाहर पढ़ कर लाभ उठा लेते हैं, लेकिन जिनके मां-बाप अपने बच्चों की वहां भेजने में असमर्थ हैं, उनके बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती है, क्योंकि टीचर्स सरकारी संस्थाओं में बच्चों को अच्छे ढंग से नहीं पढ़ाते हैं। इस बजह से गरीब के बच्चों को जो क्वालिटी शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, वहन ही मिल पाती है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस प्रकार की परिपाटी पर अंकुश लगाने का काम करें और ऐसा कानून बनाने का प्रावधान करें कि सरकारी संस्थाओं में पढ़ाने वाले टीचर्स अपने निजी संस्थाओं में न पढ़ा

सकें। ऐसा सरकारी अस्पताल में ऐसा प्रावधान है कि वहाँ के डाक्टर्स अपनी निजी प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसा ही शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी होना चाहिए। अगर हम ऐसे नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश के नौजवानों के साथ और बच्चों के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ होगा।

मैं समझता हूं कि आपने बच्चों की हायर एजुकेशन, बाहर जाकर पढ़ने और टेक्नीकल संस्थानों में गरीब बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का काम किया है और पैसे में बढ़ोत्तरी भी की है। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। वर्ष 2003-04 में 4550 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे, 2005-06 में 10,000 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाए हैं और इससे लाभ हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन इसमें कुछ और भी करने की जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि हम हायर एजुकेशन दे रहे हैं और मात्र 5000 छात्र पीएचडी कर पाते हैं जबकि पड़ोसी देश चीन, जिसे हमसे बाद में आजादी मिली थी, हर साल 25,000 छात्र पीएचडी कर लेते हैं और अमेरिका में 35,000 छात्र पीएचडी कर लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूं इस स्टैंडर्ड को और बढ़ाना होगा क्योंकि 5000 नाकाफी है। इस संबंध में और ज्यादा व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तभी दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। अब तो हमारा कम्पीटिशन दुनिया से हो गया है इसलिए इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो आपका सपना अधूरा रह जाएगा और आप अपने प्रयासों से अच्छा काम नहीं कर पाएंगे।

मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने बिहार में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का निर्णय लिया है। मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय है और बिहार की आवाम बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रही है कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय को ही केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाए। लेकिन आज तक इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। कई बार माननीय मंत्री ने स्वयं इसी सदन में आश्वासन दिया कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं। यह अच्छा कदम है लेकिन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में पटना विश्वविद्यालय को नहीं ला रहे हैं इसलिए हमने यह मांग की है क्योंकि पटना विश्वविद्यालय में पर्याप्त जगह भी है। आपको केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए लगभग 300-400 एकड़ जमीन चाहिए जो ऑलरेडी पटना विश्वविद्यालय में है। यह सब कन्फीशन पूरी करता है। यह देश का सबसे पुराना विश्वविद्यालय है। देश के सब विश्वविद्यालयों में पटना विश्वविद्यालय एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय है जो 1917 में स्थापित हुआ था। इसका अपना स्टेटस है। वर्ष 1955 तक नेपाल के छात्र पटना विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। यही नहीं आज भी पटना विश्वविद्यालय में थाईलैण्ड, जापान, श्रीलंका और अफ्रीका जैसे विदेशी देशों के लिए

पांच परसेंट आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। वहाँ अच्छा माहौल है और इसकी ख्याति भी है। वहाँ 300 एकड़ जमीन है और इस विश्वविद्यालय की एक कंडीशन है जिसमें 80 परसेंट छात्रों की फैमिली में रहने की व्यवस्था है। मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के लिए जो मापदंड है, यह इसे पूरा करता है। पटना विश्वविद्यालय में मेडिकल स्टडी, लॉ स्टडी, टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग और पारंपरिक विषयों के साथ 32 व्यावसायिक कोर्स की पक्काई होती है। इसका एकेडमिक स्टैंडर्ड कम नहीं है, यह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के समानांतर है। यहाँ के सैकड़ों शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों ने दुनिया भर में ख्याति प्राप्त की है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इसे बिहार के लोगों की फीलिंग्स के अनुसार देखें और पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने का काम करें, आपका बहुत बड़ा उपकार होगा।

सभापति जी, आप बार-बार चंटी बजा रहे हैं इसलिए मैं ज्यादा बक्त न लेते हुए एक बात इस विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी फीलिंग्स इसके साथ हैं। डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यहाँ के विद्यार्थी रह चुके हैं। श्री लालू प्रसाद जी यहाँ के विद्यार्थी रह चुके हैं और अनेक राजनेता और साईटिस्ट यहाँ पक्काई कर चुके हैं। वहाँ के कर्मचारी और टीचर्स एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं।

इसलिए अंत में मेरा निवेदन है कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दीजिए और बिहार की अवाम और पटना की जनता की जो मांग रही है, उसे पूरा करने का काम कीजिए। इन्हीं चंट शब्दों के साथ और विश्वास के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय उत्कृष्ट बनाइये, इन्हें अधिक से अधिक राशि दीजिए और भारत की जो अवाम, बुद्धिजीवी और नीजवान है, उन्हें उत्कृष्ट शिक्षा देकर देश और दुनिया में कम्पीट करने का मौका दीजिए। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I should thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill to this House after it has been passed in the Rajya Sabha. Though the pursuit is very grand, yet the scope has been very limited. Hence, some Members have said that this Bill has a very limited purpose. But, I believe, that though it may appear to be very limited relating to the functioning of certain Central Universities and submission of audited accounts and their Annual Report, yet it has a larger scope to develop our Central Universities and to look into the functioning of our Central Universities, which we have in our country.

This Bill will empower the Parliament and our Standing Committee — which looks after higher education,

[Shri B. Mahtab]

namely, Human Resource Development — to go into the Annual Reports and the audited accounts, which was not possible earlier. I do not know, but for some historical reason certain Universities were not submitting these reports and their audited accounts to the Parliament. All these Universities were being financed by the UGC, and it was anticipated that these higher educational institutions will excel and will function in a better way and there will not be any cause for the Parliament to intervene.

For historical reason, the Banaras Hindu University was established in 1915; the Delhi University was established in 1922; the Jawaharlal Nehru University was established in 1966; the North-Eastern Hill University was established in 1973; and the University of Hyderabad was established in 1974, and these Universities were not submitting their Annual Reports nor the audited accounts. After this amendment is passed by this House and made into a law, these five Central Universities will lay their Annual Reports and audited accounts before both the Houses of Parliament. This is the limited idea of this Bill, and there is no doubt about it. But while we deliberate on this subject on higher education of Central Universities, what is the position today in our country? Today, India has 20 Central Universities, and 18 are funded by the UGC that are spread over nine States, Delhi and Puducherry.

Recently, after the National Knowledge Commission came out with a Report, the Prime Minister had made a very forthcoming declaration that the Government plans to set up 30 Universities across the country. There will be a Central University in every State, that is, those States that do not have any Central University will have one. It means that one Central University in 16 States, and around 14 new Central Universities that will come up in those States where land will be provided free.

Orissa has the misfortune of not having any Central University. We have been demanding before the Central Government that the criteria that have been fixed to put up a Central University should take up those areas where higher education percentage is low and where students are migrating to other States to get higher education, whose number is very large. In that respect, Orissa is one. A number of students migrate to Allahabad, Benaras, Hyderabad, Mumbai, and even to Chennai, Bangalore; they go to get higher education not only in humanities and science faculties, but also in technical education. A number of Oriya boys also move abroad to get educated in higher education. So, there is a necessity and also

because Orissa has a larger concentration of Scheduled Tribes, a special University should be set up to keep their customs and traditions in view, which can be part of a curriculum, and it should be not an identical Central University like JNU or Delhi University. It should be specified for specific region keeping the local people in view, the indigenous people in view. In that respect, the Central University should come up. It is not multiplying or duplicating Central Universities, but we should have better Universities which should cater to the indigenous interests of those areas.

I would like to know what is happening to this new idea which the Prime Minister had floated of setting up Central Universities in 16 States; around 14 States have already declared to give free land. Has any progress been made? Do you have any funds? What is the time plan, I would like to know, on this aspect.

Here, I am reminded of our former President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who has rightly observed and I quote:

"Empowerment of higher education is the need of the hour. Higher education needs to be empowered as this alone can lead to sustainable social, economic and political development of society with some equity."

Why I am quoting this is that certain sections, I should not say it is a general one, of the policy-makers think that investment in higher education is not required. They consider the expenditure on higher education as unproductive, and Universities should be asked to generate their own funds even to meet their day to day expenditure. I am sure, our Minister does not subscribe to this view. We also demand that more funds should be provided through Plan for higher education. In a country like ours, funding is required for higher education. Funding also is required and more stress should be given for primary education and for elementary education. We are not in such a state today that the Universities can generate their own funds to run higher education.

We have a University in my constituency, in my hometown, where from Mr. Panda also hails and who, at one point of time, was the President of the Students Union. It is a Unitary University named Ravenshaw Unitary University. But what is the position today? It has been enacted and a law has been framed and it is a Unitary University. We proudly say that anyone who is someone in Orissa is a Rawenshawian, and it has completed more than 130 years. It has been converted to a University in

the last two to three years. But the financial position of that University is so precarious that it is very difficult to maintain their own buildings, what to talk of excelling in education.

But what is the situation today in the country? We have certain universities which are unable to sustain themselves annually. They get hardly Rs. 20 crore to Rs. 30 crore from UGC. At the same time we have universities which have a deposit of more than Rs. 300 crore. Pune University, for instance, has a deposit of Rs. 300 crore. Mumbai University, for instance, is investing in shares. This is the position.

In our country I would say education is one of the most powerful instruments for imparting knowledge, developing skills and inculcating proper attitude and value towards life and society. Despite globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation, higher education has remained by and large rudimentary and scientifically unplanned with little emphasis on acquisition of optimum knowledge and skills.

In our country, higher education provides access to only eight per cent of the youth in the age group of 18 to 23 years. Growth of employment in the private sector has increased from 1.24 per cent in 1991-92 to around three per cent in 2001-02 as against the public sector recording a fall from 1.5 per cent to a negative of 0.2 per cent. According to the Human Development Report for 2007, our country ranks 128 in the list of 177 countries of world covered by the survey. This is the socioeconomic backbone.

A developing country like India needs a policy of taking up self-employment and entrepreneurial career to the challenges of growing unemployment. Therefore, there is a need to pump in more funds to universities including Central universities. Financing the universities is a major challenge today. Our attitude towards educational institutions is influenced by our perception of the institution and its rich historical perspective. For instance, Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar; Kurukshetra University; Indraprastha University in Delhi; UP Technical University, Lucknow; Madurai Kamaraj University; Anna University; all these are in the same lines as the Pune University and Mumbai University who have more than Rs. 100 crore as reserve. But we have other universities which are languishing.

I am told Banaras Hindu University, I would like to get an answer from the Minister if she can provide us, received Rs. 500 crore within the last six years both from public and private. The money, I am sure, must have been spent wisely, properly, but the Minister has to ensure that it is done transparently. I am reminded that when Annual Report would be submitted before the House, Audited Accounts are submitted before the House, a little amount of interference from the Government side also will be there. But, I am of the opinion, I think most Members will be of that opinion, that there should be little interference from the Administration. The autonomy of university is essential towards safeguarding the academic interest and ensuring quality education.

I conclude by saying that through this Bill no attempt be made to encourage political interference in selections, appointments, and day to day administration. I support the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. M. Ramadoss. Before you begin, I have to tell you that if you kindly cooperate, we can finish this Bill. Otherwise, we will not be able to finish it today. All the speakers are from the ruling party. They are the only people who are present here; all others have gone. Actually, it is the duty and concern of the Treasury Benches to see that the Bill is passed.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): I am here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are only a Member to speak. Hence, you are there and you happened to be in the list of speakers. Since Prof. Ramadoss happened to be in the list, he is there. But nobody else is there. Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss with the new agenda. It has also to be passed. Will it be possible?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): They want that when we come to power, we pass this Bill because if this is not to be passed today, probably, in the 14th Lok Sabha, it will not be passed. That is what I think.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the position. I have explained the position. The eleventh hour agenda has also come. Only the Minister is there, but nobody else is there from the Treasury Benches. It is their lookout to see that the Bill is passed today.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We may sit till the time the Bill is passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the proper thing. Remaining Members must also be here. It is the concern of the Treasury Benches to see that the Bill is passed, not the Opposition.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We are cooperating and we are not asking for quorum also... ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, they are cooperating and they are not asking for quorum also.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008. The Bill has the objective of bringing two amendments to five Central Universities in the country, namely, the Banaras Hindu University Act, the Delhi University Act, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, the North-Eastern Hill University Act, and the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974. Now, the Statutes of these Central Universities hitherto did not have the provision that the Executive Council and the Senate after passing the annual report and the annual account of the university should lay a copy of these Acts and the rules before Parliament. This has been a big lacuna in these universities but it lacks or smacks of the accountability on the part of the university. These Central Universities were created by Parliament and therefore they are accountable to both Houses of Parliament on the activities performed by the Central Universities as well as their annual income and expenditure because the expenditure is sanctioned by Parliament and the expenditure incurred and spent by the university should be in the know of two Houses of Parliament. In all the other Central Universities, this practice is in vogue, and therefore, this Bill seeks to fill a big gap that existed so far after their creation. Therefore, I welcome and appreciate the hon. Minister for finding out this lacuna and ensuring the accountability of the university to Parliament.

While appreciating it, I should also say that this House must be provided with the annual accounts and the annual accounts must reflect the real income and expenditure of the universities.

Of course, the expenditures are met out of the funds provided by the Budget of the Ministry of Human

Resource Development. But the incomes of the universities are not sufficient enough to meet the growing expenditure, and to provide for both the plan and the non-plan expenditure. It is in that context that we have to look into the performance of the universities also. When the expenditure is not sufficient, the universities would not be able to provide the necessary infrastructure.

Today, higher education plays a vital role and in that higher education sector, it is the central universities which are supposed to provide qualitative and relevant education. The State universities are haunted by paucity of funds; they are not able to organize a number of innovative courses that are required for the emerging society. That is why, the Central Government, with a view to provide national uniformity in the syllabus and curriculum, taking into account the national educational needs, have started the Central Universities. But the Central Universities at least must be equipped with adequate funds.

When we go to most of the areas, we get a complaint that funds are not available, or if the funds are available, they are unable to use it for various projects. So, we should make adequate funds through Parliament; and Madam also knows that long back in 1964, the Kothari Commission had rightly talked about 10 per cent of the GDP; as one of the Members said, it was only 6 per cent of the GDP that must be earmarked for development of education.

Our Common Minimum Programme has rightly acknowledged that at least this Government would be able to provide 6 per cent of the GDP or the national income as expenditure for education. But of course, only now we are crawling to reach the level of about 4-4.5 per cent; and that itself is a great achievement of the Ministry of Human Resource Development; no other Government in this country has reached that level of expenditure. This Government feels that health and education are the two important parameters for human resource development of this country. If you want to create a knowledge society as we are aiming for, or if you are aiming for a developed nation status by 2020, as envisaged by Dr. Abdul Kalam, we should be able to provide for more and more funds for these universities. But unfortunately the debate is such that the higher education is left behind. In our pre-occupation with the elementary and primary education which is very important, we should not leave the universities to the lurch because higher level of technical manpower and scientific manpower has to come from the universities, especially the Central Universities.

Therefore, at any cost, this Parliament should provide—the Ministry should provide – more and more funds and also we must examine the ways and means of financing the Central Universities in other ways, as it is existing in foreign countries – how they are able to finance, how they are able to help the students, the students of the disadvantaged sections of the students, and others, in the matter of financing higher education.

So, it is not merely the submission of accounts that is important. But the accounts of the universities must reflect the ground realities with respect to their income and expenditure. There is an imperative need that the infrastructure in the universities must be created more and more.

Madam, you had visited Pondicherry University; you must have had the opportunity to see the infrastructure that had been developed in the Pondicherry University. But still it is not sufficient enough to provide adequate facilities for students to have on-the-job training or on-the-job learning, etc. Therefore, every university must be provided such funds as to create enough infrastructure that will take care of the needs of the students. Therefore, the expenditure side and the income side must take into account the growing needs of finance for higher education.

As regards the Annual Report, I would like to tell you this. If you look into the Annual Reports which have already been submitted here, they are all mere rituals of what had been done in the last 10 years, repeatedly, without any startling conclusions or findings that they had made. In the Annual Report, they give only the usual things. But have you come across in any Annual Reports, anywhere, where they have given an evaluation of what the university has done? Suppose you take the Pondicherry University, which has been in existence for the last 22 years; has the Annual Report of that University that has been given to you, gives the details of number of students or the number of manpower that has been created, who are all working in different areas of economic activities?

How many scientists have been produced; how many IAS or IPS officers have been produced? Do you have any such data from the Central Universities? I hope that you do not have that because the Annual Report does not reflect that. These Reports give information as to how many faculties are there, how many students are there, how many rooms and buildings are there. That is 'not the Annual Report in the right sense of the term. It

should contain more than what the public does not know about the Central Universities. Therefore, you should insist that the Central Universities must invariably prepare an evaluation report of their activities every year and submit to the Parliament so that the Parliament then should be able to judge whether giving Rs. 50 crore to the Central University of Hyderabad is justified or not. If they feel that the Central University is only raising unemployables, people with no quality, people who cannot even understand what is happening in the country then why should the Government spend the hard earned tax-payers' money on these universities? So, the Annual Report that they prepare, you should insist on them, must reflect the relevance of education which they impart.

I should tell you that most of the Central Universities are still offering half of the traditional courses which have no relevance to the modern conditions. That is why there is a growing disenchantment even among the youth of this country. The extremists and other such activities that are going on in the country is the reflection of the inability of the university graduates, post-graduates and doctorates who are unable to get a job in the job market. Therefore, the Central Universities should set an example by providing quality education, excellent education so that there is one-to-one correspondence between education and employment. The moment you finish the course you should be able to get the job.

In the Anna University and in various IITs even before the students could complete the examination of the fourth year, they are placed in foreign countries or in excelled institutions. Why should the same thing not happen in the Central Universities where we are spending so much of money? Therefore, Madam, you should concentrate on the quality professors.

We have experimented a novel system of education in Pondicherry University to which I would like to present your attention. We have introduced what is called a community college. A community college as the constituent college of Pondicherry University provides the skilled as well as semi-skilled labour out of the colleges. In America about 56 per cent of the graduates are from the community colleges. We should be able to create such colleges. It has been a successful experiment. We are offering two years degree programme, diploma programmes, post-graduate diploma programmes which match the demand and supply of skilled as well as unskilled manpower required for the society. Therefore, the community college of Pondicherry University should

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

be replicated in all the other Central Universities so that at least half of the students who are coming out of the universities have that background of skill education.

Another point to which I would like to bring your attention is, some of the Central Universities happen to be affiliated universities. Instead of being unique unitary university they happen to be affiliated universities. How many colleges can they affiliate? If they affiliate hundreds of colleges; self-financing colleges, deemed college, autonomous colleges and various other colleges, the Central Universities become merely examining bodies. They do not have time to concentrate on quality research and development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have approached 6 o'clock. If the House agrees we will extend the time otherwise I will have to adjourn the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended by one hour.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Therefore, Madam, there should be no affiliation of colleges and they should be told about this phenomenon.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is just conferring the deemed university status to colleges. I earnestly appeal to you that you do not dilute the quality of higher education by conferring deemed university status on sub-standard colleges. Colleges which do not satisfy even the prescribed norms are all conferred the deemed university status by the University Grants Commission.

18.00 hrs.

I would like you to probe into these cases to see how the criteria, the guidelines and the rules and regulations have been violated by these institutions.

Finally, I am told that the University Grants Commission has received the 11th Plan proposals. They have constituted various committees. They have gone to the Central Universities, collected the data and they have decided the amount and all that. But even after two years, the funds have not been released to the Central Universities. Therefore, kindly look into this matter and try to see that all the Central Universities get their funding in time so that their activities do not suffer and the Central

Universities contribute to the rapid development of this country and the society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is no Member from the Panel of Chairman present in the House now. So, I would request a senior Member to be in the Chair till I come back.

18.02 hrs.

*[SHRI P.S. GADHAVI in the Chair]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, first of all, I want to congratulate and appreciate our hon. Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development for amending the Central Universities Laws with respect to submission of the Annual Report as well as the Accounts. Out of four Universities, with respect to Banaras Hindu University, a mention has been made in Section 13A.(1) for submission of the Annual Report. In this Section, a sub-clause (2) has been added saying that they have to submit the Annual Report to the Court and the Court have to communicate its comments to the Executive Council. Then, it says that the annual report will be forwarded to the Government as well as to the Parliament. I want to know from the Minister whether the report will be submitted to the Government after the verification by the Executive Council or before its verification.

Further, out of four Universities, with respect to Hyderabad University, it has been stated separately that the annual report must be sent to the Central Government as also the annual accounts along with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. For other universities, they have mentioned the Audit Report. So, that has to be clarified.

Furthermore, as it is dealing with the University, I want to mention Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act which was enacted by Parliament. Under this Act, the Government of India has given power to the UGC to grant deemed university status to qualified institutions throughout the country to those who are applying for this status. The University Grants Commission after thorough inspection by a team and after proper verification is giving the deemed university status. It is done under an Act. But recently, the All India Council for Technical Education has sent a letter saying that deemed

*He is not a Member of Panel of Chairmen.

university status to be given to various colleges with its permission. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how a circular by AICTE will prevail over Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act which was enacted by Parliament.

I would like to mention how it is affecting the education system in Tamil Nadu.

When Kalaignar was the Chief Minister for the fourth time in the State of Tamil Nadu a university by the name Ambedkar was established for providing legal education. At that time the university status was obtained from the University Grants Commission. But now various law colleges are being opened without the permission of the State Government and without proper affiliation from Ambedkar Law University. For example, one engineering college by the name Shastra has been declared as Deemed University and they are starting law colleges and again another engineering college by the name Savitha has also been declared as a Deemed University and they are also starting law courses without the permission of the State Government and also without the permission of the Ambedkar Law University. Ambedkar Law University Act, Section (6) clearly states that without the permission of the law university no institution can have the right to start law courses. In Tamil Nadu as per Law University rules the students from such colleges cannot enrol before the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu. The University Grants Commission is giving permission to a number of unqualified colleges as Deemed Universities. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Education that without the permission of the State Government a deemed university should not be allowed to start law courses. They are engineering colleges and they should not be allowed to start courses on law without permission.

Sir, these are my few submissions and I support the Bill.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Central University (Amendment) Bill. I welcome this Bill as it would be very useful in imparting very quality education in the country comparable to foreign countries.

Sir, not only audit, expenditure and receipts of money spent for purposes of education should be brought to the notice of the Central Government, but also the quality of teachers and their working during the college hours should also be brought under the supervision of the Central Government.

18.07 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN in the Chair]

Sir, apart from educational qualification we should also have the freedom of speech and expression in the country in a manner that is applicable for all the communities. In the State of Tamil Nadu, not only in that State but all over the country, all the citizens of India should be given equal respect and their interest should be protected, wherever they live in the world. For instance, for making a speech in Tamil Nadu Shri Vaiko, the leader of the Tamils, has been arrested at present and put in jail. This is for making a speech in favour of the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

.../(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

.../(Interruptions)

DR. C. KRISHNAN: This is not a democratic way by which one can be arrested and kept in jail..../(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the Bill relates to some amendments. He has to speak only on those amendments..../(Interruptions)

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Release Mr. Vaiko. This is anti-democratic attitude. .../(Interruptions)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Sir, the portion which is not relevant to the Bill should be expunged..../(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go into the record and if he has mentioned anything which is not about the Bill, it will not be on record. Now, nothing will go on record. Only that portion which is referring to the Bill will be on record.

.../(Interruptions)*

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Mr. Vaiko should be released. .../(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mani Charenamei may speak now.

.../(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mani Charenamei, your speech alone will go on record.

.../(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI (Outer Manipur): Thank you, Sir, I rise to support the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008. While supporting the Bill, I would like to raise certain issues pertaining to the Central Universities. .../(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already said that the portions which do not refer to the Bill will be expunged from the record.

.../(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI (Sivakasi): Sir, we have every right to speak in a democratic country. We have every liberty to speak here..../(Interruptions) Arresting Mr. Vaiko is undemocratic and unjustified..../(Interruptions)

18.11 hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. C. Krishnan and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.)

.../(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should confine himself only to the Bill. But he is not doing so. .../(Interruptions)

18.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

.../(Interruptions)

18.12 hrs.

(At this stage, Dr. C. Krishnan and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

.../(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look into the record. I will expunge whatever is objectionable.

.../(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Charenamei, please continue.

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI: Education is the equalizing factor to bring the uneducated at par with the educated and to bring the poor at par with the rich..../(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may speak for only five minutes as I have a long list of Members who want to speak.

SHRI MANI CHARENAMEI: Sir, as there was a lot of disturbance in the House, I should be given extra time to speak.

In Manipur, unprecedented situation is prevailing in the Central University. The tribal students numbering about 300 have vacated the University. The tribal population in Manipur is 34 per cent and reservation for tribals, according to Central norms, is 7.5 per cent. There have been agitations since the upgradation of Manipur University to Central University. The State Government has also recommended this matter to the Centre for effecting an amendment.

But when I went through this Amendment, I found that the Central Government is not yet prepared to bring any amendment to this effect. So, I would like to mention that the Central University opened in Manipur is not able to cater to the needs of the tribal people, particularly to the tribal students. Out of 187 faculty members, there are only three tribals in the faculty. So, even though there is 7.5 per cent reservation for them, but in reality it is not even one per cent. So, this is discrimination. We request the Ministry to take necessary steps to amend the University Act or to introduce Indira Gandhi Central University exclusively for the tribal people. Without this, there is no place for the tribal people to get proper education even though we speak of right to education and quality education.

The University authorities are manipulating rules. They are not recruiting tribals; and they have not taken steps to undertake special drive to recruit Scheduled Tribes. In Manipur, the percentage of Scheduled Caste population is only two per cent, but the reservation, according to the Central rules, is fifteen per cent, whereas for 34 per cent tribal population the reservation is only 7.5 per cent. Only two per cent of the population belong to general category in Manipur. The rest belong to OBC, which has

*Not recorded.

got 27 per cent reservation. So, altogether we have a reservation of 49.5 per cent. The rest should have gone to general community or it should be open to all. Besides 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent, the rest are being manipulated by the majority community.

So, if this kind of manipulation takes place in the Central University, where will the tribal people go? Where is the future for the tribal people of the State? Education is the most important factor to bring the poor people to the higher level. If this thing continues, we do not see any future in Manipur, except doom in the near future. So, we request and urge our hon. Minister to expedite the opening of a separate Central University for the tribal people or extend a campus of this Indira Gandhi Tribal University in Manipur at the earliest because so many people are outside the University and they have refused to come back. More than 300 students are now languishing without any education. So, this may be given serious consideration by the Government.

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास चर्मा (धन्युका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय विधियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2008 जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। दुनिया में जल-शक्ति, विद्युत-शक्ति की तरह आज शिक्षा-शक्ति का महत्व बढ़ गया है और शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना अति-आवश्यक है। आज देश के अंदर बहुत सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनी हैं और इनके अंदर बहुत सारे कॉलेज हैं और इन यूनिवर्सिटीज को ग्रांट दी जाती हैं। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटीज के अंदर जो कॉलेज आते हैं उनमें एससी और एसटी का जो प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए, रिजर्वेशन का जो कोटा होना चाहिए, आजादी के 61 वर्ष बाद भी वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अनुसूचित-जाति, जनजाति के पढ़े-लिखे लोग, पीएचडी किये हुए लोग, आज कॉलेज के अंदर नियुक्त नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं एक स्कूल के कार्यक्रम में गया था। वहां एक पीएचडी टीचर प्राइमरी स्कूल में कार्यरत था।

महोदय, मेरी इस बिल के जरिये मांग है कि सरकार जहां ग्रांट देती है, वहां अगर रिजर्वेशन कोटा पूरा नहीं होता, तो उसकी ग्रांट को बंद कर देना चाहिए। जो कालेज सरकार की नीतियों का पालन नहीं करता है, उसकी मान्यता रद्द कर देनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा आज तक नहीं हुआ है। संचालक लोग आज भी एससी और एसटी विद्यार्थियों को अपने कालेज में प्रवेश नहीं देना चाहते हैं। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि गुजरात में दो विद्यार्थियों ने आईएसपी एवं आईएससी की परीक्षा में पास हुए हैं। जो तेजस्वी विद्यार्थी परीक्षा पास करके कालेज में पढ़ाने

लायक हैं, उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। एक सर्वे होना चाहिए कि कौन से कालेज ने आज तक रिजर्वेशन कोटा पूरा नहीं किया है तथा कोटा पूरा न करने का क्या कारण है। मैं अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति पार्सियामेंटरी कमेटी का चेयरमैन हूँ। मैंने देश के सभी हिस्सों में दौरा किया है। हर जगह से एक ही उत्तर मिलता है कि स्टूटेबल कैडिंगेट नहीं मिलता है। यह कॉमन सेटेस हर जगह सुनने को मिलता है। यह कह कर एससी और एसटी लोगों को दूर रखा जाता है।

इसी तरह से यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर एडमिशन के बारे में भी निश्चित कोटा होना चाहिए। ऐसे ही जिन बड़े प्राइवेट कालेजिय को मान्यता मिली है, जहां की फीस अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजाति के लोग भर नहीं सकते हैं। वहां यूनिवर्सिटी को जो ग्रांट दी जाती है, उसमें व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एससी और एसटी विद्यार्थियों की फीस उस ग्रांट में से दी जाए। तभी ये लोग अच्छी पढ़ाई प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। कैम्पस में कॉमन इंटरव्यू होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने एसटी और एससी विद्यार्थियों को कैम्पस इंटरव्यू में सिलेक्ट किया जाता है। आज भी लोगों की मानसिकता नहीं बदली है। भले ही हर रोज अमेंडमेंट किया जाए, लेकिन जब तक स्लोगों को मानसिकता बदली नहीं जाएगी, तब तक एससी और एसटी लोगों को फायदा पहुँचने वाला नहीं है।

We have to have only one mission that without proper education, our nation will not become a powerful nation. अगर हमें देश को शक्तिशाली बनाना है, तो गांव के अंतिम छोर के किनारे जो लोग हैं, उन्हें हमें शिक्षा उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। गांव में स्कूल हैं, तो शिक्षक नहीं हैं। शिक्षक हैं, तो स्कूल की छत नहीं है। स्कूलों में टेबल, कुर्सी नहीं हैं। गुजरात में इन पांच सालों के अंदर एक लाख बीस हजार प्राइमरी टीचर्स भर्ती किये गये। अभी भी 12 हजार टीचर्स की भर्ती होने वाली है। ऐसे ही देश के सभी राज्यों में प्राइमरी स्कूल से से कर हायर सेकेंडरी तक तथा उच्च शिक्षा में एससी और एसटी विद्यार्थियों के लिए अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी सबसे पहले इस बारे में सोचेंगी और सबसे पहले रिजर्वेशन कोटा पूरा करने के लिए काम करेंगी और जो ऐसा न करे, उसकी मान्यता रद्द की जाए। हमारी कमेटी ने माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से मिल कर प्रार्थना की थी और इसके इम्प्लमेंटेशन के लिए हमने एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाने के लिए भी कहा था, ताकि एससी और एसटी लोगों को आगे आने में सहायता मिल सके। तभी हम कह सकते हैं कि एससी और एसटी लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य में हम सफल हो रहे हैं।

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, as everybody has pointed out, this Bill has got a very limited purpose. The intention of the Bill is just to bring some kind of accountability to these five Universities through Parliament. It is just to lay their Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts every year before the Parliament. Other than that, actually, there is no other scope for this Bill.

Sir, still everybody has gone into the higher education sector, the pitfalls, the difficulties and the problems that are being faced by the higher education sector of our country. It is high time that we made a real review of our higher educational system.

Sir, we aspire to be one of the most advanced developed countries by 2020.

The single most contributing factor towards achieving that goal is going to be a generation of well-educated people. We have a lot of institutions here. There is no shortage of institutions, Universities and other specialised institutions in this country. But as far as our Universities are concerned, especially the Faculty, do they really pursue knowledge? Is there any research activity going on in our higher educational institutions and Universities?

When we talk of change and development, obviously funds are required. Funds are hard to come in our country. Even though many have said that we are now providing the maximum that is possible from our Budget to the Education Sector, yet when we talk of further development and further achievement of excellence, we need a lot of funds. If we take the hundred Universities in the world, can we say that at least one from our country be counted amongst that 100? I doubt. There is not even a single one which is of world-class, which can be called a centre of excellence. There is none comparable to the Harvard University or the MIT or the Oxford in our country of one billion plus people. That is basically because we have neglected research or the real pursuit of knowledge in our Universities. Our Universities have been merely degree-producing factories. Beyond that, real academic pursuit is lacking in our institutions. So, Sir, what I would request is that there has to be more interaction from our Universities, academicians with the industry sector. Universities can take up projects for our industries so that they can generate their own funds. Only if there is that kind of an approach, we can have the necessary funds for development on all counts – infrastructure development,

etc. Also, there will be more enthusiasm for the real pursuit of knowledge. So, what I would request is that we have to change entirely our orientation.

As far as we are concerned, when we talk of Central Universities, our State of Kerala, which is one of the most advanced States in the field of education, has been long demanding for a Central University. I do not know why the Central Government is not taking a favourable decision. So, I would request the hon. Minister that Kerala, which is the number one State in the country in the education sector, should be provided with a Central University.

Finally, I would congratulate the hon. Minister. Even though the Bill is for a very limited purpose, yet it is good that there is some kind of an accountability to Parliament as far as these five Universities are concerned. So, with these words, I support the Bill.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008.

Parliament, as the sovereign authority of the people, has the right to have a copy of an Annual Report, accounts together with the auditor's report of every institution or organization funded by the Central Government. Parliament has the right to scrutiny, to see whether the fund earmarked for the organization is spent accordingly or the money is diverted from the area for which it has been sanctioned.

In order to ensure the executive accountability, Annual Reports as well as Audit Reports of each and every organization funded by the Central Government should be laid before Parliament. In the case of any delay in laying the annual accounts and audit reports, the organization concerned will have to submit the reason for such delay before the Houses. This is the way by which the accountability of the Executive is ensured by Parliament.

With these words, I support the hon. Minister of State for Human Resource Development for bringing forward this legislation.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Minister for taking up the longstanding demand for an IIT in Orissa. Finally, the Central Government has declared to establish an IIT in Orissa.

But till now we do not have a Central University in Orissa. So, we demand that a Central University should be set up in Orissa immediately. I hope the Government will consider it and sanction a Central University for Orissa.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Central Universities have been sanctioned, one has been earmarked for Kerala and a site has also been allocated near Trichur in Kerala. Nair community is one of the largest communities in Kerala and they are there all over the world. Shri Mannathu Padmanabhan is the founder of Nair Service Society and he has been instrumental in starting hundreds of educational institutions in Kerala and also other places. Anticipating that a Central University is going to come to Kerala, I have already written a letter to the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Arjun Singh that his name may be given for that. I hope this would be considered very favourably. So, my only suggestion at this stage, since the scope of the Bill is very limited, is that the Central University, which is being given to Kerala, may be named after Shri Mannathu Padmanabhan.

I would like to make one more small point. A point was made regarding opening of an IIT in Orissa. An Indian Institute of Technology has already been promised for Kerala, but that has been, somehow, forgotten. We, the MPs of Kerala, the Government of Kerala and the people of Kerala, have been taking up this matter several times with the Government of India. So, I urge upon the Government to start an IIT in Kerala at the earliest.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill. I would just like to know from the hon. Minister as to how these institutions, the Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, North East Hill University and University of Hyderabad have never submitted their Annual Reports to the Parliament though Parliament has been the highest elected body of our country and till date no accountability could be fixed against anybody. So, we do not know how exactly these institutions were functioning.

Sir, I thank the Government for the announcement that they are going to open a Central University in Orissa. As the Government is very much concerned about the enrolment which is 11 per cent in the country, this clearly shows that the under-developed areas and the backward areas in the country do not have good colleges or

universities which is affecting higher education and development of technical skills in various fields.

I urge upon the Government to locate the Central University in Kalahandi in Orissa. As they have decided to open the Central University in the KBK Region which has eight districts and Bhavanipatna in Kalahandi district is centrally located among these eight districts in the KBK Region for which the Government is giving a thrust through the Planning Commission by a programme called the Revised Long Term Action Plan for the KBK Region's development. So, I urge upon the Government and I request the capable Minister Shrimati Purandeswari to tell her Cabinet Minister Shri Arjun Singh for locating this Central University at Kalahandi.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. Shri Santosh Gangwar, Prof. Basudeb Burman, Shri K.S. Rao, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Shri B. Mahtab, Prof. Ramadas, Shri S.K. Kharventhan, Dr. C. Krishnan, Shri Mani Charenamei, Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Shri Francis George, Shrimati Archana Nayak, Shri P.C. Thomas, Shri B.K. Deo have spoken on this Bill.

I thank all of them for having participated in this discussion.

Let me first brief the august House why we have to actually bring in the amendment today in this forum. This is in order to keep both the Houses of Parliament appraised on the working and the financial management of the Central universities. The annual reports and audited accounts are placed on the Table of the House. As these universities have passed through a Central legislation, it is the responsibility of these Central universities to report to the highest House of democracy so that the annual reports could be scrutinised by the Standing Committee and the Members and to usher in transparency and accountability too.

As far as these five universities are concerned, the Acts pertaining to these five universities did not have this particular provision wherein it makes it mandatory for these documents to be placed on the Table of the House. The Parliamentary Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, in its Twelfth Report which was presented to the Lok Sabha on the 17 May, 2007 bringing to the forefront the delay in laying the annual reports of the audited accounts of Banaras Hindu University, recommended that the

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provision must be incorporated in the Act which made it mandatory wherein these documents are laid.

In view of the above proposed amendment, it was then thought that all the university Acts which did not have such provision must be amended and that is the reason that we have come before the House with the amendment. The Acts pertaining to these five universities did not have this provision and that is the reason that we have come here.

This Bill, which is the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, was deliberated upon and passed on the 25th of April 2008. After having been passed in the Upper House, we have brought it to the Lower House for the consideration of the hon. Members and its passing.

Most of the Members felt that this amendment had a very limited scope, yet at the same time some of the Members have pointed out that the funds that have been allocated to the universities have been misutilised and there have been diversion of funds. I am sure, my hon. Colleagues will appreciate the fact that we are trying to usher in transparency and accountability by actually bringing in this amendment. I am sure this is being well taken into notice by my hon. Colleagues.

I am also happy to realise that there have been so much of interest that the Members are taking in the education sector. So many lacunae in the education sector, as they think it is, have been brought to the forefront and they have voiced their concerns and I must thank all my hon. Colleagues for this.

First, let me just emphasise here that we have made a manifold increase in our higher education since we have attained Independence in 1947, where we had 20 universities then, we have 400 universities today; where we had 500 colleges or institutes then, today we have a little over 20,000; where we had about 15,000 faculties then, today we have about 500,000 faculties today and the gross enrolment ratio has also increased largely, where we had just one per cent gross enrolment ratio in 1950, today we are around 10 to 11 per cent gross enrolment ratio in education.

One of the hon. Members has said that we have not done much in literacy. But I must say that our literacy rate was 18 per cent when we attained Independence and today it is about 65 per cent. There has been an

exponential growth in our literacy rate in the past decade, that is, between 1991 and 2001. This clearly speaks that we are committed and we would definitely like to see that our literacy rates improve further.

As pointed out by one of the hon. Members, we do accept the fact that we are not par with most of the developed countries, but our continued effort is to ensure that our literacy rates improve. We have been working relentlessly towards achieving high literacy rate.

There have also been concerns raised about allocation for the education sector. I am sure, most of my hon. colleagues would agree to the fact that the outlay for the Eleventh Plan is about 19 per cent of the Plan Budget. That itself is a huge allocation towards the education sector. In higher education, it is about nine-folds of what we have allocated in the Tenth Plan Period. In the Tenth Plan Period, we were a little over Rs. 9000 crore, but today we have been able to allocate for higher education Rs. 84,973 crore. This speaks for itself that we are committed to increasing our allocation towards education. We stand by our commitment that six per cent of our GDP must be our allocation towards the education sector. But, at the same time, I am sure the hon. Members would appreciate the fact that this is public allocation, means both the Central Government's and the State Governments' share. The Government of India has never shirked away from its responsibilities and has increased her allocation towards education. We would request you, all the hon. Members, to also put that kind of pressures on your respective State Governments to ensure that their share also comes on time, and also not only comes on time but also increases considerably. The Central Government's and State Governments' share earlier was 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. Today the Government of India's share has increased to around 23 per cent to 24 per cent. We would request the State Governments also through the august House and the hon. Members that they also considerably increase their share so that we together achieve, as I said. I would once again like to emphasise that it has to be a concerted effort. I would like to request the State Governments also to join hands with us in ensuring that we reach the 6 per cent allocation of our GDP towards higher education.

There were concerns about the Sixth Pay Commission, about the Registrar and Controller of Examination not being taken into consideration. Still, that is under deliberation. We would definitely take the

concerns of the hon. Members to the authority concerned who is deliberating upon this.

There was a question raised about our right to education. Once again, let me emphasise that the Right to Education Bill is under deliberation. We have put it up for the stakeholders to send their comments on it. Once all the comments are consolidated, and the concerns have come in, we will come to the House.

There have been questions raised on what we have been doing towards skill development. We realise that vocational education needs to get the right kind of attention and emphasis today. Education sector, as we all know, should be pyramidal in shape, the bottom, which is the broad-base, representing the elementary education; and the middle portion representing the secondary education. We are seized of the fact that the secondary education must have emphasis on vocational education. CBSE has introduced quite a few courses with reference to skill development, and in higher education itself we are looking at a huge increase in the number of polytechnics. Again, let me say, we are contemplating about 1000 polytechnics, probably 300 in the public sector and 600 in the PPP mode. The norms of the Public Private Partnership have yet to be finalised. We will place it; we will circulate it. I am sure, the PPP mode, when it is finalised and formalised, would also help us in actually bridging the gap which exists between the market requirement and the academia. It is because, there has been concern that there is huge gap and the employability of our students, many of the Members have felt, is not as it should be. Such interaction and interface with the industry, I am sure, would help us in bridging the gap. AICTE also has its ten Boards of Education and they are also in dialogue with the market, with the industry and the private sector to see how we could actually bridge this gap and formulate a curriculum in such a way that we actually bridge the gap that exists right now. UGC is also trying its level best to ensure that this gap is addressed and it is bridged. I am sure, the hon. Members would appreciate the fact that we are putting in our efforts in this direction.

Sir, there was also a concern raised about the marginalized sections of the society. We believe in equity and in equality, and these have been the corner pillars of our education sector. The hon. Members are aware of the fact that 22.5 per cent reservation for SC/STs already exists, and the OBC reservation that we have brought in also speaks of our commitment towards the marginalized sections of the society.

With reference to the fee, there was a concern raised here that probably the fee is being increased ...
(Interruptions)

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास बर्मा (धन्दुका): आपने सही कहा, आरक्षण है, सेकिन मैंने प्रश्न उठाया था कि वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, our efforts have been to ensure that they do come in, and when it comes to IITs, just to give an example to the hon. Members, through you, Sir, in IITs we have one-year bridge course that we actually give these children so that they are equipped enough to actually rather live up to the rigours of higher education. So, our efforts have been definitely towards ensuring that the children who belong to the marginalized sections are well-equipped to come into the higher sections.

There was also a concern raised about the high fee. But, Sir, we would like to support all these children who are not able to get into higher education. We definitely do not want any child to turn away from the portals of the higher education because he or she lacks the resources. So, there is a good educational loan scheme which is in place as has been rightly pointed out by many of the hon. Members, and I am sure that our efforts would be appreciated by them also.

Sir, regarding a question about the Pondicherry University and about the Community College which has been raised, it has been well taken, and definitely it will be placed before the officials as and when they are formulating it, and we would also deliberate with them.

There was also a concern that the size of the Universities should not be as large as they are today, and the number of affiliated colleges must be fewer in number. We have been deliberating this with the Vice-Chancellors of various Universities, and as and when there is a consensus on this, definitely the hon. Members would be apprised about it.

Sir, about funds released from UGC, any University that has been recognized under Section 12B would definitely get the support from UGC. There has been a concern that there is a delay in the release of funds. Probably the delay could be that the Utilization Certifications have not come on time to the University Grants Commission. In case if any particular case is

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brought to our notice, we will definitely take it across to UGC.

Shri Kharventhan had raised the issue about the deemed Universities and AICTE granting the permission. Let me through you, Sir, inform the House that AICTE only inspects the technical institutes, and that is under their jurisdiction. But a representative of AICTE is normally on the team when they go to inspect the facilities of the deemed to be Universities. But this does not mean that AICTE grants the inspection. There is a rigorous inspection that takes place, and after the inspection is done and the inspection team is satisfied, then the deemed to be University status is granted but yet again if there are cases as such, we would like the Members to get back to us.

There was a concern raised by Shri Mani Charenamei on the Manipur University not catering to the population. We have just passed the Tribal University Bill and we established the Tribal University which has been established at Amarkantak. As per the Act, the Tribal University can set up Centres in the tribal population concentrated areas. So, Manipur is definitely eligible to receive a Centre, and definitely this would be kept in mind as and when we finalize Centres also. He spoke about the indigenous tribal children there being deprived admission into the Manipur University. Sir, 50 per cent of the admissions in the Central Universities are to the children belonging to the State itself. So, they benefit by this because actually they are admitted into the Manipur University. It is not that somebody outside Manipur can come and get admission in the Manipur University.

So, I am sure Mr. Charenamei will appreciate the fact that the children in Manipur are not deprived access to higher education.

As far as my knowledge goes and as whatever I have noted, I think I have answered many of the concerns. ...*(Interruptions)* As far as my knowledge goes, to the best of my capacity I have tried to answer many of the queries that have been raised. In case there is anything left, I would definitely reply to the Member officially.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ratilal Kalidas Varma has asked two clarifications. One is, whether the SCs/STs will have representation in the universities as required by the law. This is his first clarification. And, second, whether the students who are getting education without

the teachers in the villages will be able to have their education in your university?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: As per the reservation, they are eligible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is in administration.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Yes, we do have reservation in administration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is in recruitment.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: That will definitely be taken care of. If there are any lapses somewhere, I would request him to bring it to our notice....*(Interruptions)*

श्री रतिलाल कालीदास वर्मा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदया ने ट्रैनिंग देने की बात कही है। लेकिन जो पहले से ही क्वालीफाइड हैं, उनको नियुक्ति नहीं दी जा रही है। गुजरात की एक यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: I can answer only for the Central Universities because Central Universities are established by a Central law. The State Universities are established through a State law. So, I think as regards the State Universities, in case there are no admissions done as per the reservation policy, then the attention of the State Universities must be drawn up.

But as far as the Central Universities are concerned, there is an All-India Examination, and as per the merit, the students are taken. The students coming through the reservation are also given their due admission.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (पटना): महोदय, मैंने बिहार की भावनाओं को रखा था और कहा था कि आप केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित कर रहे हैं, यदि पटना विश्वविद्यालय उन सभी कैटेगरीज को पूरा करता है तो उस पर आप विचार क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: In the higher education sector, there are geographical disparities in the sense that there are some regions which do not have Central Universities. There are some States which do have Central Universities. So, our focus at present would be on providing Central Universities in such States which do not have Central Universities. Since Bihar is already receiving an IIT, I am sure the hon. Member keeping that in mind would appreciate the fact that we need to

distribute the Central Universities to other States which do not have one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, the Delhi University Act, 1922, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966, the North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973 and the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House will take up the Second Supplementary List of Business – Bill to be introduced.

18.55 hrs.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES BILL, 2008*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill to establish and incorporate Universities for Teaching and Research in the various States and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate Universities for Teaching and Research in the various States and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

.../(Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः हमने सात बजे तक के लिए हाउस का टाइम बढ़ाया था, क्या जीरो ऑवर सेना है, हाउस क्या चाहता है?

...(व्यवधान)

कुछ माननीय सदस्यः सर, जीरोऑवर लिया जाए।
...(व्यवधान)

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंडली तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंडली (श्री पवन कुमार चंसल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आधे घण्टे का यह बिल है, इसके बाद जीरोऑवर से लें।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): Sir, this is a very important Bill. This may be passed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I request that this may be passed. I would request the hon. Members.
.../(Interruptions)

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, this is a very important Bill. .../(Interruptions) This Bill may be passed without discussion. .../(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it can be passed very briefly. It will not take more than 20 minutes.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः यह बिल विदाउट डिस्कशन भी पास हो सकता है, विदाउट डिस्कशन हो जाए।

श्री पवन कुमार चंसलः सर, इन्होंने कह दिया है, ये मान गए हैं।