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Title: Introduction of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

First of all, I will just express my happiness over the four hour-debate we had on the other day on the NIT Bill. This Bill is a similar one in a way. It is about introduction of new IITs. The quality of debate and the unanimity of purpose that were on display two days ago are very important because after 70 years of Independence, we have achieved expansion of education. Now, we all should worry about quality of education, affordability of education, etc. To that extent, the debate was very heartening one.

The Bill that we are bringing about is about the Indian Institutes of Technology. Originally, the law was enacted in 1961. After that, the first amendment was carried out in 1994 to include IIT, Guwahati. Then, there was another amendment to include IIT, Roorkee. It was to declare Roorkee Engineering College as IIT, Roorkee. That was done in 2002. In 2012, the IITs of Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Indore, Jodhpur, Mandi, Patna, Ropar and Varanasi were included. So, now we have a very robust system of Indian Institute of Technology.

Today, with this Bill, we are now including six new IITs, Tirupati, Palakkad, Dharwar, Goa, Jammu, and Bhilai. We have a wonderful institute in Indian Institute of Mines, Dhanbad. We are declaring that also as an institute of national importance and we are integrating it with the IIT system. So, this is the technical aspects of the Bill.

In Jammu, we are having the function and I am going there on 6<sup>th</sup> of August. The site for setting up of IIT, Jammu has been selected. Around 400 acres of forest land has been de-reserved and handed over to Department of Higher Education in the State. The KCS College of Education has been approved as a temporary campus for commencement of its academic session 2016-17 and the society has been registered. That is because some IITs started last year. So, we started with society as a format. But before awarding degrees we have to convert them into IITs proper so that they can grant degrees. So, the society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act.

As far as the Institute at Bhilai in Chhattisgarh is concerned, we will be opening that on 7<sup>th</sup> August. Around 349 acres of land in Kutelabhata village, District Durg of Bhilai along with 88 acres of land in village Sirsa have been selected for setting up of IIT, Bhilai. I am sure it will become one of the best IITs.

In Andhra Pradesh, IIT, Tirupati has been registered under the Societies Registration Act. Around 460 acres out of 511 acres of land has been handed over by the State Government. The academic session has commenced last year.

For the IIT at Kerala, IIT, Madras is the mentor Institute. It will be functioning at Palakkad. It has been registered under the Malabar Societies Registration Act. A total area of 500 acres, Government land 134 acres and private land 366 acres – out of the total private land 209 acres have been acquired – is earmarked. The academic session has commenced in 2015-16.

We will be laying the foundation stone for IIT, Goa and IIT, Dharwar on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>. It is already ready and we are going to inaugurate. The site for setting up of IIT, Goa is in Loliem of Canacona Taluka in south district. Academic session started in 2016-17 and Goa Engineering Campus has been identified as temporary campus and the society has been registered.

As far as IIT, Karnataka is concerned it is going to be in Dharwar. It will be opened. Shri Pralhad Joshi represents that constituency. He represents that constituency. The site for setting up of a permanent IIT campus in Dharwad is 470 acres. All the Chief Ministers of respective States are also coming. This is a very big event for the Indian education system. I am very happy to report that this year, barring very few seats technically, otherwise, IITs are full now. There is no vacancy. It is absolutely on merit. It has worked wonders. This is giving us new strength.

IITs, NITs, IIITs, IIM, IISCs are all our institutions of pride. They are recognized throughout the world as centres of excellence. Yes, in international ranking, as we were discussing earlier during the Question Hour, our status does not go rather well. Actually, the status is very good but that requires a strategic approach because perception carries 40 per cent weightage in international ranking. How to improve perception along with performance? There, I need the cooperation of all sections of this House. For the sake of perception battle and performance, we all need to come together, brainstorm things, come out with a concrete plan, and make endeavour so that the quality and appreciation world over increases. Thereby, we can achieve the place for higher education because that is the key for new research, new innovation and new prosperity for the country. A long-term sustainable prosperity comes through research, innovation and high quality of higher education. To that end, today's Bill is an important milestone. Though in a way, it is a technical Bill, yet I would like the hon. Members to respond to it because it is an important milestone. Therefore, I invite the debate in the House.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of

Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR): Sir, I rise in support of this Bill. This Bill discusses the future of India's most prestigious science and technology institutions. I am sure that after the smooth passage of the Bill in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the families and students of Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwad, Bhilai and Jammu will see a long pending dream of theirs come true. I wish everyone the best.

When we talk about the institutions of national importance, one of the implications is that they are able to confer, award their own degrees. This Act is an Act of Parliament and came into being in 1961. I agree with the hon. Minister that often in our approach to education in the past, we have focused on quantity and numbers. Whether it is about number of schools or colleges or students or teachers - we have achieved a fair deal in that. Our literacy rate at the time of Independence was close to 50 per cent; it is now close to 75-76 per cent. But, as the Minister pointed out, this has been a part of the educational debate for the last six to seven years that the focus must be on quality. What do we mean when we say quality? That whatever the students are listening in their classrooms, they are able to understand; not just repeat it at the time of examinations. When we talk about quality, we mean research. Our school, our college or our university is not a place where only degrees are awarded to students but also knowledge is created. Knowledge is being created through research. We have diversity of students. Students from across India, across the SAARC nations, and across the world should be studying there, so that students can learn from each other; there can be peer to peer learning.

There was a time in our Indian history when universities of Nalanda and Taxila were considered as world centres of academic excellence. People from across the world would really strive hard to study at these institutions. That is why we are talking about quality and that should be our aim.

Sir, I remember at this time Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his 1956 address at IIT, Kharagpur when he looked with pride towards where this IIT was standing. He said that this is a monument to India's future, this institute represents India's urges and this institute, in the future, will define India's leadership. Therefore, when we are talking about IITs, it is not simply about having these institutes in different parts of the country. We are, in fact, talking about India.

In today's world, if there is one country and one society which puts the ultimate priority and emphasis on education, it is that of our country, India. Where else in the world will you find a Goddess of Knowledge as in Maa Saraswati? Where else in the world will you find a God of Engineering and Architecture as in Lord Vishwakarma? Our nation has given Aryabhata who gave the world the power of thinking about 'zero'. Our world gave the world Ramanujan who inspired the world of Mathematics. Our nation gave the world C.V. Raman who inspired the world with Physics. Our nation gave the world the late A.P.J. Kalam who talked about nuclear energy as a peaceful method of development.

Sir, today when we talk about the Parliament as a temple of democracy, then, surely our IITs are the temples of science and technology. Therefore, I am proud of the service that our IITs have rendered over the last couple of decades. It was not easy to begin with. The IITs, in the beginning, were set up through foreign collaboration and international aid. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur was set up with support from UNESCO. Various IITs were set up with support from Germany, the former Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom and we are thankful for the aid of those countries that they extended at that point of time.

But the first IIT which was indigenously developed by Indian academicians without any foreign collaboration, I am very proud to say, is IIT, Guwahati in the State of Assam. Over the last couple of years, in a very short span of time, IIT, Guwahati is ranked as one of the top 100 universities in the world which are of less than 50 years in age and I am very proud of this fact. When I am talking of IIT, Guwahati, then I cannot forget the contribution of the late Rajiv Gandhi who gave birth to IIT, Guwahati through the Assam Accord of 1985.

Sir, we are talking about science and technology and if there is one primary factor behind a globalised world, behind a rapidly changing world, it is that of technology. Technology has been able to flatten the world in unimaginable ways. When I was a young student in school, the computers were so big. There was a separate monitor, a separate key board, a separate central processing unit, a separate dot matrix printer and a separate scanner. A couple of years have passed and then you find that the computers became smaller. There were laptops. A couple of years down the line, now your entire computer is your palm. One mobile phone acts as a printer, the same phone acts as a camera, the same phone acts as a scanner, the same phone acts as a modem and you can send email through the same phone. This is how fast the world has evolved and how technology has evolved.

Today, we have to understand what Pandit Nehru said. He said that IITs should be at the forefront of technology and that is my dream as a young Indian that our IITs are not just members of technology change that is taking place, but it is at the forefront, that we really have to see that what is happening in the world of technology, what are the latest inventions.

Today, cars do not need a driver. They are driving on their own. Cars are running on batteries. Today we can speak to our mobile phones. We can give voice commands to the fridge and we can give voice instructions to our TV. Today is a day of artificial intelligence. We are giving data from our mobiles as to where our location is. The latest mobile game Pokemon Go focuses on location based data. Today is the day of cloud computing. Gone are the days when one computer used to occupy an entire office. Today is a whole new world. The latest inventions are coming up. Therefore, if we really want to ensure that India is not behind the world in terms of technology but it is leading the world in terms of technology then we must focus on our IITs and try to see how we can support them.

In this case, in 2010, the Anil Kakodkar Committee was set up. It outlined a path of how to make our IITs even more greater and how to make our IITs not just places where students come and get degree but how to make our IITs a source of wealth in terms of knowledge. It also outlined that if you really want to create knowledge in IITs or any higher educational institution, you must focus on your Ph.D. students. It is the Ph. D. students who, through their three or four years of research, really go into the depth and are able to create something new. In this case, we have much to achieve. If you see how many Ph.D. graduates come out of USA or China in the field of engineering and technology every year, their numbers are close to 8,000. But if you see the same thing as to how many Ph.Ds. every year do we create in the field of engineering and technology

in India, it is just 1,000. So, the Anil Kakodkar Committee outlined a target, a very ambitious target I must say, that every IIT institute should have a faculty of 1,200 professors and should have close to 12,000 students. Where do we stand now? On an average, each IIT has close to 400 to 500 professors. It is far away from 1,200. Every IIT has around 5,000 or 6,000 students on an average which is far from 12,000. If we really want to achieve a target where there are 40,000 Ph.D. students studying in one IIT; where 40,000 Masters students are studying in one IIT; where 80,000 Under-Graduate students are studying in one IIT; then we have a lot to do. How do we support this? We have to focus on research infrastructure. I hope, when we are talking about this Bill, we are not just talking about setting up or converting existing institutions into IITs but are really coming up with a long-term plan as to how to expand the research infrastructure so that our own Ph. D. students do not go to an American or Canadian university to get access to their technology and their labs. The very same lab, the very same instrument, the very same high quality faculty support can be found in our domestic IITs. That should be the aim. It is a 278 page Report. It is a very extensive work. I have managed to read the executive summary so I am sharing from there. It said that you must focus on research infrastructure. They talked about special laboratories.

Sir, just imagine that IITs have special laboratories which collaborate with State Governments or District Administrations on projects which are relevant to that State. If the IIT, Guwahati collaborates with the State Government of Assam on flood management; if the IIT in Delhi collaborates with Delhi on urban planning; if there is IIT in another State which collaborates with the State Government on climate change and agriculture or a new technology or a technology which is affordable or a technology which is contextual or a technology which is accessible then it could be a great thing.

Then, after special laboratories, the Commission talked about research parks. We must have a greater collaboration between the industry and the academia. If we want our domestic industry to come up with new technology, if we actually want start up India, if we want our Indian industries to innovate or invent then they must collaborate and must have the academic support. Therefore, these universities must have research parks where industries sponsor and fund research projects.

Sir, I am a great believer of private philanthropy. I appreciate the sentiment and I acknowledge that every time a business family or a corporate in order to contribute to education sets up a different private engineering college or sets up a different school or a different college. But instead of private corporate philanthropists setting up different schools or colleges, why can we not create a mechanism by which they contribute to our IITs or our IIMs? Why do the top Indian industrialists need to donate to American Universities and set up a \$ 10 million chair? Why can they not give the same money to our IITs? Why cannot we create the same mechanism if it does not exist? Our universities should allow private philanthropists to donate to set up labs, to donate to set up hostels, to donate to set up canteen. I am a big believer of that. दान हमारी सभ्यता में है, लेकिन दान का हमें शरता भी देना चाहिए कि जो हमारे धनी लोग हैं, वे अपनी यूनिवर्सिटी खड़ा करने की बजाए जो एंजिस्टिंग अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसको सपोर्ट करें। अगर यह सब करना हो तो सरकार और आई.आई.टी. के बीच में जो एक रिश्ता है, इस रिश्ते को सुधारना पड़ेगा। कभी कभी अनजाने में रिश्ता खराब हो जाता है, the relationship turns sour and then we get into a relationship of conflict between an IIT director and the Ministry, or between the IIT council and the UGC. The IIT was set up as an Act of Parliament. Let us give it the respect that it deserves. When we talk about respect, what is the first thing that we should give? We should give autonomy. We have set up a Commission. It is very well, I understand, that a Commission has been set up. But, what is the Government's view on that? What are the steps that they are going to implement? Why is it not clear? Why is it not transparent? How are they outlining? Yet, we hear astonishing news that instead of thinking about what is the future of IIT, what new laboratories will be set up, we hear what food will be served in the canteen. How is that a reform based approach towards IIT?

We need our IITs to be given the maximum support. For that, I appreciate that if in our times, in the UPA Government, when we really wanted to initiate a bold technology project such as the UID project, such as the Aadhaar project, we created a separate Department of UID and got someone who is well-experienced, got someone from industry background to set that up. You saw that within a short span, Aadhaar was enrolled. This Government, the current Government also wants to use the benefit of that technology platform only now. But, why cannot we do something similar? Why not we have a council headed by someone who is a specialist from the world of academia who can act as a bridge between the Government and the IITs and really formulate a plan with annual milestones and achievements?

I am only saying this because I feel that our students are not getting the support that they need. When I travel to foreign universities or meet professors from the best universities, they say, Ph.D. students in IITs are very smart, very brilliant, very good, very hard working. But then what are we doing with our students? We are increasing their fees. Their fees was initially Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh. This Government wants to now increase the fees to Rs. 4 lakh. How is that possible? If you really want to expand the infrastructure of IIT, please give the money yourself. Do not raise the money from students. These students come from very hard working families. Their families and their parents work really hard. As it is, they spend so much in the years preceding the IIT entrance exam because they have sent their students to coaching institutes. Earlier coaching students used to prepare for IIT from class 10, class 11. These days they start preparing from class 8. From class 8 to class 12, they are spending close to Rs. 1 lakh on cracking one examination. So, already before they have paid your IIT's tuition fees, they have spent close to Rs. 7 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh just preparing for the exam. Then, after getting into IIT, you want to increase the burden and increase the fees. That is absolutely not fair. We demand that the fees should not be increased. Rather the Government should give more scholarships; rather the Government should give more hostels. Rather the Government should ensure the students from all backgrounds, especially those who come from a poor background, irrespective of their caste or community, get the utmost attention and respect. These students are under tremendous pressure to crack the IIT exam. There are not enough IITs. So, there are so many applicants and finally when they enter, they are already suffering under tremendous pressure. Therefore, they need counselling. Counselling should be a very important part of our IIT educational system. It is very sad when a bright young life is lost because somebody commits suicide. It is very sad that when a bright young life is lost because of the academic pressure and the depression that comes after studying in IIT. We must offer more counselling and support to these students.

Sir, in IIT Guwahati, there was a case in 2014 of a young boy, Tushar Yadav, who died under very mysterious circumstances. The parents of that boy are still running from door to door asking for clarity as to what happened. They thought that their future was secure after Tushar got entrance into IIT. But no, their future was dashed. What is the truth? I hope that this debate will talk about the pressure and academic-related stress on children.

Lastly, I agree that this Bill is good. Yet we need a greater public debate on our temples of science and education. We want these temples to be producing scientists who would lead the world, producing thinkers who would change the world. Therefore, the focus must be on creating research projects and research parks. There is one research park in IIT Madras. I expect and I hope that this debate will lead to setting up of another

research park, maybe, I hope, in the first indigenously developed IIT, which is IIT Guwahati. My request to the hon. Minister is to create a research park with a start-up capital of Rs.50 crore. Let it contribute and work with the State Governments of the entire Northeast region.

Today when we talk about IITs, let us talk about it with a perspective of future. Let us remember what Pandit Nehru ji said: IITs must be our forefront and India must re-live its traditional role of being a source of wealth and knowledge for the entire world. Let us reclaim that position. That is our cultural history. That should be the priority of our foreign policy; that should be our education and approach. I hope that this debate will talk about our future roadmap for our temples of science and education. Thank you very much.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, the hon. Member has raised two issues. One is regarding hiking of fee and the other is regarding counseling. Many suicide cases are happening in our higher education realm.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Sir, I have noted these points.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (DHARWAD): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. For me, this is a historical Bill because one of the proposed IITs is going to be located in my constituency. The proposed amendment is to the Institute of Technology Act of 1961 inserting and amending various clauses including Sections 2 and 3 establishing six new IITs and conversion of ISM Dhanbad into IIT Dhanbad. By amending Section 38, the status of national importance will be given to these institutes. I thank the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi because this was a long pending demand of the people of Karnataka – not only of North Karnataka but of entire Karnataka.

Despite Karnataka being one of the most developed States, we did not have IITs. Though we have Indian Institute of Science, Indian Institute of Management, there was a feeling among the people of Karnataka that despite being a developed State and even being the education hub – Bangalore is called the Silicon City and Karnataka is called as the Silicon State – it did not have an IIT. For that, I thank our Prime Minister, Modi ji; the hon. Finance Minister who announced a new IIT for Karnataka; the former Minister Shrimati Irani and the present hon. HRD Ministers Shri Prakash Javadekar and Shri Ananth Kumar.

I thank all the hon. Members – Shri Suresh C. Angadi, Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar, Shri Udasi – for supporting it to locate in Dharwad because it is the hub of education in Karnataka. That is why, I extend my hearty congratulations and thanks to the hon. Minister. He has also accepted our invitation to inaugurate it on 31<sup>st</sup> at a temporary location, which itself is a good location. Taking this opportunity, I also thank the Government of Karnataka which is providing 470 acres of land free of cost.

Sir, at the very outset, I would like to make one request to the hon. Minister. In the Bill, it is mentioned as Dharwar. So, I request him to make it Dharwad. The Britishers used to pronounce it as Dharwar, but now it has been officially re-named as Dharwad. So, I would request him to amend it as Dharwad.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Now, you want in the name 'd' instead of 'r'.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Yes, 'r' should be replaced with 'd'. It is Dharwad.

Sir, Dharwad is a famous city. As you know, Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Basavaraj Rajguru, Mallikarjun Mansur, Dr. Gangubai Hangal, Vinayaka Krishna Gokak belong to Dharwad. So many musicians and litterateurs belong to that place. Even the world famous musicians come to Dharwad just to salute the soil of Dharwad. That is the importance Dharwad has as far as culture is concerned.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Which musician is from Dharwad?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Pandit Bhimsen Joshi is from Dharwad. Dr. Gangubai Hangal and Basavaraj Rajguru are all luminaries in the field of music.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Where is Girish Karnad from?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Girish Karnad is also from Dharwad.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let him speak. Do not divert his attention.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Girish Karnad is from Dharwad; Jagannathrao Joshi is from Dharwad; and Pralhad Joshi is also from Dharwad.

Sir, whatever good things have happened for Dharwad, especially the northern part of Karnataka, they have happened during the tenure of the NDA or the BJP Government. That is also a very important point to be noted here. South-Western Railway Headquarters, which was located at Bengaluru, was brought back to Dharwad by Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government. The Golden Quadrilateral went through Dharwad-Haveri-Davangere, which is a major part of North Karnataka. It also happened during Atalji's Government. An IIIT and this IIT have been brought there during the period of Atalji and Shri Narendara Modiji. I thank this Government from the bottom of my heart.

Having said that, it is highly commendable that this Government has taken a decision to start six new IITs. In last so many years there were 16 IITs and the expansion was in a very slow phase. I do not know the reason and I am not criticising anyone for that. But I only want to put the record straight. In 60 years, there were established only 16 IITs. But the dynamic decision of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to establish one IIT in each State is bringing all these changes and these new IITs have come to six places, including mine also. So, I support this Bill.

In this regard, there were some articles and some discussions also against the expansion of IITs. Some people also gave justification saying that the brand image of IIT will come down, but I do not agree with this argument. India is a young country today with 125 crore people. We are having one-sixth of the world's population. Out of 125 crore, more than 60 per cent is the young population. The IQ level of our kids is very high and they are very talented. Most of the leading software engineers in the world are from India today. It is a huge country and we need to give every Indian, who is having the capability to understand and who is having a sharp thinking mind, an opportunity. C V Raman was once asked 'What is the secret of

your success?' He replied and I quote: "Think it will flash, search will find." We should make our students think and we should make our students search. That is why, we need more institutes of higher education.

### **15.00 hours**

Ancient Indians were known for their knowledge. We know how reputed were the institutions of Nalanda and Takshashila where people from world over used to come for research and study purposes. We know the treasure of knowledge we were having. I would like to remind you here that a Turkish King set the Library in Takshashila on ablaze and it took three months to extinguish that fire. To destroy all those books, it took three months. That was the quantum of books and literature that was stored in that library. To destroy this knowledge of India, the Turkish King set the Library ablaze. It burnt for three months. That was the treasure of knowledge.

As Gaurav has already quoted, the concept of Cheiro was the gift of India to the entire world. People were not knowing the concept of Cheiro, in numerical terms. That is the strength of India. We had Aryabhata and Charaka and India is the knowledge hub. That is why we need to have more and more quality higher educational institutions. I will deal with it at a later stage.

Sir, 14 lakh students apply every year, but there are only about 10,000 vacancies. While 14 lakh people appear in JEE, the actual capacity intake is only 10,000. In India where we are having more than 60 per cent of young population, we have to create capacity building that fulfils their urge for knowledge.

Another point is about the IITians who graduate from these institutions. The other day Prakash Javadekar Ji said that Rs. 18 lakh is spent on an IITian. After doing all these things, they go abroad and would not come back. This is one of the arguments which some people are placing. As far as the IIT is concerned, as quoted by the hon. Minister on 15<sup>th</sup> July at IIT, Delhi, for example, only 10 per cent of IITians from Chennai are likely to go abroad and the remaining want to do some innovative things here; and some of them are working here also. Of course, brain drain is there, if you consider the entire field. Eighty-five per cent of our young generation is going abroad for higher education and most of them are not coming back. However, as far as IITians are concerned, it is reducing considerably. In 1980, it was 50 per cent; now, as per an estimation, there may not be any correct report, but from various articles that I have read, it is between 10 per cent and 15 per cent today.

We need more and more higher educational institutes, which can provide better educational facilities. Therefore, I strongly support the setting up of more IITs and more NITs.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Hubli-Dharwad!

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I have already mentioned about Hubli-Dharwad, before you came. It was only because of your support, Kharge Ji, it has come to Hubli-Dharwad. The best hospital of the ESI had gone to Gulbarga because of you, Sir. I would like to place that also on record.

As far as quality is concerned, we need to think about it very seriously. It is not because of any mistake of this Government, but there out of sanctioned posts of 16,600, only 5,928 posts are vacant. This has to be really given a thought, Sir. The ratio, especially in IIT, should be 10:1. Today, except in one IIT, this ratio of 10:1 is not being maintained.

This Government has been there in power for the last two years. Under the dynamic leadership of Shri Prakash Javadekarji, I am quite hopeful and confident that this will be taken care of by the faculty including that of the Dharwad IIT. They need to take care of our younger generation and they will do that. Shri Narayana Murthy has said that as far as IITs are concerned, we have to take this into account. Even in his recent address at Bengaluru, Shri Narayana Murthy said and I quote: "In order to produce good research at IITs, Indian Government has to be persuaded to create institutions that fund research projects."

Today research is becoming just a fashion. Most of the people go for PhD to just prefix the word 'Doctor' before their name. We are talking about the concept of 'lab to land' in the case of agriculture. This has to be made applicable as far as IITs are concerned. Involvement of the private and corporate sector is required to have a proper research because दान धर्म इस देश की एक परम्परा है। Most of the brilliant and top class students naturally go to the corporate sector. We have made CSR a mandatory thing for the corporate sector. I would like to know whether the Government can think of making it mandatory to invest something in these higher education institutions. The best available talents in the IITs go to the corporate sector within the country. This is a loud thinking. It may not be having any logical support. But, my thinking is that we should make the corporate sector also to involve itself in the higher education because ultimately they spend so much on so many other things.

There is a suggestion that the IIT, Dharwad should be encouraged to collaborate itself. We have three universities and four engineering colleges within the city. That is why, I would suggest that it should act as an incubation centre. We know about the standard of an ordinary engineering graduate today. Every year, 15 lakh students are coming out from various universities. As per an estimate, only 80 per cent are employable today. Taking this as an opportunity, I would strongly suggest the hon. HRD Minister, who himself is a very enlightened, knowledgeable and dynamic man, to upgrade the standard. I would like to know as to what the Government can do to upgrade the standards of engineers who are being produced by private institutions as a commodity. This is a very serious matter. Engineering graduates are applying for the post of *Khalasi* especially in Railways and in other Departments also. It is a shameful thing for the policy-makers like us. Where is the policy going wrong? This has to be very seriously thought over with all concern to our younger generation.

There should be a local tinge for every higher education institution. For example, Dharwad University has developed a cotton seed. Today, even colour cotton is produced. We are getting directly red cotton, green cotton and so on. I am talking of all the IITs. I know about the IIT, Dharwad. I would like to know whether the IIT Dharwad can do anything extraordinary in textile. This has to be thought over. There are so many things.

There is another suggestion of the Narayana Murthy Committee that faculty should be on contractual basis and their performance should be continuously appraised and evaluated. If we evaluate every five years their performance, they will also be having this in their mind. Previously, there was a thinking that people do not want to come to Government job and especially for teaching job because the salary was less.

Today after the 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission Report has come, they are getting handsome salaries. That is why they would join. But if their performance is not good, if they are not inspiring the students as far as research is concerned, thinking is concerned, approach is concerned, retaining them is not good. This is what Mr. Narayana Murthy has said. I feel this should be very seriously thought over.

Earlier I was speaking about the standards of education. There are only 17 institutions from India that figure in the top 500 universities and institutions of learning in the world. As the Minister has already stated in the initial remarks, perception matters. All of us together have to think about it and find out a way in which this perception can be changed at the forum of world educational institutions. This has to be thought over.

As I have already said, there should be involvement of corporate sector not only in research but also in establishing new institutions of higher education. A IIIT was sanctioned for Dharwad. Prakash Javadekar-ji, this is my request to you. Infosys offered its support in setting up the IIIT at Dharwad. A few days back I had met Shrimati Sudha Murthy and she told me that they are ready to contribute to IIIT at Dharwad. However, for reasons not known, the Central Government has rejected their proposal. I have not understood this so far and I will come and meet you in this regard. You may be having a valid reason for rejecting it. But it should be seen whether you can think of changing your entire policy. They were ready to donate approximately R.50 crore. Your entire building would have been taken care of in that. Why was it not done, Sir? You may kindly enlighten us in this regard.

I wholeheartedly thank Prime Minister Narendra Modi-ji, Prakash Javadekar-ji, Smriti Irani-ji, Shri Ananth Kumar-ji and all of my colleagues who supported setting up of an IIIT in Dharwad and to see that IIIT Dharwad becomes one of the best IIITs. Taking this opportunity I invite Prakash Javadekar-ji on the 31<sup>st</sup> to come and inaugurate it at its temporary location. Land is being handed over to IIT Society. As early as possible, please lay the foundation stone. I request you to bring hon. Prime Minister also to lay the foundation stone for that.

With these words, I strongly support this Bill. Thank you very much.

SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE (THOOTHUKUDI): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to our beloved leader Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill 2016.

The Bill seeks to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 which declares certain Institutes of Technology as institutions of national importance. The Bill seeks to add six new Indian Institutes of Technology in Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwad, Bhilai and Jammu. It also seeks to bring the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad within the ambit of the Act. All these institutions will be declared as institutions of national importance. The Bill provides for incorporation of IIT Dhanbad. It states that until the statutes in relation to IIT Dhanbad are made under the Act, the statutes applicable to IIT Roorkee will apply to it.

Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of Hon. Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has become a hub of education in the country and has got a special place in global scenario. In Tamil Nadu we have one of the best IITs in the country – the IIT Madras. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has recently launched seven global R&D centres at the IIT Madras Research Park with state of the art, cross-functional research centre. The centre is expected to house more than 250 scientists and engineers. IIT Madras is known for innovative initiatives for the development scientific communities.

IIT-Madras has signed Memorandum of Understanding with foreign universities resulting in cooperative projects and assignments. Industries and organisations request the faculty of IIT-Madras to undertake assignments channelled through the Centre for Industrial Consultancy and Sponsored Research. National organisations sponsor programmes of research by funding projects undertaken by the faculty. The IIT-Madras Research Park is the first-of-its-kind to be established in India. It functions to propel successful innovation in established companies and provide nurturing ecosystem to startup through incubation efforts and technical infrastructure. Following its success, 50 research parks were planned as part of Startup India initiative of the Government of India. The Research Park is the primary reason why a large number of startups are incubators at IIT-Madras. To improve the quality of higher education in India, IIT-Madras came up with an initiative called National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning in the year 1999.

For all these innovative programmes, IIT requires more faculty members, more research departments, more student intake and more funds. It will be good for the scientific developments and industrial growth if the IITs, particularly IIT-Madras are provided with more funds, infrastructure facilities, and faculty and staff strength in the future. Thank you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): I rise to speak on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill. I shall be brief and speak for 10 minutes. After that, Prof. Sugata Bose will speak. Firstly, at the stage of the introduction of the Bill, I opposed the raising of fees of IIT to Rs two lakhs per year. It is totally against the common people and common students. I tell you from experience. Fifty two years ago, I was admitted to IIT-Kharagpur which I left later. The fee was only Rs 20 per month to Rs 240 a year. That is why, my parents could afford it. Now you are raising it to Rs two lakhs a year. You are saying you will give loans and concessions. I think it is totally anti-people; please ask the IITs to reduce the fees immediately.

Secondly, I support the Bill otherwise, for setting up IITs at Tirupati, Jammu, Bhilai, Palakkad, Goa and Dharwad and converting Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad into an IIT. We wholly support it but I ask the hon. Minister that he has given only Rs 230 crore for six IITs and Rs 100 crore for Indian School of Mines. This year in financial memorandum it is mentioned. Why have you given so little money? How can IITs initiate on this money? Please clarify this to me.

Thirdly, I take this opportunity to pay my respect to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who first visualized the IIT; I pay my respect to Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, the first Chief Minister of West Bengal, who offered the Hijli Jail in Kharagpur for setting up the IIT. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy also got Jnan

Ghosh, a famous Bengali chemist, to head the first IIT. Kudos to them. IIT-Kharagpur was a pioneer in the field and for the first time it opened courses in naval architecture, aeronautical engineering, and agricultural engineering which is not taught anywhere else in the country. Later, four more IITs were set up but all with foreign help. Shri Gaurav Gogoi was mentioning that IIT, Guwahati was set up without foreign help. Foreign help is good because IIT, Kanpur was set up with American help; IIT, Madras with German help; and IIT, Delhi with British help. So, we had foreign help in setting up these IITs.

Shri Prahlad Joshi mentioned that Shri Narendra Modi is setting up IITs in every State. It is not factually correct. The fact is that eight IITs were set up in the Twelfth Plan period from 2012 to 2017 during the UPA rule. The College of Engineering Technology, Delhi; IIT, Guwahati; IIT, Roorkee; IIT, Bhubaneswar; IIT, Gandhinagar; IIT, Hyderabad; IIT, Indore; IIT, Jodhpur; IIT, Mandi; IIT, Patna; IIT, Ropar; and IIT-BHU were set up during the last Plan. So, it is not factually correct to say that Shri Narendra Modi has taken the initiative. It is good that we must have an IIT in every State. We must give every State the benefit of high quality teaching and research that IITs present to us.

In the morning, in reply to a Question, the Minister had correctly said that in spite of very good work done by IITs in the past, our IITs are nowhere in the first 250 ranks of global education. IIT, Bombay is placed between 351<sup>st</sup> and 400<sup>th</sup> ranks; IIT, Delhi and IIT, Madras between 451<sup>st</sup> and 500<sup>th</sup> ranks; IIT, Guwahati and IIT, Roorkee between 501<sup>st</sup> and 600<sup>th</sup> ranks. So, this shows how far behind we are. The best IIT we have in the Asian ranking is IIT, Bombay at 54<sup>th</sup>; no IIT comes above 50<sup>th</sup> rank in the Asian ranking or even in the BRICS ranking. So, we have to do something to really improve IITs further. I do not say that they are not good. They are very good. They give the best education in the country. I hope the Minister will accept that something needs to be done. My suggestion is, you should go for fresh collaboration with top American and British universities like Pandhi Nehru did. It is not against the interest of the nation. You should go for collaboration with MIT or other top institutes in America, Britain or China to upgrade the standards of IITs so that we get to international standards. We are not yet having international standards. We must raise our level.

I would like to mention a few more points. We like Shri Javadekar because he is a polite man and he has the habit of reaching out to the Opposition. He does not assume the combative stance of his predecessor and picks a fight with the Opposition. I think, this is the correct attitude, to take along everybody because education concerns our children and we must not fight over education. You find out why Dr. Anil Kakodkar one of our best nuclear scientists resigned from the Board of Governors of IIT, Bombay. We should persuade such people to come back into this.

Shri Gaurav Gogoi was suggesting that there should be good industry-IIT interfact but my experience is that industry does not contribute a single rupee to IITs. They set up institutes in their own names. Shri Azim Premji has set up a university; many others have set up universities. They never contribute to IITs. Shri Sanjeev Goenka of CESC was Chairman of IIT, Kharagpur for five years. How much has his company contributed to IIT? It is nothing. They want the name and the product of IITs but they do not want to contribute money. Rather, you should reach out to the alumni. You should, as Minister, call out to the alumni because alumni have done very good work in developing IITs.

You must be knowing that in IIT Kharagpur there is Vinod Gupta School of Management. In school I had a classmate, Sudhakar Shenoy, who later passed out from IIT Bombay and went to America where he opened an IT firm. He has given million dollars to set up an incubation centre at IIT Bombay. So, IIT alumni are forthcoming, especially those who are established abroad, to come forward and give money. Please approach them for getting both money and cutting edge technology. These days only cutting edge technology can survive in this highly competitive world.

Lastly, I will end by saying one small thing. Shri Javadekar, please think of what you can do to improve patriotism in the boys and girls from IIT. I am told that 80 per cent of the students of IIT Bombay go to America and most of them do not return. We are spending enormous money. I am not in favour of forcing people to stay in India. Once I went to IIT Kharagpur to address a students gathering. The subject of discussion was, our young people have sold themselves for a pair of jeans. So, all the boys supported saying "Yes, we have sold ourselves. It is our fundamental right to go to America". If the best products of our institutions go to America, we sell our brains to make our engineers cyber coolies in America, it is unfortunate for the country. Let us inculcate, do not do it the RSS way, values in them so that they love the country and stay back. That is my simple request. ...*(व्यवधान)* आर.एस.एस. के बारे में लोग कहते हैं कि बहुत रिजिड है। हम तो नहीं जानते हैं, कौन चड्डी पहनता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

Sir, the last point I want to make is that you have now opened a number of IITs. There will be 16 IITs now. Five-Six IITs, including IIT Guwahati and IIT Roorkee, are doing well. Roorkee was a University even earlier. But you have to make special efforts to raise the IITs to a level of other IITs. You must bring up IIT, Tirupati or IIT Palakkad to the level of IIT Bombay. I hope the Minister will announce a programme in this regard. Now, only the Central Government runs the best institutions. The Indian Institutes of Management, the Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research are all international class institutes. I would not say world class as they do not come in the first 200 but they are very good. All efforts should be made to prevent any politicisation of their management and to see that the best talents get together to produce the best engineers and technologists found anywhere in this highly competitive world in which India is making a bid to sit at the high table. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Sir, I seek your permission to speak from this place.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you so much for permitting me to speak on the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Before I proceed, I must congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Javadekar for his new assignment and definitely wish him good luck and good wishes. Like other countrymen, we also expect him to do the same good work which he has done in the Ministry of Forests and Environment.

I was very keenly listening to the debate on the NITSER Bill and was very keen to see how various senior Members of the House have opined their very good personal rapport, a long rapport to the extent of 30-40 years and obviously expecting the Minister to give an institute of national importance in their constituencies. I was wondering, I am a Member having two years of experience and do not have the advantage of enjoying 30-40 years of personal relation with the Minister, does the Minister have something in his quota to give to the people like us who have just two years of experience and come from Balasore constituency in Odisha. Javadekarji, I hope you will keep it in mind.

I stand here to support the Bill on behalf of Biju Janata Dal and the people of Odisha. I was also listening to our learned Member of Parliament from

the Treasury Benches who was very happy to say that this is a historic day because he was lucky enough to get one in his Constituency. This day has got other significance too. On this day, 58 years back and precisely on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1958, IIT, Bombay was established which is an Institute of not only national importance but it has also got its own importance in the world at large.

Sir, the Bill seeks to have six new Institutes as IITs and also have ISM, Dhanbad on the lines of IIT. On the face of it, it is a simple Bill just to add a few more IITs and have one more Institute on the lines of IITs but it is important for us to understand and introspect in the process whether we have ever diluted the very concept and principle of IIT. IIT is an aspiration of the youth of the country. Over 1.4 million Indian youth and youngsters sit in the IIT examination and only close to 10,000 get through in the IIT entrance examination. That means out of every hundred students who sit in the examination, not even one gets through IIT examination. Today, with six more new IITs coming up, the seats will increase to 20,000 to 25,000 which means close to two people will get in from out of 100 people who appear for the examination.

Tomorrow morning there will be headline in the newspaper about this. Our good friends from the Press are there in the Press Gallery. The headline will say that India is going to have six more IITs. Obviously, the expectation and aspiration of the people of our country will increase.

Now it is important for us to deliberate and understand the very genesis of the IIT. Are we on the right track? Are we compromising it at any point of time? The genesis goes back to pre-Independence era. After World War II, it was increasingly felt that it is not the capital which is going to determine the fate of our country, rather it is talent, research scholars, development and innovation which is going to be the order of the day. At this point of time, Vice Roy Executive Council decided that we must have a Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). But the unfortunate part at that point of time was that we did not have enough qualified engineers. So, we had to sign a protocol with the Government of USA to give some doctoral associates. Once we got the doctoral associates, the intellectuals in the country felt that this cannot run for long and India has to have its own resources of talent pool by which we can meet our own requirements. This is the genesis how the IIT came into existence in our country. we cannot afford to forget this principle which brought IIT into the system.

Having said so, now let us examine where do we stand today after so many years of Independence and after so many years of IIT having come into place. Eight years back, eight IITs were declared by the last UPA Government. Today, we are coming up with six more IITs. Now in the last 8 years what has happened? Out of eight IITs that have come up, except IIT, Bhubaneswar, Odisha and IIT, Mandi, rest six IITs have missed the deadline of starting their construction as per the original schedule. There is a terrible shortage of scholars. Almost all these IITs except one Institute, do not have desired faculty. This is a serious impediment and is a quality concern for the growth of IITs and the very purpose for which IITs came up in this country. We have difficulty in finding our place in the international universities and in the top 200 or top 250 list.

#### **15.34 hours** (Shri Hukum Singh *in the Chair*)

The list is very long. I do not intend to go into the details but I will quickly come on to the few deliverables on which I want the Minister to comment. You have very rightly said that the quality is the need of the hour. We would sincerely urge upon you to please focus on quality because that is the very essence and concept for which the IITs came into being. The IITs were never set up in the country to produce a few more engineers for getting jobs at a few thousand rupees. That was never our intention. It was meant for innovation, research, quality and development. For heaven's sake please do not allow politics to enter into the IIT system. That is the whole thing.

Sir, I come to the next point. Research, development and innovation being the core of education in IITs, this has to be in the policy making system and you need to have your out of the box thinking making a departure from the stereotype thinking that these institutes have been running this way so far and this is how it should be run. You have been productive by making out of the box thinking on various issues, please do bring in those kinds of out of the box thinking in respect of research, development and innovation.

Sir, I have already mentioned about increasing the number of Ph.D students. That should be the hallmark of the IITs. Today, we have got a system of entrance examination. In the last Bill that we discussed in this House we had seen several hon. Members mentioned about how money is playing a big role in the entrance examinations and how money is being used to score marks and secure admission. This is virtually diluting the higher education system in the country. Why can we not have something like the Exit Test? This idea was mooted by our hon. Chief Whip Shri Tathagata Satpathy. Why can we not have some kind of an Exit Test to find out that the students who are coming out of these institutions have certain employable quality?

Sir, the last point that I would like to make is about ragging. As an Engineering student I understand the pain and strain of ragging. I literally have difficulty in expressing that pain in this august House. IIT Kharagpur has taken some steps in this regard. I would like to urge upon the Government to kindly stop the system of ragging in these institutions, otherwise it is virtually preventing many intellectuals to come into the technical education system.

While I conclude, I would like to read out a quote which is making rounds in the markets. `Bringing up new IITs is similar to giving birth to more and more kids without giving proper care to the already existing ones. Existing IITs need family planning instead of more brothers and sisters".

Sir, we are supporting this Bill. So, we are a part and parcel of this Bill. We would expect and also urge upon you to please prove this theory wrong.

Thank you.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on this Bill. I rise to whole-heartedly support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*) हिंदी में बोलूँ? ... (व्यवधान) मैं दोनों भाषाओं में बोल सकता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) An amendment to the Indian Institute Bill 2016 is being discussed and is to be passed today... (*Interruptions*) आज बहुत ही आदर हो रहा है, चलो हिंदी में बात करते



हैं। इसमें क्या है? मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। बहुत सही दिल से आपका इस बारे में मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

मैं खासकर दो-तीन चीजें बताना चाहता हूँ। परसों जब यह बिल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस का आया था, तो मैंने उस वक्त बात नहीं की थी, आज मैं जानबूझकर खड़ा हूँ। आज नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस की हम आईआईटी के लिए 6 नई संस्थाएँ प्रस्तावित कर रहे हैं। उसमें धनबाद का जो माइंस का स्कूल लिया, उसके लिए मैं आपकी खास सराहना करता हूँ। उसका बहुत ही बड़ा नाम था, लेकिन उसके ऊपर दुर्लक्ष हो रहा था। जम्मू के ऊपर आपने ध्यान दिया है, हो सके तो घाटी में भी एक आईआईटी खोलो, तो और भी अच्छा होगा।

मैं शुरूआत में ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा नंबर वर्ल्ड रैंकिंग में बहुत नीचे आ रहा है, चार सौ, पांच सौ, जबकि एशियन कंट्रीज में हमारी आई.आई.टी. मुंबई का 54वां नंबर है। अभी मैंने आई.आई.टी. मुंबई कहा। जावड़ेकर साहब, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुंबई शहर का नाम बांबे से मुंबई हुआ है, लेकिन आई.आई.टी. अभी भी बांबे लिखता है, उसको जरा जल्दी से सुधार लीजिए। उसे आई.आई.टी., मुंबई कीजिए।

सौगत राय जी ने थोड़ी राजनीतिक बात बताई, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। आदरणीय भूतपूर्व प्रधानमंत्री नेहरू जी ने कुछ सोच से काम किया और हर सरकार को अच्छी बातें करने के लिए सोचना पड़ता है, लेकिन आगे चलकर उसे जो लेकर जाता है, उसका अभिनन्दन करने की आवश्यकता है। आपने जब यह सोचा है कि नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस के स्कूल बनाने हैं, तो वे गिने-चुने बन रहे हैं। फिर दोबारा वही बात आती है - कैरिकुलम, स्टैंडर्ड ऑफ एजुकेशन, स्टैंडर्ड ऑफ वॉलंटिटी। वॉलंटिटी की जब बात आती है, तो हमने ग्लोबलाइजेशन में जो नीतियां अपनाई हैं, उनमें हमने प्रोइवेट इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज को भी बहुत सारी सुविधाएँ दे दी हैं।

हम हर वरिष्ठ देखते हैं कि कितनी सारी जगहें खाली रहती हैं। बच्चे इंजीनियरिंग में नहीं जा रहे हैं। हम एक तरफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस की बात कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ प्रोइवेट इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में बच्चे नहीं जा रहे हैं। क्या कारण है? मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि एक तरफ हम ऊंचाई की तरफ जा रहे हैं तो उधर भी नीचे देखना है। वहां क्या हो रहा है? क्या कचरा जमा हो रहा है, क्या वहां कुछ सुविधाएं नहीं हैं या कौन से ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, जिन्हें हमने प्रमाणित किया है कि वे इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज खुलवा दें? प्रमाणित करते समय उस का भी ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है।

जब आईआईटी की बात आती है तो ये पहले देश में पांच या छः थे। जब उनका ऐंर्द्धस एग्जामिनेशन होता है, सौगत राय जी, मैं आपका खास ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, आपने फीस की बात की, क्या आपको पता है कि आईआईटी एग्जाम में बैठने वाले बच्चे प्रोइवेट क्लासेज में कितनी फीस देते हैं? क्या उस पर कोई शोक लगाने की बात करते हैं? कभी सोचते हैं कि कौन से ऐसे बच्चे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) Show me a single student who appears for the IIT examination without attending private classes and then gets through by merit. In that case also, वहां भी और चीजें हो जाती हैं। आपने फीस की बात की। मेरी जो जानकारी है, अगर सही नहीं है तो बताइए और अगर सही है तब भी बताइए। सरकार ने तय किया है कि जनरल कटेगरी के लिए दो लाख रुपये फीस लेनी है। हम एससी, एसटी को फ्री एजुकेशन दे रहे हैं। जिनकी आमदनी एक वरिष्ठ में एक लाख रुपये नहीं है, उन्हें भी फ्री एजुकेशन दे रहे हैं। जिनकी आमदनी एक लाख रुपये से पांच लाख रुपये तक है, उन्हें दो-तिहाई यानी 70 हजार रुपये फीस देनी है। अगर यह सही है तो सौगत राय जी की बात का जवाब मिल गया। राय जी, हम सबके लिए दो लाख रुपये फीस नहीं लगा रहे हैं। इसके लिए हमें सरकार का खास अभिनन्दन करना होगा कि एससी, एसटी के लिए हम फ्री एजुकेशन दे रहे हैं। जिन एससी, एसटी के लोगों के बारे में यहां रोज अत्याचार की बात हो रही है, उनके लिए अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं तो उसकी बात भी करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश इसमें एक कदम और आगे बढ़ता है कि बच्चे आईआईटी में आने के बाद ड्रॉप आउट क्यों होते हैं। My information is that nearly ten per cent of the students drop out from the Engineering Colleges. इसके बारे में भी चिन्ता करनी है, क्योंकि पहले या दूसरे वरिष्ठ में ड्रॉप आउट होने के बाद वह जगह आगे चलकर खाली रह जाती है। इससे देश का नुकसान हो रहा है। सरकार यह सोचकर एजुकेशन की वॉलंटिटी बढ़ाने की बात करती है, तो उसमें दस लोग कम हो गए। जो लोग पढ़ जाते हैं, वे सीधे परदेश जाने की बात करते हैं। यह हमारी दूसरी समस्या है - ब्रेन ड्रेन। ब्रेन ड्रेन की वजह क्या है? इसकी पहली वजह परदेश का आकर्षण है। दूसरी वजह है कि वहां अच्छा इनवायर्नमेंट मिलता है, अच्छी तनख्वाह मिलती है और सही में जो रिसर्च करना चाहता है, उसे वहां सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। पुणे के कितने बच्चे नासा में हैं। Even in NASA, Indian students belonging to Maharashtra are working. I know some boys working in NASA. ... (व्यवधान) हिन्दुस्तानी बच्चे वहां हैं। हमें उन पर गर्व है। दुर्भाग्य से जब ब्रेन ड्रेन की बात आती है, फिर वे वापिस नहीं आते। कितने लोग वापिस आते हैं? अब हम उन्हें फ्री एजुकेशन दे रहे हैं। फ्री एजुकेशन देकर उनकी शिक्षा का दर्जा जागृति स्तर पर ला रहे हैं। इतना सब देने के बाद बच्चा मां-बाप को छोड़कर बाहर निकल जाता है। इस पर भी अलग से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** अरविंद जी, प्लीज समाप्त कीजिए।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

**श्री अरविंद सावंत :** मेरी दो-तीन मिनट भी बात नहीं हुई है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति :** अभी एक और बिल बाकी है।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

**श्री अरविंद सावंत :** यहां नारायण मूर्ति साहब की बात भी आई थी। वे खुद एक इंस्टीट्यूट ओपन करना चाहते हैं। इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। सभी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स बेकार हैं, ब्लैक लिस्टेड हैं, ऐसा मत सोचिए। Some of them are known as street fighters. Some of them are required to be bowed down and saluted. They have done their best for the country. टाटा हो, बिरला हो, इन सब लोगों ने देश के लिए बहुत कुछ करके रखा है। हमें इनसे भी बात करनी है। ... (व्यवधान) हमारे पास इंस्टीट्यूट में कौन-कौन सी फेकल्टीज हैं और कौन सी फेकल्टीज में बच्चे आना नहीं चाहते। कुछ फेकल्टीज आउट-स्टेड हो रही हैं। एक जमाना था, कैमिकल इंजीनियर के लिए मुम्बई में यूडीसीटी (यूनिवर्सिटी डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ कैमिकल टेक्नोलॉजी) में 60 सीटें थीं - 30 मुम्बई या महाराष्ट्र की और 30 पर भारत वर्ष से टॉप रैंकिंग बच्चे आते थे। उन 60 में से 59 बच्चे परदेश जाते थे, लेकिन आज कैमिकल टेक्नोलॉजी डाउन हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय, आज मैट्रोपॉलीटन फेकल्टी पर किसी का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। कौन सी ऐसी फेकल्टीज हैं, जहां बच्चे नहीं जा रहे हैं, तो उन फेकल्टीज पर भी ध्यान देना है। कौन-कौन सी नई फेकल्टीज को इंट्रोड्यूस करना है, उस पर भी ध्यान देना है। इन सारी चीजों को देखते समय, मैं एक चीज माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम उत्तरांचल की शिक्षा की बात करते हैं, तो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात तब आती है जब हम 12वीं के बाद एंर्द्धस एग्जामिनेशन में बैठते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस पर विरिष्ठ से हटकर, दुबारा बोल रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह मेरी चिन्ता का विषय है, इसलिए मैं इस विरिष्ठ को नहीं छोड़ता हूँ। हमने एनईईटी के एग्जाम के समय वह बात शुरू कर दी, क्योंकि वरिष्ठ सीबीएसई का सिलेबस अलग है, आईसीएससी का अलग है, बाकी के बोर्ड्स का अलग है, इसलिए बच्चे उस एग्जाम में नहीं बैठ सकते, क्योंकि इन्वेलोपमेंट नहीं है, यूनीफॉर्मिटी नहीं है, सिलेबस सेम नहीं है, कैरीकुलम सेम नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी, मेरी आपसे हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना है कि इस विरिष्ठ को नींव तक लेकर जाए और वह नींव है प्राथमिक शिक्षा, वह नींव है माध्यमिक शिक्षा। हमारी शिक्षा केजी से लेकर उस तरह की शिक्षा हो, जिससे सभी बच्चों को प्रत्येक किस्म के एग्जाम में सरलता से समान अवसर मिलें। जब आप एकदम से किसी बच्चे को समंदर में धकेल देंगे, तो वह गड़ाबड़ा जाता है। जो बच्चा वरनेकुलर मीडियम से 10वीं या 11वीं कक्षा पास कर के आता है, वह अगर अंग्रेजी मीडियम के स्कूल में जाकर 150 बच्चों के साथ बैठता है, तो वह कनफ्यूज हो जाता है। वही एक ड्रॉपआउट का मुख्य कारण है, क्योंकि अंग्रेजी उसे नहीं आती।

**माननीय सभापति :** कृपया अब आप कन्वल्ड करें।

**श्री अरविंद सावंत :** सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस बिल का स्वागत करते समय मैंने दो चीजें खासतौर से दोहराई हैं - एक तो जो बच्चों की प्राइमरी एजुकेशन है, उसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि वही आपकी नींव है। उसका स्तर ऊंचा करिए। दूसरी बात जो आप नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस के इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोल रहे हैं, उनका स्वागत करते हुए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकतम इंस्टीट्यूट खोलिए और उनके लिए ज्यादा धन का ज्यादा प्रावधान कीजिए, क्योंकि बजट का प्रावधान सफिशिएंट है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता। इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान ऐसे शिक्षा के बड़े इंस्टीट्यूट्स खोलने के लिए ज्यादा धन के प्रावधान की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पुनः आपका स्वागत करते हुए, मैं अपने भाषण को विराम देता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Indian Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

I take this opportunity to congratulate Shri Javadekar for assuming charge of the HRD Ministry. I am sure and confident that with his vast experience he would achieve the important objective of providing quality education, particularly in technical education at the higher level.

I would also like to place on record the thanks of our State to both Shri Javadekar ji and his predecessor Shrimati Smriti Irani ji for announcing nine out of the eleven institutions that were mandated in the AP Reorganisation Act. Out of the eleven institutions that were supposed to be given to Andhra Pradesh, nine have already been decided and we are waiting just on the Central University and the Tribal University to complete the obligation.

So, I would like to request, at the outset, to please consider the Central University and the Tribal University also to complete the obligations set out in this Act.

In spite of 58 per cent of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh population being in the present Andhra Pradesh State, we do not have a single Central Institution and all the Institutions have gone to Telangana because they are located in Hyderabad. So, 58 per cent of the population are left denied of high quality education. We thank the Minister for everything he has done and the Ministry for what it has done. But we beseech him to please pay special attention to Andhra Pradesh, provide more funds so that we can bring up these institutions at a much faster pace.

I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri Javadekar ji as it gives IIT, Tirupati the legal backing and brings it into the fold of Institutes of Technology Act and also gives it the tag of an institute of national importance. I welcome this. Tirupati is the abode of Lord Venkateswara and it is also an excellent educational centre consisting of various universities and institutions.

Our hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu garu aims to make Tirupati a major knowledge hub of the State. As part of fulfilling his dreams, he has taken steps and brought IIT and other institutions such as IISER and IIIT to Tirupati. So, the people of Andhra Pradesh, particularly of Rayalaseema, are thankful to our Chief Minister, to our Prime Minister and to the HRD Minister for making Tirupati a knowledge hub.

Now, IIT, Tirupati is functioning in a temporary campus situated on Tirupati – Renigunta road. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has provided 500 acres of land for this new campus last year. The objective is to shift it to a permanent campus by 2019. But looking at the allocations and the pace with which the work is going on, I am doubtful whether it will be completed by 2019. For setting up an IIT, very large amount is required. But last year, the Government of India had allocated just Rs.40 crore. This year, a sum of Rs.20 crore has been allocated in the budget. At this pace, I would like to ask the Minister as to how would we be able to complete the permanent campus by 2019. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to please release the required funds every year. Only then, we would be able to have a permanent campus by 2019.

The House is aware that our Chief Minister, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu has a vision and resolve to make Andhra Pradesh as *Swarnandhara* Pradesh. As a part of this, he has chosen the location for this IIT at Tirupati as there are large industrial parks like Sri City near Tada. The Government of Andhra Pradesh also proposes to develop major industrial activity in the Chennai-Nellore-Tirupati triangle area to provide opportunities of internships and placement for the students studying at IIT Tirupati.

Secondly, about the faculty, recently in March this year, IIT Tirupati has issued an advertisement for recruitment of Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors for IIT Tirupati, and the last date for submission of applications was 4<sup>th</sup> April, 2016. But the surprising thing is that you are recruiting them on contract or deputation basis. Why are we not recruiting them on regular basis? Why do we want to recruit them on contract or deputation basis? So, I would like to humbly request to hon. Minister to please appoint Professors and other academic people on regular basis only. That is the only way we can expect quality faculties.

Now we have no regular Director for IIT Tirupati. We have only a Mentor-Director, who is not a regular and exclusive Director for our IIT. Director, IIT (Madras) is also mentoring IIT, Palakkad. The hon. Minister is aware that to manage three premium institutions of national importance is not an easy job. So, I would request the hon. Minister to have a regular Director for Tirupati as early as possible. A supplementary advertisement for recruiting Director may be issued along with the Professors, Associate Professors and Professors as proposed.

About the quality of IITs *vis-a-vis* other similar institutions in the world, many Members have already spoken. On this subject, I would just like to add a few points of my own. Recently, as per the QS World University Rankings, not even a single IIT from India has got place in the top 200 institutions in the world. IIT Delhi which was leading from India earlier has slipped from 212<sup>th</sup> position to 222<sup>nd</sup> position in the rankings. I would like to know the reasons behind this. Is it because the Indian universities are lacking academic reputation in the world arena? What are the reasons behind this? How does the HRD Ministry view this? What efforts the Ministry is going to take to improve the standing of the Indian universities at the international level?

We all know how well regarded the graduates of IITs, especially the top IITs in the country are viewed all over the world. They are considered among the brightest employees to be taken by the top 500 corporations anywhere in the world. I have heard a saying that the most difficult thing about the IIT is getting into IIT. I am not sure whether that is true or not but if I hear everybody else talking about, it seems to be the case.

The selection process by which you select the brightest of the best students in the country is what makes the IITs today. I am sorry to say,

may not be the facilities, may not be the other things but the students, now we have to bring facilities, faculties, research and innovation capabilities, leadership capabilities to the students and provide them the basis to shine in this world.

Today, if we are having the brain drain and students are leaving IITs to go to foreign universities to get their Master's Degrees and also their Ph.Ds., and also to join corporations around the world it is because they are not finding such opportunities here today. I am sure that if we provide these opportunities, we would not have this brain drain, and students would stay back and do research.

Anywhere in the world research is an ecosystem consisting of universities, defence and space organisations, the CSIR laboratories and the private sector. In India I do not see that ecosystem in place today. Each is an island working on their own. How do we bring all of these together to really bring more impetus to our research and development capabilities as is done elsewhere in the world? Most of the innovations in science and technology starts in defence and space, and then, spreads to other sectors. But here we don't have access to interact with the defence and space organisations – whether it is university or private sector or a CSIR laboratory. One of the most important fundamental parts of that ecosystem is absolutely necessary.

There is another growing concern and that is about dropouts from IITs. If you look at the statistics, more than 2,000 students have dropped out from IITs in the last three years alone. Between 2012 and 2015, the drop out was the highest last year when the number of dropped out students was 757. What are the reasons behind this? I would like to know whether the Minister tried to find out the reasons behind this and if so, what remedial steps he proposes to take to stop the drop out rate.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Jayadevji, please conclude now.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Yes Sir. I am concluding now.

Coming to the end, I have read in newspapers that IITs are trying to hold their Entrance Tests abroad from the next academic session to admit foreign students. There is a lot of confusion among the students who aim for IITs. They are apprehensive whether the foreign students will be admitted in addition to our students or they will be part of the total strength or whether there is any cap on foreign students to be admitted into our IITs. Although it is a very good thing to bring the diversity, I think these are genuine concerns that the students have and I would like the Minister to address these concerns.

With these observations, I, once again, request the hon. Minister to quicken the process of construction of the new building for IIT, Tirupati by allocating sufficient funds and to complete it well before 2019.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity to given to me.

Sir, the Bill proposes to establish six new IITs and convert the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad into another IIT. On behalf of the *Telangana Rashtra Samiti*, I stand to support this Bill. But, of course, many concerns have been raised not only by the Members, but by the Minister himself about the quality of education and research in the country.

Shri Pralhad Joshiji mentioned about dilution of standard. While there is no immediate concern about dilution of standard, we have to keep an eye, because the older IITs like those at Kanpur, Kharagpur, Powai and Chennai definitely have a higher brand value than the new IITs. So, we need to be concerned about dilution of the brand.

Sir, I was adjunct faculty member teaching Electrical Engineering and I interviewed more than 3,000 Electrical Engineers in the last 25 years. The quality has really become abysmal. The ABCD of electrical engineering is voltage and current. There are lot of equations and mathematical formulas. A lot of our students get all the formulas and equations right. But if you ask them the simple question whether there is current because of voltage or whether there is voltage because of current, most of them do not know. That is the gap between theory and practice. Even the ordinary electricians know more and that is the gap between theory and practice. We are masters of theory. But when it comes to practice, there is no continuity. The engineers do not know how to weld and the welders do not know how to engineer.

Recently, a US patent no. 9393168 was granted to a company with which I was associated. IIT engineers worked on it and failed and finally six 12<sup>th</sup> Standard drop out apprentices worked on it and the patent was granted about a week back. So, some of our apprentices who are school drop outs are better than some of our mechanical engineers. Moreover, one of the alarming things is that in the final year they are supposed to do a project and that is when they really learn. Now-a-days there are shops which sell projects. They not only sell projects, but they also sell project reports. The students have to just fill the name and submit it. What are the projects? They are Solar Pump Controller, SMS Controller, Robotic Arm, Solar Kits etc. These are actually toys sold in US for US High School students and here they are submitted as engineering projects.

Sir, many States are proud that they have opened so many engineering colleges. But the Government of Telangana recognised that many engineering colleges, instead of making the future of students bright, they are destroying. They are ensuring that four years are wasted, a lot of parents' money are wasted and ensuring that these students are going to be unemployable. Engineers today are among the most unemployable. So, I am very proud to say that our State has actually closed down 174 engineering colleges which were sub-standard and wasting life of students. I think we need to take such pro-active steps at the national level.

#### **16.00 hours**

Research cannot be in isolation and cross-pollination is very very important. I think, one of the speakers said that IITs are the islands of excellence in a sea of mediocrity. It is absolutely right. But if you look at the funding, it is Rs. 4,900 crore to the IITs and Rs. 2,500 crore to the NIITs but there is hardly any money allocated to other States and other engineering colleges. While we are actually funding these elite institutions, let that trickle-down to the other institutions, the lesser fortunate. Let the IIT curriculum and let the professors also transfer that knowledge and teaching skills down to the other engineering colleges. The cross-pollination is very important as many speakers said.

Now, coming to the foreign faculty, we definitely need foreign faculty. The best of the universities all over have Indian professors, Chinese professors, German professors, French professors, etc. But in ours, we hardly see foreign professors. The Government programme called the Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) is fantastic. But, I think, it is being misused especially in the University of Hyderabad. That Programme allows foreign professors to come here. But, who are those foreign professors? They are mostly PIOs, NRIs and OCIs. They come here not because they are great in their subjects but they come here only because they are from that native place and they want to come to India because they have to marry off their children.

I think, Prakash Javadekarji has said that research is about not compilation of knowledge but creation of new knowledge. How does new knowledge get created? You take raw data, convert it into information and convert that information into knowledge and thereafter into wisdom. So, for that, we need raw data. Many of our institutions are denied this data. The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services is in my Constituency and the data that is required is not available for research. The data is the raw material for creation of new knowledge and that is not accessible because of multiple laws relating to security and so many other departments.

#### **16.02 hours** (Shri Pralhad Joshi *in the Chair*)

Sir, we have so many buoys in the Indian Ocean. We also have what are called as gliders which we leave them and they glide down to the ocean bottom collecting all the data. Through our own buoys, we cannot get this data. Definitely we cannot get any data from other countries surrounding the Indian Ocean. For security reasons, we are not allowed to exchange the data. Also we are not allowed to use Iridium satellite for collection of this data. Some of these barriers of collection of data need to be removed. There are so many instances, like bio technology in Kerala. German scientists wanted to exchange data about radio activity and effect on DNA but they could not do that. I think, we need to get those data back. Just as welders cannot be engineers and engineers cannot weld, we do not have the welding machines in most of the institutes. If there are 60 mechanical engineers, you need, at least, 30 welding machines. Most of the colleges do not have 30 welding machines.

Sir, I am actually very proud to say that 29 to 30 per cent of all IIT students are Telugu speaking students. I am actually very proud but I am not proud of one factor. It is because these are the places – my State and my neighbouring State – are full of coaching camps. Actually, they are more like concentration camps. They take a lot of money but they coach them not in the subject of engineering. They coach them in how to get the highest marks so that they get in. They are actually concentration camps. They teach them theory without practice. These are the students who get highest marks in electrical engineering without knowing whether voltage causes current or current causes voltage. There are many more points. The cost of education is important. If you are increasing fee, please ensure that no deserving student is denied because of lack of funds.

I have a couple of suggestions to overcome all these problems. Number one is to bring the industry into the institution and take the institution to the industry through apprenticeship system and that will really help the quality of engineering.

Lastly, Sir, I am extremely glad that our neighbouring State is bestowed with IIT. It is because, the poor people of Andhra Pradesh should not travel all the way to Hyderabad for education. Similarly, the poor people should not travel all the way to Hyderabad for justice; let them also have a separate High Court. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I wholeheartedly support this Bill to facilitate the setting up of new IITs and making them as institutions of national importance. Among these six new IITs, the one in Kerala, IIT Palakkad belongs to my constituency. So, I, in fact, want to congratulate this Government and to express my gratitude to this Government. Despite my strong political differences with this Government, I would like to thank this Government for making our big dream a reality. This was a big dream and a long-pending demand of the people of Kerala to have an IIT. Despite being a State which is far ahead compared to other States in the field of education, in the sphere of higher education, Kerala was denied an IIT all through these years. So, this was a long-pending demand.

I have been making this demand since when I became a Member of Parliament. For the last six years, I have been raising this demand in this House. I remember, I had raised this in this House almost a dozen times. My first representation as a Member of Parliament to the then Minister of HRD was regarding IIT Palakkad. Initially I had got a reply that Kerala will get an IIT during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period. To my utter dismay, I got this reply from the then hon. MoS, HRD, who happened to be from my State, Shashi Tharoor *ji* the then MoS, HRD. He declared that Kerala will not get any IIT not only in the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period, even in the 13<sup>th</sup> Plan period, you are not going to get an IIT. But that dream is coming true now. That long-pending demand has been met by this Government. So, I once again thank this Government.

Now, coming to some of the issues which matter as far as IITs are concerned, I would like to make three points here. Firstly, the most urgent need of the hour is to make IITs more inclusive. IITs are not merely institutions of national importance; they are institutions of our national pride. So, we need to make the IITs more inclusive. What are the challenges in making IITs more inclusive? The first one is fee hike. The Government has hiked the fees from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 2 lakh. Now the IIT education has become costlier than education from some private institutions. So, we need to seriously think about this indiscriminate fee hike.

The second most important issue as a challenge in making IITs more inclusive is the flawed reservation policy. The reservation policy which is prevailing in our country is not being implemented in IITs properly. The reservation policy is not properly followed not only in admission of students but also in recruitment of faculty. I would like to request the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that the Government should take stern action, should take stern steps and the Government should ensure that the reservation policy will be strictly implemented both in admission and in recruitment of faculties in IITs. Because of paucity of time, I do not want to go into details. The kind of caste discrimination existing in IITs is shocking and alarming. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the whole House to the situation of caste discrimination existing in our IITs and

various other institutions of higher learning.

The reply to Starred Question No. 225 given on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 in this august House shows that a total of 757 students belonging to the SCs and STs were thrown out from the IITs in the name of academic performance. Is it not shocking? How can we claim that these IITs are our national pride? Yes, I agree about the importance of these institutions.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : This is important. I am not going into any other point.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: All your points are important but time constraint is also there.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Please give me three or four minutes.

Sir, 757 students were thrown out from the IITs. I have got a copy of that answer and it shows that the IIT, Roorke is notorious for throwing out students belonging to the SCs and STs. Sir, 675 students were thrown out from the IIT, Roorkee between 2012 and 2015 and from IIT, Delhi – 548 students and from IIT, Kharagpur, 535 students belonging to these sections were thrown out. So, this is an important issue to be dealt with seriously by the Government.

Now, I will come to my second point.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You stop with your second point.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : I am cutting short.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You please conclude within one minute.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: I will conclude. Please be generous.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am always generous.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: I have started my speech by congratulating this Government.

In enhancing the quality and standard of the IITs, which is very important, the Anil Kakodkar Committee was appointed in 2010, and the Anil Kakodkar Committee has made some important recommendations in this regard. I request the hon. Minister to implement these recommendations, not merely the recommendation of hiking the fees, but other recommendations too. In order to enhance the quality of IITs, they should be implemented in a time bound manner.

My good friend and my comrade Biju was a Member of the Standing Committee on HRD and he was telling me about the serious and critical observations made in their Standing Committee Report that many of these eight new IITs, which were started recently, do not have the minimum quality standards and infrastructure of polytechnics. Is it not a matter of serious concern? So, I hope the Government will address these issues.

I am cutting short and coming to my third point. This is my last point. It is with regard to ensuring democratic space in the IITs. The IITs are institutions of national importance and only meritorious students reach the IITs. The IITs are centres of production of knowledge. It is not merely meant to disseminate knowledge. It is meant for production of knowledge and ideas. So, there should be democratic space, freedom of thinking, debate and dissent. The unfortunate incident which took place in the IIT, Chennai is the ban of Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle. Those incidents should not happen and should not be repeated. The Government and the hon. Minister should ensure that democratic space and right to dissent and debate is protected in these centres of higher learning.

Finally, a huge braindrain is taking place in our country. Our money is spent. We are spending only 4.1 per cent of our GDP on education compared to a small country like Cuba which is spending 18.1 per cent of GDP on education. Public money, public funds are invested for education in the IITs. Despite this, the students, who are graduated from the IITs, are flying abroad and this braindrain is costing our country in a big manner. So, how can we bring these students back to the service of the nation? The Government should take that also seriously.

With these words, I conclude. I once again wholeheartedly support this Bill.

DR. SATYA PAL SINGH (BAGHPAT): Sir, Thank you very much for giving me the time.

महोदय, सबसे पहले देश के विभिन्न भागों में कश्मीर से केरल तक छह नई आई.आई.टीज़. लाने के लिए मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह जो आई.आई.टी. ब्रैंड आएगा और आ रहा है इससे देश में न केवल साइंस, टेक्नोलॉजी और रिसर्च में उच्च शिक्षा की सुविधा होगी बल्कि देश में एकता और अखंडता की जड़ें भी मजबूत होंगी। मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी, पूर्व एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्टर श्रीमती स्मृति ईरानी जी और वर्तमान मंत्री श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी का हार्दिक अभिनंदन करता हूँ और इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं जावड़ेकर जी से यह उम्मीद भी करता हूँ कि उनके अंडर नेतृत्व में देश में एक नई विश्वेष्ट उच्च शिक्षा आएगी जिसे हम कह सकें कि घरातल से जुड़ी हो, विकासोन्मुखी हो, rooted in culture and oriented towards harmonious and holistic development of this country. हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि कैसे इसे नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट्स की बनाया जाए बल्कि न केवल नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट्स (राष्ट्रीय महत्व) की अपितु ग्लोबल इन्स्टीट्यूट्स (विश्व महत्व) की बनाया जाए और कैसे इस काम को किया जाए। मेरे से पूर्ववक्ताओं ने सवाल उठाए हैं कि पहले आई.आई.टी. पर पूर्णविह्व लगा। 1960-70 के दशकों में यह हुआ कि हमारे जो आई.आई.टी. हैं they have become the Institutes of Training Technologists for the USA. इसका कारण यह था कि उस समय की इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ बहुत डिप्रेस्ड थी और हम जिसे लैबोरेटरी फैसिलिटीज कह सकते हैं तथा हमारा इनफ्रस्ट्रक्चर इंफ्रस्ट्रक्चर इसका मेन (मुख्य) कारण थे। इन्हें हम ग्लोबली कम्पीटिटिव (विश्व स्तर का) कैसे कर सकते हैं यह केवल आई.आई.टी. के नम्बर डबल करने से बात नहीं बनेगी।

इस बारे में मेरे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव हैं, जिन्हें मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं बच्चों के IIT में एडमिशन के सिस्टम के बारे में बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आज कंडिशन है कि जे.ई.ई. एग्जाम के लिए 12वीं में 75 परसेंट मार्क्स होने चाहिए। एक बच्चा जो बहुत होशियार हो और एग्जाम के समय वह बच्चा बीमार हो सकता है या कुछ और कारण भी हो सकता है 50, the 75 per cent pre-condition must go. आज के समय में केवल दो चांसिस मिलते हैं कि 12वीं जिस समय कर रहा है उसके साथ एक साल और मिलता है। दुनिया के किसी भी देश में

इस तरह की एज बार कहीं भी नहीं है, हमारा सिम्पल एन्ट्रेस एन्जामिनेशन होना चाहिए और जो भी उसे ववालीफाई कर रहा है, उसे एडमिशन मिलना चाहिए। टीचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स हम लेते हैं। नई-नई आई.आई.टी.ज. बन रही हैं और फैकल्टी की बहुत कमी है। इसमें पी.एच.डी. एक बहुत बड़ी कंडिशन है। बहुत-से ब्राइट स्टूडेंट होते हैं। पी.एच.डी. की प्री-कंडिशन नहीं होनी चाहिए। भर्ती करने (टीचर बनने) के पांच साल बाद तक वह पी.एच.डी. कम्प्लीट करेंगे, इस बारे में विचार करने की जरूरत है।

हमारी जो नई आई.आई.टी.ज. हैं इस बारे में मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। आज दुनिया के अंदर जिस तरह से एक-एक सब्जेक्ट में इतनी ज्यादा एडवांसमेंट हो रही है, केवल मातृ पुराने ढर्रे की आई.आई.टी. बनाने से बात नहीं बनेगी और कुछ नई आई.आई.टी.ज. की लोकेशन पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि हमारी नई आई.आई.टी.ज. कहां बनाई जाएं। वेदों में कहा गया है -दि

"उपवने गिरिणाम् संगमे च नदिनाम् धियाः विप्रो अजायत्""

नदियों के संगम पर, पर्वतों पर, पहाड़ों की घाटियों में बुद्धि बहुत तेज बन जाती है, बच्चे अगर शहरों से दूर रहेंगे तो उनका माइंड डिस्ट्रेट नहीं होगा। और पूरे फोकस से पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे। दूसरा हम आई.आई.टी.ज. बहुत फोकस्ड सब्जेक्ट पर बनाएं जैसे Institute of Electrical Sciences, Institute of Mechanical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Nano Technology, Nuclear Sciences, Medical Technology और आज हम जिस प्रकार से हम काम कर रहे हैं तो एक आई.आई.टी. रूलर टेक्नोलॉजी (ग्रामीण तकनीकी) के ऊपर डेडिकेटेड होनी चाहिए। इस देश में 65 परसेंट जनता खेती पर निर्भर करती है। इसके बाद जो पुरानी आई.आई.टी.ज. हैं उनके बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे सिलेबस आउटडेटेड हो चुके हैं, ओब्सोलीट हो चुके हैं और इसके लिए इंटर डिप्लिमा और मल्टी डिप्लिमा सब्जेक्ट्स बनाए जाएं। हमारे यहां इंजीनियरिंग अलग है और मेडिकल साइंस अलग है। इन दोनों के कोमिनेशन के हिसाब से हमारी आई.आई.टी.ज.मेडिकल टेक्नोलॉजी में काम करें। वेस्ट रिजर्व फैसिलिटीज उपलब्ध करवायी जाएं। कुछ आईआईटीज के कोर-कंपिटेन्स हैं, मैं कुछ का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, आईआईटी, खड़गपुर और आईआईटी, मुम्बई में आज से लगभग 30 साल पहले Electromagnetic fields and electrical machine group की बहुत अच्छी फैकल्टीज थीं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। वे खत्म हो गईं। यदि आज हमारे पास वे फैकल्टीज होतीं, यदि उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाता, तो आज हमें जापान से ट्रेन की टेक्नोलॉजी लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। आज हमारे इंजीनियर्स के पास कैपेबिलिटी होती, high speed magnetic train जिनको लेविटेटेड ट्रेन्स कहते हैं, उसे बनाने की क्षमता होती और उसे बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जिन आईआईटीज के अंदर कुछ कोर-कंपिटेन्स हैं, उसे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए। आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी, मुम्बई में रूलर टेक्नोलॉजी पर बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। उसी हिसाब से वहाँ काम करवाया जाए। उसके साथ-साथ, जो प्रोफेसर्स उस पर अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, उनको कम से कम सब-वर्तिकल होता है, एक साल के लिए एम्बैटिकल दिया जाए और वह उनके खिलाफ न जाए, उनको पार्टिकुलर सब्जेक्ट पर काम करने दिया जाए।

मैं मंत्री जी से मैं एक और विषय निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में हम लोग प्राचीन भारत(ऐंसाइंट इंडिया ) की बहुत चर्चा करते हैं कि हमारे पास बहुत ही जबरदस्त टेक्नोलॉजी थी, लेकिन हमारी आईआईटीज में ऐंसाइंट टेक्नोलॉजी पर हमारे पास कोई सोच नहीं है। मैं डेढ़ साल पहले जिनेवा, स्वीट्जरलैंड गया था, तो वहाँ जो ताज़ा टाइमो-जोन कोलाइडर है, जहाँ दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी फैसिलिटी है, जहाँ दुनिया के सबसे बड़े साइंटिस्ट और इंजीनियर्स काम करते हैं, वहाँ उनके स्टील फ्लक के ऊपर हमारे दो भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं- विष्णुगुप्त और आर्यभट्ट। हमारी किसी आईआईटी में ऐसा नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है, मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कुछ लोगों के मन में शंका हो सकती है कि प्राचीन काल में ऐसा था या नहीं, तो जिनके मन में शंका होगी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से उनके लिए कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। शिवकर बापूजी तलपदे ने वर्ष 1895 में मुम्बई की चौपाटी पर 1500 फीट की ऊँचाई तक प्लेन उड़ाया था। यह घटना अमेरिकन राईट ब्रदर्स के प्रथम प्रयास 1903 से 8 वर्ष पहले घटी थी। उसके बाद उनको इसमें कोई मदद नहीं मिली। वर्ष 1965 में वाइनीज लोगों को तिब्बत में संस्कृत के कुछ चैप्टर मिले। उन्होंने उसको ट्रांसलेशन के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ पंजाब, चंडीगढ़ भेजा, वहाँ प्रोफेसर रूथ सयना ने उसे अनुवाद करके एक कॉपी इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, बंगलूर में भेजी और दूसरी कॉपी वाइना भेजी। हमारे इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस, बंगलूर ने दस साल के बाद कहा कि यह महर्षि भारद्वाज की रचना "यंत्र सर्वस्व" नामक पुस्तक का भाग नहीं है अतः बेकार है और यह किसी भी काम का नहीं है। लेकिन चीन ने वर्ष 1975 में प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस करके कहा कि इसे interstellar spaceship बनाये जा सकते हैं। इसके आधार पर वे अपनी टेक्नोलॉजी डवलप कर रहे हैं। ये बातें हमें तब मालूम वलीं, जब वर्ष 1985 में एक अमेरिकन प्रोफेसर ने एक किताब लिखी, जिसका नाम है- Anti Gravity Handbook . इस किताब के लेखक David Hatcher Childress ने उसमें लिखा है कि किस प्रकार वर्ष 1965 में वे पेपर मिले थे और किस प्रकार से इंडिया के साइंटिस्टों ने इनको इन्वोकर किया और वाइना ने इसके आधार पर अपने interstellar spaceships बनाये। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि प्राचीन टेक्नोलॉजी पर भी काम करने के लिए एक नई आईआईटी को डेडिकेट करना जरूरी है।

इसके साथ ही, मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हैदराबाद के एक साइंटिस्ट Dr. C. S. R. Prabhu हैं, जिन्होंने नैशनल इंफॉर्मेटिक सेन्टर में काम किया, उसने भी महर्षि भारद्वाज रचित ग्रंथ "यंत्र सर्वस्व" के आधार पर एक सोल्वेंट बनाया, जिसे Anti fire solvent कहते हैं। किताबी भी आग हो, इससे एक मिनट तक आग नहीं पकड़ सकती है। ऐसी ही उसने, उसके आधार पर एक lightest and strongest alloy तैयार किया है।

मैं आपसे एक निवेदन और करूँगा, हमारी IITs और इंडस्ट्रीज का एक वलोज़ इंटरैक्शन होना चाहिए। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। इंस्टीट्यूट के जो फाइनल ईयर के स्टूडेंट हैं तथा पीजी सेकेंड ईयर के छात्र हैं उन्हें जे प्रोजेक्ट दिये जाते हैं, उसकी फंडिंग इंडस्ट्री से की जाए, इंडस्ट्री के रिवायरमेंट के हिसाब से आईआईटी उसे डवलप करे, आपसी गहन रिश्तों से यह भी होगा कि आज हमारे यहाँ जो फैकल्टीज की कमी है, इंडस्ट्री के लोग बिना पीएचडी के भी आईआईटीज में आकर पढ़ा सकते हैं। दुनिया के सभी डवलपड देशों में इस प्रकार की सुविधा है।

आज इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री चार साल की है। बी-टेक और एम-टेक की डिग्री हमारे यूनिवर्सिटीज के साथ ही दूसरे यूनिवर्सिटीज, संस्थान भी दे रहे हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारी आईआईटीज का एक ब्रांड बने और ब्रांड बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जिस प्रकार से सिलेबस बढ़ रहे हैं, ज्ञान का विस्तार हो रहा है उसके लिए इन डेपथ नॉलेज की आवश्यकता बढ़ती जा रही है, उसके लिए पाँच साल का कोर्स करके इसकी "एक्सपर्ट इन टेक्नोलॉजी, E.tech" जैसी कोई डिग्री दी जाए, जो एक्सवतुसिव फॉर आईआईटीज हो, जिसे दुनिया में और कोई यूनिवर्सिटी या संस्थान उस डिग्री को न दे सके। अगर इस प्रकार का एक ब्रांड हम तैयार करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से दुनिया में हमारा ब्रांड अपना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान बनाएगा।

महोदय, मैं यहां यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोग इसलिए ग्रेट इंस्टिट्यूशन प्रसिद्ध संस्था/संस्थानों में पढ़ने जाते हैं तो केवल मातृ इसलिए नहीं जाते हैं कि वह ग्रेट इंस्टीट्यूट में जाकर अपना नाम कमाएंगे या ज्यादा ज्ञान अर्जित करेंगे बल्कि जैसा Dr. William J. Cory said:

"One goes to a great school not so much for knowledge as for arts and habits; For the habit of attention, for the art of expression; For the art of entering quickly into another person's thoughts; For the art of indicating assent or dissent in graduated terms; For the art of working out what is possible in a given time; For taste, for discrimination, for mental courage, and for mental soberness"

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मैं कोई नई आईआईटी नहीं मांग रहा हूँ, मैं बागपत के लिए केवल एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय मांग रहा हूँ ताकि हमारे बच्चों के एजुकेशन का स्टैंडर्ड बढ़े और हमारे बच्चे वहाँ से पढ़कर आईआईटी में सिलेक्ट हो सकें।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव (बाँका) :** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। टेक्नोलॉजी और ज्ञान का भण्डार अथाह है। जितना मोता लगाइएगा अता-पता नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि ज्ञान का भण्डार अथाह है। दुनिया में दौलत भी है, धन भी है, यह सब आता है और जाता है। दुनिया में दौलत तूट ती जाती है, लेकिन ज्ञान ऐसी चीज है, जिसको कोई तूट नहीं सकता है। ज्ञान को बांटने से समृद्धि बढ़ती है, प्रतिभा बढ़ती है। इसलिए ज्ञान को भारत में बढ़ाना है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गरीबों को आईटी के माध्यम से सुविधा हो और उन सुविधाओं को हमें आगे बढ़ाना है। हम ग्रामीण परिवेश में

आईआईटी खोलें, वहां ले जाएं, वहां से वातावरण का निर्माण होगा। पानी तो है, लेकिन तैरने का यदि मौका नहीं मिलेगा तो कोई तैराक नहीं बन सकता है। येमिस्तान के बातू में कोई तैराकी नहीं सीख सकता है, वह पानी में ही सीख सकता है, इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को मौका मिलना चाहिए। इससे प्रतिभा का पलायन नहीं होगा और सभी को समान अवसर मिलेगा।

आईटी को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। डिजिटलइजेशन हो रहा है और वह वर्ष 2025 तक होगा, इसमें भारत को आगे आना है। सरकार का कर्तव्य अधिक से अधिक होना चाहिए। मैं प्वाइंटिड कह रहा हूँ कि स्थायी परिसर होना चाहिए, लागत बढ़नी चाहिए। वर्ष 2008 में पटना, भुवनेश्वर और हैदराबाद में खोला गया। सीटों की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए। गरीब छात्रों को अधिक अवसर मिलना चाहिए। प्रक्रिया सरल होनी चाहिए। जमीनों के विवाद का हल होना चाहिए।

महोदय, आईटी से संबंधित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु हैं- पटना, भागलपुर, गया, दरभंगा, मुंगेर और मुजफ्फरपुर में आईटी पार्क की स्थापना हो, यह मांग हम माननीय मंत्री जी से करते हैं। सोफ्टवेयर डेवलपमेंट से रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बांका और जमुई के लिए हम आईआईटी की स्थापना की मांग करते हैं। दूसरा, अधिक से अधिक बीपीओ का इंतजाम होना चाहिए, जिससे कॉल सेंटरों की स्थापना से रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे। इसलिए बिहार में बिजनेस प्रोसेस आउटसोर्सिंग को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। यहां बहुत कम कॉल सेंटर हैं। सरकारी संस्थानों से रोजगार मिलेंगे, इसके लिए उनको आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। आईआईटी से कौशल, हुनर और प्रतिभा का विकास होगा और इससे नौजवानों और महिलाओं को रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे। देश में भी बहुत बड़ा मौका है और इसे बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। आई.टी. आधारित सेवाओं का अधिक से अधिक संख्या में अधिस्थापन होना चाहिए। यथा ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग इत्यादि को और अधिक बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। हम अगर इसे बढ़ावा देंगे तो इससे रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे और हमारे नौजवानों को काम करने का मौका मिलेगा। जो नौजवान आज डिग्रियां लेकर मारे-मारे फिरते हैं, उन्हें काम का अवसर मिलेगा। सरकार ने पांच करोड़ लोगों को नौकरी देने की घोषणा की, लेकिन पांच करोड़ नौकरियां मिलने का अवसर कब मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, वह अलग बात है। अगर ऑनलाइन शॉपिंग इत्यादि चीजों को हम बढ़ावा देंगे तो इससे रोजगार का मौका मिलेगा। शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं एवं अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थानों में फ्री वाई-फाई सेवा उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी कहेंगे कि जो शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं तथा अन्य सार्वजनिक स्थान हैं, उन स्थानों में वाई-फाई की सेवा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। इसके साथ-साथ जो 3जी और 4जी सेवा ध्वस्त हो चुकी है, उनका विस्तार किया जाए। बिहार को अधिक से अधिक मौका दिया जाए और बिहार को मौका देकर आई.आई.टी. के क्षेत्र में जो एक धुंखला चित है, उसमें धूम मचाकर एक ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण किया जाए, जिससे कि पूरी दुनिया में जहां हमारे प्रतिभाशाली नौजवान हैं, वहां तक इसका पूरा डंका बजना चाहिए और हमारे देश के अंदर एक अच्छे वातावरण का निर्माण होना चाहिए।

इन्हें शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**डॉ. अरुण कुमार (जहानाबाद) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने आई.आई.टी. डेवलपमेंट बिल, 2016 पर चर्चा के लिए मुझे अवसर दिया, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। इस पर काफी विस्तार से माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच शिक्षा ही वह एक आधार है, जिसके आधार पर हम इस बढ़ती आबादी का और सारी समस्याओं का निदान ढूंढ सकते हैं। इस सरकार का संकल्प बिल्कुल साफ है कि हम ज्ञान और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में एक नया मानक तय करें। पिछले साठ वर्षों में 16 आई.आई.टी. और मात्र दो वर्ष में छः आई.आई.टी. के संकल्प से साफ जाहिर होता है कि सरकार इस दिशा में एक मजबूत संकल्प के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है। यही कारण है कि जो लोग नकारात्मक भाव सरकार के बारे में रखते थे, आज उनकी भावना में कुछ तब्दीली आई है। उन्होंने भी स्वीकार किया है कि सरकार प्रगति के रास्ते पर मजबूती से चल रही है।

महोदय, चूंकि समय का अभाव है, फिर भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से जो शैक्षणिक वातावरण में गिरावट आई है, उसके मूल पर चिंतन करना आवश्यक है। हम संख्या का विस्तार कर दें, हम भौतिक विस्तार कर दें, लेकिन गुणात्मक विस्तार के लिए आज समर्पित शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता है। माननीय मंत्री ने गुरु प्रणाम से बात शुरू की तो एक अच्छा संदेश पूरे देश में गया है। एक ही रास्ता है कि समर्पित शिक्षक चाहिए, सिर्फ रोटी से जुड़ा हुआ शिक्षक नहीं चाहिए। शिक्षक जो संस्कार और चरित्र के साथ, राष्ट्रीय भाव के साथ विश्व मानवता की संवेदनशीलता को लेकर निर्माण के भाव से जो शिक्षक हैं, उन्हें शिक्षकों से एक मजबूत राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो सकता है। इसमें कुछ वर्षों में कमी आई है। माननीय मंत्री जी छात्र राजनीति से आए हैं। पटना विश्वविद्यालय की एक घटना से हम अपनी भावना को प्रकट करना चाहते हैं। जब मैं सेंट्रल इंटर का विद्यार्थी था तो पटना साइंस कॉलेज के एक हॉस्टल में सुबह मैं गया। जैसे ही मैंने वहां साइकल लगाई, तभी फर्स्ट इयर के कुछ छात्र आए और उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग क्या राजनीति करते हैं, एक कुत्ता मर गया है। हमने सोचा कि राजनीति से कुत्ते का क्या संबंध है? उन्होंने कहा कि न चपरासी सुन रहा है, न वॉर्डन सुन रहे हैं, न सुप्रीटेंडेंट सुन रहे हैं, कुत्ता सड़ कर बदबू मार रहा है और पूरा वातावरण दूषित है। वाइस चांसलर साहब, आचार्य देवेन्द्र नाथ शर्मा बगल में ही रहते थे। माननीय सांसद अश्विनी चौबे जी उस समय छात्र नेता भी थे। हम लोग उन छात्रों के साथ कुलपति के आवास पर चले गए। ... (व्यवधान) जब हम कुलपति आवास पर गए तो वहां कुलपति महोदय घूम रहे थे। उन्होंने पूछा कि अरुण आज विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ होने वाला है क्या? हमने कहा कि विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, कुत्ता मर गया है। वे हिंदी के प्रख्यात विद्वान थे। उन्होंने आश्चर्य से कहा कि कुत्ता मर गया है। वे हम लोगों के साथ चल दिए और जाने के बाद उन्होंने कुत्ता उठा लिया। जब उन्होंने कुत्ता उठाया तब हमारे साथ-साथ जितने छात्र थे, सबको यह अनुभव हो गया कि हम लोगों ने भाड़ी गलती कर दी है। हम लोग उसकी पूंछ पकड़ रहे थे, उसका सर पकड़ रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, इसके लिए हमारे भावी वैज्ञानिक, भावी प्रोफेसर, भावी वाइस चांसलर लोग अपना हाथ प्रदूषित नहीं करें। इसके लिए तो सिर्फ न सुप्रीटेंडेंट बने हैं, न वॉर्डन बने हैं और न कोई और बना है। यह काम तो सिर्फ वाइस चांसलर का है, दूसरे किसी का नहीं है, आप लोग छोड़ दीजिए। तब हमें और सभी लोगों को अहसास हुआ और कुत्ते को ले जा कर गंगा के किनारे दफनाया गया, लेकिन उन्होंने कुत्ते को तब तक नहीं छोड़ा, जब तक मूट्रे में उसे डाल नहीं दिया।

महोदय, मैं इस घटना की चर्चा इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, ... (व्यवधान) आई.टी. खुलने का संकल्प है, यह होना चाहिए। आबादी बढ़ी है, दुनिया में हमें एक प्रतिस्पर्धा में जाना है। लेकिन इन सब चीजों के मूल में शिक्षक हैं। हम शिक्षक के निर्माण में यदि अपनी शक्ति लगाएं और उसको इतना सम्मान दें कि निश्चित तौर से अनिल काकोदकर जैसे लोगों को मुख्यधारा से अलग न होना पड़े। शिक्षकों को कभी अपमानित नहीं होना पड़े। शिक्षकों को यह महसूस हो कि शासन हमारे विचारों से प्रभावित होगा। शासन हमारे सजेशन के हिसाब से काम करेगा। इसलिए निश्चित तौर से एक ऐसे वातावरण के निर्माण की जरूरत है, जो शिक्षकों को समझे। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से नकारात्मक भाव को जन्म दिया गया है कि शासन ही सब कुछ है, शिक्षक कुछ नहीं है। इसके आधार पर, इसके निमित्त जो हम काम करेंगे, उससे एक बड़ी शक्ति का निर्माण होगा। फिर राष्ट्र में राष्ट्रवाद की शिक्षा देने की जरूरत नहीं होगी, जो कि प्रो. सौमन्य साहब कह रहे थे। ... (व्यवधान) स्वयं राष्ट्रवाद की भावना लोगों के अंदर अभिप्रेरित हो जाएगी। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL (BARPETA): Respected Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I support the Bill while opposing the fees hike. I feel that our Indian students, the meritorious students who are from poor families will not be able to afford it.

The development of any country is directly proportional to its advancement in science and technology including IT sector. Government after Government has neglected North East India. It has got step-motherly treatment. Under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji, people of North East are hopeful that there will be technological advancement in science in the North East.

Minority students are lagging behind in education all over India, especially the minority students of the North-East. I would like to make a fervent appeal to the dynamic leader Shri Javadekar sahab to sanction one IIT each for Karimganj of Barak Valley, Brahmaputra Valley, and any of the three places of Nagaon, Barpeta and Dhubri. That is the call of the day. I also request one IIT each for the six North-Eastern States – Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

Respected Sir, South India has produced some of the most brilliant scientists in India because they have got the best facilities. I can assure this august House that given proper facilities, students of the North-East also can excel in this field and become world beaters. Just a few days back there was one Iqbal Hussain *alias* Munna who developed a software which was appreciated by the CEO of Microsoft Mr. Nadella. Hon. Minister would be aware of that. That means talent is there but talent is not encouraged or students do not get proper infrastructure and facilities.

Respected Sir, I on behalf of the people of the North-East, especially of Assam, request the hon. Minister Javadekar sahab to give more emphasis on establishing new IITs in these places that I have requested and improve the quality of education. Sir, there can be more IITs and there can be more students but if the quality of education is not improved, we cannot compete on the world stage. All of us know that some of the people running NASA are from India. Those talents have gone from India. Can we not make our environment conducive enough so that our students do not have to go outside and can use their potential and talent here for the development of the country?

Last but not least, I am proud to be a part of this august House. I have heard all the orators. They possess excellent knowledge and a tremendous way of putting forward their points. With such people around, I believe India is poised for better days. Thank you, Sir.

**प्रो.विंतामणि मातवीय (उज्जैन) :** महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, उस दिन देश में सुशी की लहर दौड़ी जब वर्ष 2015 के बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश में एकसाथ छह आई.आई.टी. घोषित किए। आंध्र प्रदेश में तिरुपति, केरल में पालक्काड, कर्नाटक में धारवाड़, छत्तीसगढ़ में भिलाई, गोवा और जम्मू।

महोदय, साथ ही नेशनल स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स, धनबाद को प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत लाकर उसे भी आई.आई.टी. घोषित किया। ये जो छह संस्थान हैं, इनको नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस के संस्थान घोषित करने के साथ ही आई.आई.टी. के अधिनियम में लाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है।

महोदय, हमारे दूरदर्शी और कल्पनाशील प्रधान मंत्री भारत का सुपर पावर बनाना चाहते हैं। आज की अर्थव्यवस्था इंजीनियरिंग और टेक्नोलॉजी पर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था है। हमारा देश आज भी विकासशील देश है। पूरा विश्व विकसित और विकासशील देशों में बँटा है, लेकिन विकसित और विकासशील देशों का जो अन्तर है, यह अन्तर टेक्नोलॉजी का अन्तर है। यह अन्तर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अन्तर नहीं है, यह अन्तर अन्य संसाधनों का भी नहीं है। भले ही कहीं प्राकृतिक संसाधन न हों, लेकिन अगर वह देश टेक्नोलॉजी के रूप में विकसित है तो वह विकसित देश कहा जाएगा। हम जितना ज्यादा टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास करेंगे, जितना ज्यादा टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करेंगे उतना ही हम विकसित होते जाएंगे। यह धारणा हर कहीं सिद्ध होती है।

सभापति जी, तकनीक ही जीवन में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन कर पाएगी, तकनीक से ही हमारी इतनी बड़ी आबादी को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिल पाएगा, गरीबी दूर हो पाएगी, रोजगार मिल पाएगा और इस बात को हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने समझा है।

सभापति जी, यह पहला अवसर है जब एक साथ छः आई.आई.टी.ज़ खोले गए हैं। इससे पूर्व सन् 1951 में रूस की सहायता से पहला आई.आई.टी. खड़गपुर में खोला गया। फिर सन् 1953 में मुम्बई में आई.आई.टी. खोला गया। फिर 1959 में मद्रास में आई.आई.टी. खोला गया। फिर 1960 में कानपुर में आई.आई.टी. खोला गया, 1961 में दिल्ली में आई.आई.टी. खोला गया और उसके बाद सीधे सन् 1994 में गुवाहाटी में आई.आई.टी. खोला गया। मैं यह इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि 34 सालों के अंतराल में अगर ढाई साल जनता पार्टी की सरकार के छोड़ दें, तो कहीं 31 साल तक कांग्रेस की सरकार रही। इस 31 साल में कभी भी सुनियोजित और सुविचारित विकास के लिए विचार नहीं किया गया। ऐसे तकनीकी संस्थानों को दुर्लक्ष किया गया और यही कारण है कि आज हमारे देश में इतना तकनीकी पिछड़ापन है। वह जो 31 साल कांग्रेस के रिज़ीम के गए, उसका बहुत बड़ा असर हमारे देश पर पड़ा है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस तकनीक के महत्व को समझा है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में विश्व की दो प्रतिशत ज़मीन है और 17 प्रतिशत आबादी है। इस आबादी को यदि हमें आगे बढ़ाना है और इस आबादी को लेकर देश को विकसित करना है और इस आबादी को संसाधन के रूप में बनाना है तो हमें तकनीक की ओर जाना पड़ेगा। यही कारण है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जितनी महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं, वे सारी तकनीक पर आधारित हैं। फिर चाहे वह मेक इन इंडिया हो, रिकल इंडिया हो, डिजिटल इंडिया हो, स्टार्टअप इंडिया हो या स्टैंडअप इंडिया हो, ये जितनी महत्वाकांक्षी योजनाएँ हैं, ये वास्तव में देश को तकनीक की तरफ ले जाने वाली योजनाएँ हैं। क्योंकि हमारे पास इतनी ज़मीन नहीं है और केवल कृषि से देश विकास नहीं कर पाएगा, जब तक तकनीक हमारे पास नहीं होगी। जापान के पास तकनीक है तो वह विकसित देश है। हमें तकनीक की ओर जाना पड़ेगा और इन परिणामकारी योजनाओं से ही देश में विकास हो सकेगा। सन् 1971 से मैं तुलना करना चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस ने क्या किया है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और हमारी सरकार किस तरफ देश को ले जा रही हैं और कैसे विकास करना चाहती हैं। सन् 1971 में इंदिरा गांधी जी ने गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया। आज भी कांग्रेस नारा देती है कि 'गरीबों का हाथ कांग्रेस के साथ' लेकिन 1971 से लेकर 2013 तक, जब फूड सिक्यूरिटी बिल इन्होंने दिया, इन 43 सालों में 80 करोड़ लोग आज भी उस फूड सिक्यूरिटी बिल में लिए गए। अगर ये 80 करोड़ लोग आज भी गरीब हैं तो ये जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? ये 80 करोड़ लोग गरीब हैं, फिर भी बार-बार जो योजनाएँ कांग्रेस ने दीं, मनरेगा दिया, अब मनरेगा कांग्रेस की फिलॉसफी और उसका दर्शन है कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को गरीब रखना चाहती है। अगर आदमी गरीब रहेगा तो फिर आगे वह सोच नहीं पाएगा और कांग्रेस को जो जीवन मिलता है, जो रस मिलता है, वह गरीबी से मिलता है। कभी भी उसके उत्थान और विकास का सुनियोजित प्रयास कांग्रेस ने नहीं किया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो सालों में इतनी सारी योजनाएँ दीं लेकिन ऐसी कोई योजना कांग्रेस ने नहीं दी।

सभापति जी, मैं दर्शन का भी अंतर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने मनरेगा शुरू किया, फूड सिक्यूरिटी बिल दिया। मनरेगा शुरू किया तो सौ दिन का रोजगार, कि आप ज़िन्दा रहो। उसमें भी इतने लीकेज कांग्रेस ने रख दिए कि उसकी लीकेज से जो पैसा निकलता है, उससे कांग्रेस का कैडर बनता रहा है, लेकिन गरीबों के जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन न आए, यह हम तथ्यात्मक रूप से देख सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, आज हमें दुनिया की बराबरी में खड़ा होना है और यदि बराबरी में खड़ा होना है तो हमें उसी स्तर की तकनीक चाहिए। हमें रिमोट इंजीनियरिंग में बहुत आगे बढ़ना होगा, हमको समुद्री प्रौद्योगिकी में बहुत आगे जाना होगा। हमें नवाचार करने होंगे, हमें ऑटोमेटिव इंजीनियरिंग में नवाचार करने होंगे, आज दुनिया के बराबर चलकर खड़ा करना होगा। डिज़ाइन में, तेल और गैस सैक्टर में, नैनो टेक्नोलॉजी में, आपदा प्रबंधन और परिवहन प्रणाली में, ऐसे कई क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ हमारे देश को पूरे विश्व के साथ या विकसित देशों के साथ खड़े रहने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने केवल नारा नहीं दिया कि गरीबी हटाओ। उन्होंने यह करके दिखाया। मेक इन इंडिया करके दिखाया। स्टैंडअप करके दिखाया, स्टार्टअप करके दिखाया। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

**प्रो.विंतामणि मातवीय :** सभापति जी, इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर कुछ दो-तीन मिनट तो दीजिए।

सभापति जी, अभी पूर्णतः स्वदेशी स्पेस शटल आर.एल.वी. हमने छोड़ा और इससे हम उन तीन-चार देशों में शामिल हो गए हैं जिनके पूर्णतः स्वदेशी स्पेस शटल हैं। यह स्पेस शटल अंतरिक्ष की कक्षा में शटल को छोड़कर एंटरकॉस्टल की तरह वापस आ जाता है और इससे दस गुना व्यय कम हो गया। सभापति महोदय, हमने पी.एस.एल.वी. में एक साथ बीस उपग्रह छोड़े। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इससे देश की गरीबी दूर होगी। यह कैसे दूर होगी, मैं कांग्रेस की यह बेवैनी समझ सकता हूँ। यह ऐसे दूर होगी कि जो स्पेस का मार्केट है, यह 14 लाख करोड़ का है और उसके 41औं पर केवल अमेरिका का कब्जा है और हमारी भागीदारी केवल 4औं है। यदि हम तकनीक और उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में आगे आएं तो इसमें हमारी भागीदारी बढ़ेगी। हम बहुत सस्ते एंटरकॉस्टल छोड़ रहे हैं।



यदि यह होगा तो इससे हम पांच-दस लाख करोड़ कमा कर देश की गरीबी दूर कर सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, देश में एक लाख तीन हजार मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होती है। हम जानते हैं कि कोयला खत्म हो रहा है। हम जानते हैं कि बिजली पैदा करने वाले जो अन्य संसाधन हैं, वे खत्म हो रहे हैं। पेट्रोल, डीजल, गैस खत्म हो रहे हैं। एक बार हम जिस कोयले का उपयोग कर लेते हैं, वह लाखों सालों में बना होता है, लेकिन वह हमारे काल में फिर नहीं बन सकता। इसलिए हमें ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों पर जाना होगा।

सभापति महोदय, ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक साधनों की बात है तो हमें नैनो टेक्नोलॉजी की जरूरत है, न्यूक्लियर पावर की जरूरत है, विंड इनर्जी की जरूरत है और सोलर इनर्जी की जरूरत है। ये सब टेक्नोलॉजी से ही आएंगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक शोध के मुताबिक वर्ष 1953 से लेकर आज तक करीब 25,000 आई.आई.टी.यन्स ने अमेरिका का रूस किया है। अगर ये 25,000 आई.आई.टी.यन्स इस देश में रहते तो इस देश का विकास कुछ और होता। यह हो सकता है कि उनका अपना भी आकर्षण हो, लेकिन इसमें एक दोषापी वे सरकारें भी हैं जिन्होंने उन्हें ऐसा वातावरण नहीं दिया कि वे आई.आई.टी.यन्स इस देश में रुकें और इस देश का विकास करें। जब बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर पढ़ने के लिए अमेरिका गए तो उन्हें बड़ौदा नरेश ने फेलोशिप दी थी और जब फेलोशिप दिया था तो उन्हें कहा था कि इतने सालों तक हमारे यहां नौकरी करना। लेकिन, इस तरह की कोई शर्त हम इन आई.आई.टी.यन्स से नहीं रखते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम आई.आई.टी.यन्स पर इतना खर्च करते हैं, संस्थानों पर इतना खर्च करते हैं तो इसके साथ यह भी शर्त शामिल किया जाए कि जो भी यहां से पढ़ेगा, वह कम से कम इस देश में रह कर सेवा करेगा, वह शिक्षा लेकर सीधा विदेश न चला जाए। डी.आर.डी.ओ. और इससे जैसे जो तकनीकी संस्थान हैं, इससे जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि जब से माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार बनी है, हमने स्वदेशी के क्षेत्र में नए-नए आयाम स्थापित किए हैं। हमने 'अरिहन्त' बनाए, जो पूरी तरह से एक स्वदेशी पनडुब्बी है और यह परमाणु मार भी कर सकती है। यह पहली स्वदेशी पनडुब्बी है। हमने 'धनुष' बनाया। जब धनुष की बात आती है तो बोफोर्स की भी याद आती है। हमने बोफोर्स लिया, लेकिन उससे कई गुणा ज्यादा क्षमता वाले 'धनुष' को हमने पूरे स्वदेशी तरीके से बनाया और यह 28 किलोमीटर तक मात्र सेकण्ड में मार करता है। हमें हथियार खरीदने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी और उसमें दलाती की भी आवश्यकता नहीं होगी, अगर ये सारे हथियार हमारे देश में बनेंगे।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) :** सभापति महोदय, प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर बोलने का आपने मौका दिया, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का एक महत्वपूर्ण कानून वर्ष 1961 में बना था। इसमें कई संशोधन भी हुए। आज छः नए आई.आई.टी. इस नए अधिनियम के तहत लाने का कार्य सरकार ने किया है और इसके अलावे आई.एस.एम., धनबाद को भी आई.आई.टी. का दर्जा देने के लिए सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव किया है, इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इन नई सभी आई.आई.टी. की जल्द से जल्द स्थापना करे और सुचारू रूप से चालू करे क्योंकि वर्ष 2008 में आठ नए आई.आई.टी. खोले गए। उसमें एक पटना में भी है।

सभापति महोदय, बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पटना का जो आई.आई.टी. है, वह आज तक बन कर तैयार नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि पटना का आई.आई.टी. आज भी अभी तक बन नहीं पाया है। इसे लगभग सात साल हो गए। वहां से एक बैच निकल भी गया और अभी भी वह पॉलीटेक्नीक में चल रहा है। आप नए आई.आई.टी. बना रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन, जिसे आई.आई.टी. का दर्जा पहले मिला, पहले उसे बनाने की जरूरत है या इस तरीके की कोई मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी बनाए जिससे कि वह समयानुकूल बन जाए।

आज पूरे बिहार में एक आईआईटी है। सात साल से आठ पॉलिटेक्निक में वहां के बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं। उनको कितनी गुणवत्ता मिल रही होगी, आप सोच सकते हैं।

### **16.55 hours (Hon. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)**

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरीके की व्यवस्था ताएं जिससे कि समयानुसार उसका भवन बने, बच्चों की पढ़ाई हो और उसकी गुणवत्ता बढ़े।

दूसरा, मेरा एक और सुझाव है। बिहार राज्य की आबादी लगभग 12 करोड़ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जिस तरीके से बिहार की आबादी है, उसी के तर्ज पर अन्य राज्यों में जिस तरह से आप आईआईटी खोल रहे हैं, उसी तरीके से बिहार की आबादी के अनुसार कम से कम एक और आईआईटी वहां खोलने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, मेरा गरीब, शोषित, पीड़ित, अत्यन्त पिछड़े, दलित बच्चों के लिए सुझाव होगा। आई.आई.टी. मैं आप उन्हें कौन सी सुविधा दे रहे हैं? आज इसकी जरूरत है। जो हमारे बच्चे गरीब हैं, वे कैसे पढ़ पाएंगे? उन बच्चों को कैसे साधन मिलें जिससे कि बच्चे पढ़ें। आजकल पढ़ाई में काफी खर्च होता है। बिहार के बच्चे आजकल बाहर कोचिंग करने जा रहे हैं। उनके पास संसाधनों की कमी है लेकिन बच्चों में उर्वरता काफी है। उनकी प्रतिभा को देखते हुए मेरा एक अनुरोध होगा कि जो गरीब छात्र हैं, किसान के बच्चे हैं, दलित हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए सरती पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था कराई जाए।

मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आईआईटी में सरकार बच्चों पर खर्च करती है और वे बच्चे बाहर चले जाते हैं। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस पर सुझाव दिया है। उनका पलायन नहीं होना चाहिए। बच्चों के लिए यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि वह हमारे देश में सेवा करे या इस बारे में कोई नार्म्स बने कि जब 10-15 साल तक यहां काम करोगे, तभी तुम विदेश जा सकते हो। इस तरीके का कानून बनना चाहिए।

बिहार सरकार ने इंटर पास के बाद चार लाख रूपए तक का स्टूडेंट क्रेडिट कार्ड बच्चों को देने की व्यवस्था की है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो बच्चे आईआईटी, एनआईटी में जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी आप स्टूडेंट क्रेडिट कार्ड की व्यवस्था कराइए, जिससे 25-30 लाख रूपए उसे मिले जिससे बच्चा बहिया से पढ़ सके और उसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो। यह मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

अक्सर देखा जा रहा है कि हमारे आईआईटी के बच्चे, बीटेक के बच्चे और पीएचडी करके उच्च शिक्षा लेने के बाद भी बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं। उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। इसके चलते उन्हें काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं मांग करूंगा या सुझाव दूंगा कि ऐसी चीज आप सुनिश्चित करें कि जिस तरीके से राइट टू एजुकेशन है, उसी तरीके से राइट टू सर्विस करने की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे कि हमारे बच्चों को जॉब मिल सके।

मेरा आखिरी सुझाव होगा, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोले जाएं, जिससे आरएंडडी में हमारे बच्चे आगे बढ़ें और उनको अधिक सुविधा मिले। यही बात कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**माननीय उपाध्यक्ष :** श्री दुःखंत चौटाला।

**SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR):** Sir, with your permission, I would like to speak from here.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ टेक्नालाजी अमेंडमेंट बिल, 2016 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नालाजी की जब हम बात करते हैं तो हमारे देश के ये वे प्रीमियर इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं जहां आज पूरे देश के अंदर अगर टेक्नालाजी की फ़िल्ड में हमने चाहे इंजीनियर्स हों, साइंटिस्ट हों, निकालने का काम किया है तो बहुत बड़ा योगदान आईआईटीज का रहा है, खास तौर पर आईआईटी रुड़की जैसे इंस्टीट्यूट का, जिसने पूरे नार्थ इंडिया के अंदर किसी भी तरह की गवर्नमेंट की परियोजना हो, उसके डीपीआर्स को चेक करने में, उसके अंदर अपने सजेसन देने में, कोई नए प्रोजेक्ट की इन्वैशेन के अंदर आईआईटी दिल्ली, आईआईटी रुड़की जैसे इंस्टीट्यूशन ने हमेशा अपने सुझाव देकर इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत

सहाय्य देने का काम किया।

## 17.00 hours

आज हम इस बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य यही है कि सात नए आईआईटीज़ हमारे देश में बनें, जिसके तहत और अच्छे इंजीनियर्स, टेक्नोलॉजी की फ़िल्ड में और अच्छे युवाओं को डेवलप करके ताने का काम कर सकें, लेकिन यह एक चैलेंज भी है।

मुझे पिछले दिनों कमेटी के एक दौर पर आईआईटी, तिरुपति के संस्थापकों से चर्चा करने का मौका मिला। जब चर्चा हुई तो एक बहुत बड़ी चीज समझ में आई कि आज हमारे आईआईटीज़ पूरे तौर पर इविपड नहीं हैं। आज स्टूडेंट स्ट्रेंथ, ऐप्लीकेशनस लाखों में लगती हैं, मगर सीट्स कैपेसिटी बहुत लिमिटेड हैं। उसे बढ़ाने के लिए शायद सरकार सात नए आईआईटीज़ इंटीग्रेट करके देनी चाहिए।

मेरी आईआईटी के एक छात्र से चर्चा हुई। उसने कोट किया --

"Big brands are also diluted. Students will have all the more reasons to go abroad and pursue higher education. There is already a dearth of good quality teachers and this would further be aggravated with more IITs and IIMs."

यह बहुत गंभीर विचार है कि अगर हम आईआईटीज़ और आईआईएम्स को बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे तो ऑल्टरनेटिवली क्वालिटी ऑफ आईआईटीज़ गिरेगी। उससे आने वाले समय में हमारे छात्र विदेशों की तरफ जाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

मुझसे पूर्व सभी वक्ताओं ने बहुत गंभीर विचार आपके सामने रखा। बीजेपी के एक साथी बता रहे थे कि आज भी 20-25 हजार युवा साथी, जो आईआईटी से पढ़े हुए हैं, वे विदेशों में जाकर विदेशी कंपनियों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। वे काम ही नहीं कर रहे, बल्कि वहां की सिटिजनशिप के लिए ऐप्लाइ भी करते हैं। आज बहुत बड़े तैल पर हमारे देश से ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा है। हमें इस एवट के अंदर कम से कम एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट डालना चाहिए कि आईआईटी का पढ़ा हुआ बच्चा, जिसके ऊपर हमारा देश लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये लगाने का काम करता है, उसे कम से कम पांच से दस साल तक हमारे देश की सेवा में बिताने चाहिए। देश के अंदर जो टेक्नोलॉजी डेवलप हो रही है, उसमें अपना हाथ बंटाना चाहिए। अगर हम इस तरह देश की इन्वैस्टमेंट को देश के अंदर सुरक्षित कर पाएं, तभी इन प्रीमियर इंस्टीट्यूट्स से निकले हुए क्वालिटी एजुकेटेड लोगों की संख्या को देश के विकास में उपयोग कर पाएंगे।

मैं जब आईआईटीज़ की सूची देख रहा था तो पिछले ग्यारह सालों में नार्थ इंडिया के छः टॉपर्स, मेरे लिए उत्साह की बात है कि उन छः में से तीन टॉपर्स हमारे प्रदेश हरियाणा के हैं। यहां मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। जब हम हरियाणा की चर्चा करते हैं तो बड़ा दुःख होता है कि जो 16 पहले हैं और 7 नए आ रहे हैं, उनमें हरियाणा को कहीं भी स्थान नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए नहीं दिया जाता कि हम दिल्ली के नजदीक हैं या इसलिए नहीं दिया जाता कि सरकार प्रदेश की तरफ देखना नहीं चाहती। हमारे एनआईटी, कुरुक्षेत्र की डेवलपमेंट उठाकर देखिए। वह आज इस देश में टेक्नोलॉजी में सबसे आगे के पायदान पर खड़ा है। लेकिन आज हरियाणा प्रदेश को भी जरूरत है कि वहां आईआईटी जैसा एक इंस्टीट्यूट खुले।

मैं अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र की भी बात करता हूँ। अगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी का सांसद भी किसी लोक सभा से है, तो आप वहां आईआईटी खोल दीजिए, लेकिन प्रदेश में एक आईआईटी का अनुदान आगामी बजट सेशन में जरूर देने का काम कीजिए। जहां आईआईटीज़ की बात करते हैं, it is leading to innovation. जब हम आईआईटी को देखते हैं तो कितना इन्वोवेट कर रहे हैं। आप एमआईटी जो मैसाचूसेट्स में है, उसे देखिए। वर्ल्ड में टेक्नोलॉजी अप्पेइजेशन में उससे बड़ा योगदान नहीं है। अगर हम अपने आईआईटी को उससे कमपीट करें, आज टॉप 250 की लिस्ट देखी थी, उसमें हमारा एक भी आईआईटी स्टैंड नहीं करता, शायद 300 के पायदान पर हमारा एक आईआईटी आता है। हमें इसमें और पैसा इन्वैस्ट करना पड़ेगा। हम अपने आईआईटीज़ को सौ-सौ करोड़ का फिक्स्ड बजट देने का काम करते हैं। उससे हमें इन्वोइशन देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। हमें सरकार, देश के तौर पर उन इंस्टीट्यूट्स में एडीशनल फंड्स डालने पड़ें, ताकि हमारे युवा साथी नई इन्वोवेटिव रिसर्च को अपने तैल पर पूरे तौर पर कर पाएं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम इसमें कामयाब रहे, तो हम देखेंगे कि इस देश में बदलाव के लिए इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी एक बड़ा रोल प्ले कर पाएंगे। हमें जो नए प्रोफेसर्स हैं, उन्हें इविप कराना पड़ेगा और फेकल्टी को इतना मजबूत करना पड़ेगा कि देश के अंदर जो आईआईटी जैसे नए इंस्टीट्यूट्स बन रहे हैं, उन्हें भी डेवलप कर पाएं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बस इतना ही बोलना चाहूंगा कि हमारे आईआईटीज़ की जो लीडरशिप है, उसमें कैडिकुलम मिशिंग है। इसलिए सरकार को कैडिकुलम पर फोकस करना पड़ेगा और क्वालिटी ऑफ एजुकेशन के साथ-साथ क्वालिटी ऑफ रिसर्च की तरफ भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। इसके साथ-साथ मैं इतना और बोलना चाहता हूँ कि आईआईटीज़ की जो टॉप लीडरशिप यानी हमारी गवर्नमेंट के सैक्रेटरी तैल के अधिकारी आईआईटीज़ को मॉनीटर करते हैं, उन्हें भी कहीं न कहीं टेक्नोलॉजी की फ़िल्ड का होना चाहिए, ताकि वे अपना इंटरेस्ट दिखा कर इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स को अच्छी तरह से रन कर पाएं।

महोदय, इतना सुझाव देते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि क्वालिटी, इफ़ास्टिव और प्रॉपर फेकल्टी को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस देश के इंस्टीट्यूट्स को आगे ले जाने का काम करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (FEROZEPUR):** Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important bill – "The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016".

Sir, without these 'Institutes of Technology', our country cannot make any progress. Hon. P.M. Modi ji has given a clarion – call to provide skill-development to the youth of the country. So, the role of I.I.T.s and Engineering colleges becomes pivotal if we have to further this agenda.

Sir, I thank the Central Government for providing an I.I.T. at Ropar. The local students have benefited due to this decision. However, there is a lack of adequate infrastructure over there. So, I urge upon the Central Government to provide ample fund for this I.I.T. The basic infrastructure work must be completed at the earliest so that the students do not face any problems.

Sir, Punjab provides maximum foodgrains in the Central Pool. There was a time when Punjab was at the helm of affairs in the realm of technology too. Ludhiana, Khanna and Gobindgarh were the hub of industries. Students of Punjab who studied outside the state, were able to get employment in Punjab itself. However, the condition of industries in Punjab is dismal at present. Other neighbouring states provide several facilities and exemptions to industries as far as taxes and availability of power are concerned.

As such, there has been a flight of industries from Punjab. Punjab was not provided any facility. As a result, in the present scenario, students of Punjab do not want to opt for technical education as employment in this field in the state is not assured.

Sir, I appeal to the Government to provide a package for technical institutes in Punjab. Industries in Punjab must be provided the same facilities as those in the neighbouring states. This will check the flight of industries from Punjab to greener pastures. Incentives must also be provided for

technical institutes in Punjab so that these institutes can also provide employment to the local students.

Sir, the SC and OBC students are not being given scholarships for 2-3 years. These institutes are not being provided funds. So, they have become NPAs.

I urge upon the Central Government to timely release the scholarship amount to the state so that the SC & OBC students do not suffer. Lakhs of students have found themselves at the receiving end.

Sir, I request the Central Government to release adequate amount of money for the I.I.T. located in Punjab. This will help the students of Punjab and neighbouring states like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. I also support the genuine demands of the neighbouring state Haryana.

Thank you.

**श्री भैरो प्रसाद मिश्र (बांदा) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने आईआईटी और एक माइन से संबंधित आईआईटी खोलने का निश्चय किया है। इससे निश्चित तौर से देश को लाभ होगा। इसमें देश में एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक सभी क्षेत्रों का ध्यान रखा गया है। मैं इसके लिए सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ। पुराने आईआईटी, जो 2008 में तय किए गए थे, जिनके लिए जमीन नहीं मिल रही थी, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जमीन देने में बहुत देर की गई थी। कुछ को तो चार साल बाद, यानी 2012 में जमीन मिली, जिसके कारण काम बहुत देर से शुरू हो सका। जिनकी लागत बढ़ गई थी और लगभग दुगुनी हो गई थी, हमारी सरकार ने लागत का अंतर भी देने का काम किया है, इससे निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र पूरा हो सकेगा। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि हर प्रांत में ऐसा विद्यालय हो, जो उत्तम शिक्षा का केंद्र बने। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ, हमारा प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा है। इस प्रदेश की आबादी लगभग 22 करोड़ हो गई है। कानपुर में बहुत पहले से विद्यालय था, उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, इसलिए यहां बहुत लंबी लाइन लगती है, जिससे छात्रों को अवसर नहीं मिल पाता है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी क्षेत्रों में कम से कम इस तरह के चार विद्यालय खुलने चाहिए, अभी जैसे कानपुर में आई.आई.टी. है। आपने बनारस की थोड़ी चिंता करने का काम किया है, लेकिन अभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहां बहुत जिते हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगले बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े प्रांत में कम से कम चार आई.आई.टी. खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को महत्व देने की जरूरत है। जैसे बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, अभी एन.आई.आई.टी. में पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों के लिए तीन परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से एन.आई.आई.टी. में व्यवस्था की गयी है, उसी तरह पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों के लिए आई.टी. और आई.आई.टी. में भी कोटा फिक्स करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी फीस स्ट्रक्चर को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव आया है, जिसे 90 हजार रुपये से तीन लाख रुपया किया जा रहा है। यह फीस पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए बहुत ज्यादा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। आप फीस स्ट्रक्चर को स्थिर रखें और उसे बढ़ाने का काम न करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव और है कि इसमें रूरल टेक्नोलॉजी का विभाग भी लिया जाना चाहिए। आज किसान को अपनी उपज की उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अभी इसमें रूरल टेक्नोलॉजी का विभाग नहीं पढ़ाया जाता। हमारी मांग है कि इसमें रूरल टेक्नोलॉजी का विभाग भी शामिल किया जाये, जिससे किसानों को लाभ हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए केवल चार बार ही मौका मिलता है। लेकिन जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र से लोग आते हैं या हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं, उन्हें एक-दो साल अंग्रेजी सीखने में ही लग जाते हैं; इस कारण वे अपनी तैयारी ठीक से नहीं कर पाते। हमारी माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग है कि ऐसे क्षेत्र के विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षा में बैठने का चार बार से ज्यादा बार मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सुझाव देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। हमारा कहना है कि जो सरकारी इंजीनियरिंग कालेज हैं, उनमें गरीब क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए कोचिंग की व्यवस्था की जाये। अभी कई विद्यार्थी कोटा आदि कई जगह कोचिंग के लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन गरीब विद्यार्थी इन बड़े कोचिंग सेंटरों की फीस नहीं दे पाते, इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि सरकारी इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में उसी स्टाफ द्वारा एक घंटे के लिए कोचिंग देने का काम किया जाये, तो वह विद्यार्थियों के लिए अच्छा रहेगा। सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां लोग गुणात्मक संस्कार और चरित्र निर्माण या विश्व मानवतावाद के भाव की बात करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से शिक्षा माफिया, दत्तातों, व्यावसायीकरण और निजीकरण द्वारा आम जनता तक एजुकेशन को पहुंचाने की बात की जा रही है, तो उससे आदर्शवाद को कभी पनपने का मौका भारत के सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद में नहीं मिलेगा।

कई लेखकों ने इस संबंध में एक बात लिखी है जिसे मैं यहां उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि 'भारत एजुकेशन के मामले में 143वें पायदान पर है।' ब्राजील, दक्षिण अफ्रीका जैसे कई छोटे देशों से भी नीचे है, यानी अंतिम पायदान पर है। उन्होंने शिक्षा का मतलब सरकारी दुर्घटनों को फायदा लिखा है। इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि यह पूंजीपतियों के माध्यम से राजनीतिक घरों को चकाचौंध करने वाली एक व्यवस्था है। यह हमने नहीं लिखा है। इसे बहुत बड़े दार्शनिक लोगों ने लिखा है, जो आपके सामने हैं। उन्होंने इसमें आगे लिखा है कि अगर भविष्य में आप चाहते हैं कि अध्यात्म ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था पर आने बढ़ना है, तो भारत को शिक्षा के निवेश में बढ़ाना होगा। भारत में सरकारी व्यवस्था द्वारा एजुकेशन में जो अर्थ का निवेश है, वह दुनिया में सबसे कम है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के 608 इंजीनियरिंग एवं मैनेजमेंट कॉलेजों में लगभग 20 हजार शिक्षक फर्जी पाए गए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, अब्दुल कलाम प्राथमिक विश्वविद्यालय में लगभग 41 हजार शिक्षक नियुक्त हैं। एक जांच में पता चला कि उनमें से लगभग 20 हजार शिक्षक फर्जी हैं। परचून की दुकान से भी ज्यादा पैसे लेकर इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, टेक्नीकल कॉलेज, मेडिकल कॉलेज आदि को खोलने का जो व्यवसायीकरण और निजीकरण है, उसमें जब तक आप सरकारी व्यवस्था को मजबूत नहीं करते हैं, तब तक आप समाज के वंचित, कमजोर, दलित एवं आम लोगों तक शिक्षा को पहुंचाने की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं। अभी मेरे एक मित्र बहुत ही गलत बता रहे थे कि आज ये कहां-कहां हैं। मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 1986 से वर्ष 2006 तक के आईआईटीयन ने आज तक इंडियन आर्मी ज्वाइन नहीं की। ... (व्यवधान) इससे के कुल इंजीनियर्स में से दो फीसदी भी इंजीनियर्स आईआईटी और एनआईटी से नहीं हैं, दो प्रतिशत भी नहीं हैं। वर्ष 2013 में कुल 9885 छात्रों में से सिर्फ 20 छात्रों ने डीआरडीओ ज्वाइन किया, लेकिन सिर्फ कानपुर आईआईटी से ही 36 छात्रों ने पिलपकार्ट ज्वाइन किया। कम्प्यूटर साइंस, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, मैकेनिकल, केमिकल, इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग आदि के क्षेत्र में दुनिया के 10 हजार से ज्यादा इंजीनियर्स को बेस्ट एजुकेशन देने के बावजूद, दुनिया के इतिहास में हम अपना फाइटर जेट या कोई छोटी सी चीज भी नहीं बना पाए। हम अपना फ्रायोजनिक रॉकेट स्पेस में भेजने के लिए आज भी संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। आज भी हमारी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। हम सबमरीन में भी आज तक अपनी पहुंच नहीं बना सके हैं। वर्ष 2015-16 के बजट में 17003.85 करोड़ रुपये आईआईटी के लिए एलोकेट किए गए, लेकिन रिजल्ट हम लोगों के सामने है। डीआरडीओ में आज 2700 वैज्ञानिकों की कमी है, लेकिन हमारे हेलिकॉप्टर लोगों को पैसा चाहिए। आपके यहां लोग चक्कर लगाते हैं। आप अब आए हैं, मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। आपकी जो फैक्ट्री है, वह सामाजिक व्यवस्था में शोषण का सबसे बड़ा कारण है। सेकण्ड सेग्रेगटरी में दलित या समाज के कमजोर तबके के लोग नहीं हैं, दलित वर्ग के टीचर नहीं हैं, समाज के वंचित वर्गों के टीचर नहीं हैं। उनके आंसू और कान पकड़ने के जो तरीके हैं, उसके चलते दलित एवं समाज के वंचित वर्गों, ईबीसी वर्ग के बच्चों की सीट्स खाली हो जाती हैं। आप इसे सुनिश्चित कीजिए। आजादी के बाद, आप जानते हैं कि अब इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज

के बच्चों के पीछे भागा जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा आपसे आग्रह है, बच्चों को डिजिटल फेसबुक और एसएमएस के माध्यम से जो व्यावसायिक एवं पूंजीपति लोग लुभा रहे हैं, उसको रोकिए और इसकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। हमारी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के कारण जो आत्महत्या की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी है, उसको रोकिए। फीस बढ़ाने के जो तरीके बने हैं, उनको रोकिए। आज फीस को कम करने की आवश्यकता है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं यही मांग करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR (SOUTH GOA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of the amendment to the Institutes of Technology Bill introduced by the hon. Minister of HRD.

At the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi ji, as well as the HRD Minister for choosing Goa as one of the States for setting up of an IIT, one of the premier institutions of our country.

Goa, being an international tourist destination, is also emerging as an education hub. Goans are feeling proud with the setting up of an IIT in Goa, which is to be set up in my constituency, the southern most part of Goa. In fact, Goans have thanked the hon. Prime Minister for setting up the IIT in Goa.

It was announced recently that an NIT would also be instituted at a village called Kunkoli. This proposal has been approved by the hon. HRD Minister. Besides the NIT, the IIT which would be set up, Goa would definitely emerge as an education hub in India.

Sir, I would like to mention here that the first Pharmacy College in Asia was set up in Goa. Besides that, Goa has an Engineering College which is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year.

Goa is known for renowned scientists who have contributed to science in India like Shri Raghunath Mashelkar and Dr. Anil Kakodkar who belong to my State Goa. Besides that, Shri Manohar Parikkar, who is presently the Defence Minister of the country, was the first IITian to be the Chief Minister of any State in our country. So, we are proud of Shri Manohar Parikkar and I would like to make a mention of it here.

Sir, technology is slowly evolving. From desktop computers now are moving to palm tops. We are moving towards nano technology and our younger generation would like to be trained in various fields of technology. Therefore, I am quite

confident that under the leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi as well as under the leadership of the HRD Minister Shri Prakash Javadekar, India would emerge as one of the educational hubs in the world.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this occasion.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE (JADAVPUR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a happy day in Parliament. This Lok Sabha is on the verge of approving six new IITs to be set up at Tirupati, Palakkad, Dharwar, Bhillai, Goa and Jammu and the Indian School of Mines in Dhanbad, which is just across the border from West Bengal, in Jharkhand is going to be upgraded to an IIT. Just reciting the names of these places is a wonderful reminder of the diversity of our country.

Whenever I rise to speak in this august House on the subject of education, there is a general expectation that I will speak about quality, excellence and merit. Today, I would want this House to carefully ponder over the question as to what is merit. I pose this question because I feel that in our country there is a grave danger of passing of accumulated caste privilege as merit. If there are huge sections of our people who have suffered historic injustice, then we should be very careful not to label them as people who lack merit. It is our fault that they have not got adequate opportunities to excel in our schools of higher education.

Now it is often forgotten that the IIT Act was, of course, passed in 1961. But reservations even for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the extent of 22.5 per cent were not extended to the IITs until 1973. That was done under the Prime Ministership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The OBC reservations were not extended until as late as 2006.

I was reading an article by an anthropologist at Harvard University named Ajantha Subramaniam titled 'Making Merit' published in the Comparative Studies of Society and History and I was startled to read some of the statistics that were given in that article about IIT, Chennai.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you know better than anyone else that our State of Tamil Nadu, ever since the great figure Annadurai showed us the way, empowered the Backward Castes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for decades. But IIT, Chennai is a Central institute. As of 2015, the numbers may have changed slightly since then, if we look at the figure of faculty members, there were 464 faculty members in the General Category, 59 in the OBC Category, only 11 in the Scheduled Caste Category and a mere two in the Scheduled Tribes Category. These numbers cannot be explained by merit alone. These numbers can only be explained by conscious and sub-conscious bias against the disadvantaged sections of our people in this country. That is why, I said, please do not confuse accumulated caste privilege as merit. Let us not have traditional, cultural capital be transformed into modern capital in our institutes of technology which are institutes of national importance.

Whenever the question of IIM comes up, we talk of autonomy. Now, of course, it is important to give autonomy to IIT Directors and to Chairpersons of the Governing Boards of the IITs. This Parliament must always preserve its prerogative, which was under challenge by the HRD Ministry, to declare institutes of national importance.

Hon. HRD Minister talks about accessibility as being one of his four mantras. We have, actually, now given some accessibility to our IITs and to our Central Universities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the question is, have we given them the feeling of equal citizenship inside the portals of our great institutions of higher learning? That is why, when students at IIT, Chennai want to set up an Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle, why should the Dean of students, at the direction of the Central Government, derecognise such a Study Circle? Everyone should be reading the

works of Dr. Ambedkar and of Periyar. That is why, it is very important to go beyond accessibility and give a sense of inclusiveness to our *dalit* students, our *adivasi* students, our OBC students, who are beginning to enter in larger numbers into institutes such as the IITs.

I will, in conclusion, simply elaborate a little bit on a point that I raised in Question Hour this morning. For sometime now, in this Parliament, in response to the Budget presented by this Government, I have been saying that we should not make a ritual of setting up five new IITs and five new IIMs every year. I think, the Finance Minister listened to that point when he announced that he was going to have ten public and ten private institutions that could be selected to become globally competitive. I say this because we have to think very carefully about when we should set up new institutes and when we should strengthen our existing institutes. And I say this not because I feel that the brand name of IITs will be diluted by setting up new IITs. I am, actually, in favour of having, at least, one IIT in every State. I hate importing the terminology of the world of commerce into the world of learning. I do not like the word 'brand', which was used by my friend, Shashi Tharoor, in an article that he wrote on the 'Brand IIT'. But I am more concerned that we should make sure that we have the human resources to staff the new institutes that we are setting up and that is why when we select those 20 institutions that will have a special enabling regulatory framework, I think, we should choose the most promising, existing institutions, a few IITs or Indian Institutes of Science, a few Central Universities and a few State Universities.

Finally, we have paid a tribute to our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, under whose leadership the IITs were set up in the early 1960s. But I would like to mention today one great scientist from Bengal, whose vision lost out in the immediate post Independence period. His name was Meghnad Saha. He was the scientist who was appointed to the National Planning Committee by none other than Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1938. Of course, he also made Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairperson of this National Planning Committee. But there was a debate between Homi Bhabha on the one hand and Meghnad Saha on the other in the immediate post-Independence decade. Meghnad Saha was a Member of this august House. Jawaharlal Nehru listened to Homi Bhabha so that scientific research, especially atomic energy research, became a secretive State-controlled enterprise. Meghnad Saha had suggested that even nuclear physics research should take place in our finest universities. Those were the days before the IITs. So, I would like to also urge this Government, while building on the achievements of the past, to also show a new direction of policy for the future so that the IITs which are very good teaching institutions also become the venues for cutting edge research. Let us support the best Central and State universities as also incubators of innovative research. If we do that, we will be paying a genuine tribute to a figure like Meghnad Saha whose grand, farsighted vision was not accepted in the way that it should have been in the early 1950s.

With these words, I would like to thank you very much again, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill. These are occasions on which we can actually deliberate more broadly on education policy as a whole. Thank you very much.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am really overwhelmed with the support and the quality of discussion that we had on the two Bills, the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill and the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, for nearly eight hours. On both these days, together, the House debated education which is a very important subject. Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Shri Pralhad Joshi, Shri J.J.T. Natterjee, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Jayadev Galla, Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Dr. Arun Kumar, Shri Sirajuddin Ajmal, Prof. Chintamani Malviya, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri Dushyant Chautala, Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Rajesh Ranjan, Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar and Prof. Sugata Bose: I am really thankful to all the Members. I will just cover the important points because I have replied in detail in an earlier debate on the important issues.

But, Deputy Speaker, I also want to inform the House and seek your permission that a point was raised about 'Dhavar' whether it is 'r' or 'd'. Then we immediately checked up with the State Government also. Recently they have changed it to Dharwad. So we thought that we can amend it while the Bill is in process and why we should not move an official amendment so that again an amendment need not be carried out. So, I seek your permission and also seek the permission of the House to move to convert 'Dharwar' into 'Dharwad'; that amendment, without circulation. That is what, I would seek your indulgence.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Where is Joshi ji? It concerns him; he spoke on it. He left....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, where is Joshi ji? That is the problem. That is one thing.

The main issues which emerged again are about quality, faculty, research, innovation, Wi-Fi technology infrastructure. So, I will just narrate what we are doing. Absolutely, today in IITs, NITs, IIMs, IISERs, IIITs and IISc, all put together, nearly 1,80,000 students get one of the best education available in the country. We should make them feel that it is really impacting the lives.

I must start with Bose's comments. I absolutely agree with you. It is not accumulated caste advantage which should be termed as merit. I believe, if you believe in God, *ishwar* or anything or do not believe in anything, the nature has not discriminated people while giving intelligence. सभी को बुद्धि मिलती है, लेकिन उन्हें अवसर मिलना चाहिए। जब अवसर मिलता है तो उनकी क्षमता खुलकर सामने आती है। यह अवसर देने के लिए ही अफरमेटिव एक्शन रीजर्षन का शुरु हुआ और इसलिए यह समझना बहुत जरूरी है। उस संवेदना को भी मैं समझता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं उसी आंदोलन से आया हूँ इसलिए यह जो विषय आया है कि अनुसूचित जाति या जनजाति के विद्यार्थियों को बाहर किया जाता है, इस बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, Knowledge, as you said God has given, but circumstance where he develops, at that time, he may not be able to.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Therefore, it is the duty of the society to provide equal opportunity. That equity is also important. So, my four points have become five points - accessibility, quality, affordability, accountability and equity. All these together is what will make education.

On inclusivity, there is very few percentage who cannot cope up well, who do not get that credit, that percentage of marks in various tests and therefore, they have to leave in between. That should stop. How can that be stopped? That will be by positive action. What have we decided? We have decided three or four important actions on that, namely, remediation, building capacities and advisor in IITs. The performance of student is continuously monitored through class test, laboratory test, assignments, mid-term, end-term, supplementary exams, additional classes and various

other programmes like student mentorship. That is also good.

We talk of ragging. But those involved in ragging is only a few per cent. Major students are good and they can really mentor weaker students. We should encourage that. That kind of brotherhood should develop on the campus and that is what we are aiming at. Student mentorship, psychological motivation, career development centre, guidance, counseling - all these are affirmative actions which I am very sure, if we do these with rigour, if we do these with the spirit, we can change the scene much sooner than we expect and therefore, it has to be inclusive, equitable and social justice. All should reflect in the education and that is what we aim at.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): If you do not allow poor people's sonâ€¦..

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am coming to that.

Mr. Saugata Roy Ji opposed the Bill when I introduced the Bill on the fee issue. Let me tell you about that thing. We must understand some facts. Today, the Government incurs Rs. 6 lakh expenditure per student per year. But everyone is not affluent. Therefore, we have to have a graded fee structure. What is that? The maximum fee is Rs. 2 lakh. That is one third of the actual cost. For whom is this Rs. 2 lakh? The hon. Member Biju was telling us that in the NIT, the students of SCs and STs have to pay first and then they are reimbursed later. No. In the IITs and NITs, they do not have to deposit even a single paise. It is a complete fee waiver. Let me tell you that it is a complete fee waiver for the students of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. So, 23 per cent is covered in that.

The physically handicapped and people, who are earning below Rs. 1 lakh who are very talented, are also having a complete fee waiver. Coming to the children of people who earn upto Rs. 5 lakh annual income, their fee is not Rs. 2 lakh, they have to pay only Rs. 60,000. Coming to the children of people who earn upto Rs. 9 lakh annual income, they will be provided interest free loan and interest free loan means repayment is paid over a period of 10 years. So they will be given much more than we actually charge. So, the major poor section is completely covered through the various schemes. इसलिए हम किसको दो लाख रुपये कर रहे हैं, हम अमीर वर्ग से शुल्क चार्ज कर रहे हैं, आप उसका विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं? हम अमीर वर्ग से दो लाख रुपये चार्ज कर रहे हैं, आप क्यों दें? Those who are capable to pay must pay the fees. यह भी हमें समझना चाहिए, हम तभी सामाजिक न्याय दे सकते हैं। यह भी समझने की बात है। सब ने कहा कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बहुत जरूरत है और मैं भी यह मानता हूँ। Again let me put emphasis on infrastructure. Infrastructure is not just roads, buildings or staff quarters. That is important. But more important is research infrastructure, and there is tremendous backlog. I do not go into blame game why this was not done 10 years before. That is not my intention. Now we, all of us together, have to do it. How will we do? We have thought of a Higher Education Financial Agency, HEFA, Programme which we are taking it finally to the Cabinet. We will announce it soon.

What is there? With the budgeted Rs.1,000 crore commitment, we will appoint one partner in bank and somebody else, a financial institute, to manage it. It will also put in Rs.1,000 crore. With that Rs.2,000 crore basic core capital, we will leverage Rs.20,000 crore for improving the infrastructure throughout the IITs and NITs. This amount of Rs.20,000 crore is coming in the next three years. That is very important. So, all that will be done. So, on the infrastructure backlog, we have already asked all the IITs and NITs to give us the DPRs. So, when we sanction the money, they should be ready with their DPRs so that the work can start immediately. That is how we will add research infrastructure. So, that is one initiative.

Many people talked about that even before coming to the IITs, the students have to spend lakhs of rupees on coaching. The students are going to Kota and everywhere. But there also we are coming with a very innovative idea of IIT-Pal. What is IIT-Pal? IIT-Pal is a free open course which is available online. I want to make it available through the TV also. Those interested students need not go or rush to the coaching centres but can take lessons, materials, homework, tutorial, trial examination and everything here, everything what a coaching centre does. It will be much better and it is done by the best of the professors of India. We have started recording of it, and we will come out with the IIT-Pal free for all the students. That is the major initiative which will come. This is my second point.

Everybody talked about research, and I am very happy. IMPRINT is one programme about which I narrated this morning for a minute. Let me again communicate to the House that when we decided the 10 domains, environment, climate change, advance security, manufacturing technology, computer science, ICT, advance material, water river scheme, nanotechnology, rural-urban housing, energy security and healthcare, these are all important sectors for us. We need more new research. We call ourselves as IT superpower. But mind you, we are not producing hardware. That is one part of the story. But even in software, we have not come out with Google; we have not invented Facebook and Twitter; we have not come out with Windows; and we have not come out with New Google. So, there are many things even in software, which, as a superpower, we should have but we could not. But once the Microsoft Chairman, Bill Gates was asked why he was recruiting so many Indian engineers in the Microsoft more than what they required, he answered, "I am recruiting the Indian engineers in large number because if I do not recruit them here, they will create another Microsoft in Bengaluru." That is what they were saying. So, the Indians have the capability.

मूल, फेसबुक और ट्विटर इत्यादि की खोज में इंडियन यूथ का योगदान रहा है, लेकिन वह खोज हमारे नाम पर नहीं है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हर चीज खराब हुई है, एक अच्छी चीज हो रही है, जिसको मैं यहां बताना जरूरी समझता हूँ कि आईआईटी के बहुत सारे पेटेंट्स अभी रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं। The total number of research fellows is 17,237 whom we pay regular fellowship.

The number of total research publications was 25,164 and the number of patents filed was 757. We must clap for our young scientists because we filed 757 patents and of them, patents awarded are 137. So, it is not so that we are doing nothing. Our youngsters are doing many things. But they can do 10 fold more than this. हमारी क्षमता ऐसी है कि हम दस गुना ज्यादा कर सकते हैं तो वह आई.आई.टी. के द्वारा कैसे होगा, इसलिए रिसर्च और इसके लिए और दो-तीन इनिशिएटिव्स भी लिये हैं, जिनका मैं केवल उल्लेख करूँगा। जैसा मैंने कहा कि इंप्रिंट इंडिया में एक हजार करोड़ रुपये तक खर्चा हम करेंगे। जैसा हमने कहा कि दस सैक्टरों में जिन्हें रिसर्च करना है, प्रोजेक्ट्स दे दो, दो हजार प्रोजेक्ट्स आए। After evaluation of these proposals, 483 proposals are at the final stage of approval. I am sure that more than 450 proposals will be finally approved. We are providing at least Rs.1 crore to Rs.5 crore for each research proposal as per requirement. This is what foreign universities were providing to our students and we were not. Therefore, our best of and talented students used to go to foreign universities because they provide funds for research. Now, they need not go to foreign countries, India will provide them the required finance for research. That is the initiative of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi under Imprint India.

Everybody stressed on IIT-industry interaction. The *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana* was started in 2015 and we are continuing to improve it further.

Under this initiative, industries' requirements will be taken as seed for research making new innovation, new research and new technology. In this interaction, the industry will contribute, the Government will contribute and the Ministry concerned will also contribute. We are going with 180 proposals in *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana* with a promise of the industry contribution of Rs.136 crore having received in the project. The Domain Expert Committee has examined and shortlisted 100 projects for sanction. Thus, nearly 500 projects under 'Imprint India' and 100 projects under *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana* will be taken up, which will really start a new innings for research and innovation in India.

Under Start-Up, we have allowed the students to start it even in their hostel rooms. They can give the address of their hostel room officially and start working under the scheme. So, this scheme is also now picking up. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): But the Government has reduced funds....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Let me clear this that we have not reduced the funds. Fund for IITs, Plan and Non-Plan together, for 2010-11 it was Rs.1832 crore; for 2011-12 it was Rs.2867 crore; for 2012-13 it was Rs.3320 crore; for 2013-14 it was Rs.3691 crore; for 2014-15 it was Rs.3855 crore; and, for 2015-16 it is Rs.4035 crore. So, there is no reduction in it. It has actually increased. लेकिन दिल मानें मोर, उसमें मैं समझ सकता हूँ, उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है, वह कहना चाहिए। So, under Start-Up, we are providing facilities, finance and escort services. These are all important for new Start Up. अगर यह करते हैं तो उसका परिणाम आता है।

हमने एक इनिशिएटिव लिया, जिसका उल्लेख मैंने आज सुबह भी किया था - ज्ञान। It is the Global Initiative of Academic Network. More than 200 professors from all over the world, the best of the best teachers have come over here, conducted this course and thousands of students have benefited from it. Now, 643 project proposals have been approved. All the remaining 443 professors from the world's best universities, many of them Indians, also will come here and teach a course for four weeks, eight weeks or twelve weeks. That is the concept of this programme.

Then, SWAYAM is a big launch to happen. We know of any time money through ATM, but anytime education, anywhere education स्वयं यह देश ने नहीं देखा था। लोगों ने मुवस का नाम सुना, बंदादेश के नौजवान खान हैं, उसके एकेडमिक कोर्सेस लोग करते हैं। लेकिन इंडिया भी स्वयं का तैयार कर रहा है, जो स्वयं पाठ करना है। नौवीं से ले कर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट तक सारे मुख्य कोर्सेस और विषयों के अच्छे-अच्छे प्रोफेसर्स, पांच-पांच प्रोफेसर्स की टीम बनी है, वह टीम अच्छी तरह से कैसे पाठ होगा, मटीरियल क्या-क्या होगा, टयुटोरियल्स क्या होंगे, उसमें डिस्कशन फोरम होगा, बीच में टेस्ट भी होंगे, जो इन स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उनको भी सर्टिफिकेट मिलेगा और क्रेडिट भी मिलेगा और जो आउट ऑफ द स्कूल और आउट ऑफ द कॉलेज स्टूडेंट्स हैं, कोई भी हो, हमें भी किसी विषय को सीखना है, एक विषय अच्छा लगता है तो उसकी शिक्षा उससे प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, उसका भी सर्टिफिकेट मिलेगा। एजुकेशन को एक नया आयाम मिलेगा, क्योंकि "सबको शिक्षा, अच्छी शिक्षा," यही इस सरकार की नीति है और उसको ले कर हम आगे जा रहे हैं।

लोगों ने वाई-फाई की बात कही, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि दुनिया का ज्ञान अब आकाश में पड़ा है, वह वताउड़ है, तो आकाश में ही है। आकाश में पड़ा हुआ ज्ञान अपने लैपटॉप और फोन में कैसे आएगा। It can be done if you have strong wi-fi connectivity. Therefore, under the National Knowledge Network, 600 universities and institutions of national importance have been connected with one GBPS connectivity provided there is a platform for collaborative learning and access to high speed internet. It is now proposed to expand this to cover all the universities in the country and also expand the coverage to the affiliated colleges even, in next two years.

Apart from this, all the Central universities in the country are going to be connected through wi-fi networks. Under this, all the class-rooms, libraries, laboratories, hostels and places frequented by students, even canteens, will be covered by wi-fi. इन सभी जगहों पर वाई-फाई होगा, यह हम कर रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*) यह अभी एजुकेशन इंस्टिट्यूट का चल रहा है। ...(*व्यवधान*) पार्लियामेंट को भी करे। ...(*व्यवधान*) I agree to it. एक ई-शोध सिंधु नाम से प्रोग्राम है, यह भी एक अच्छा इनिशिएटिव था। We have saved Rs. 50 crore. How? ई-जर्नल्स के लिए हर यूनिवर्सिटी, हर कॉलेज अपना-अपना ऑर्डर देता है। जैसे हमने एल.ई.डी. में किया है कि एल.ई.डी. के देश में सौ करोड़ बल्ब लेंगे, तो जो एल.ई.डी. का बल्ब दो साल पहले तीन सौ रुपये का बाजार में मिलता था, मास बाजिंग के आधार पर हमने वह 75 रुपये का लिया। इससे जनता को फायदा हुआ। यह एक कमाल हुआ और दस करोड़ बल्ब इस साल लगे हैं। जैसे ई-जर्नल्स में भी हमने 1176 ई-जर्नल्स की मास बाजिंग कर के जो सस्ता मिला, उससे भी लगभग 50 करोड़ रुपये बचाए हैं। All these experiments are increasing the quality of education. Somebody also raised a very relevant issue कि सोशल मीडिया के जेनरेशन को चाहिए। इसके लिए उन्नत भारत अभियान है। एक आई.आई.टी. आस-पास के पांच गांव गोद ले कर वहां जाएगा, एक्जुअली गोद नहीं ले रहे हैं, वे गांव आई.आई.टी. को गोद लेंगे, क्योंकि आई.आई.टी. के बच्चे गांव से भी आते हैं, शहर से भी आते हैं। उन सबका वहां कॉन्सर्टेंट टच रहेगा। इस देश की जरूरतों में क्या सुधार करना है, वह समझेंगे। धीरे-धीरे यह स्कीम केवल आई.आई.टी. तक न रखा कर, बाकी कॉलेज के लिए भी शुरू करेंगे, सभी देश के एक लाख से डेढ़ लाख गांव सभी कॉलेजिज के नेटवर्क में आएं और इसी तरह गांव का भी सुधार होगा और कॉलेजों का भी सुधार होगा। यह एक बड़ी पहल है, जो ववालिटी के लिए की गई है। लास्ट दो-तीन पॉइंट्स हैं, लोगों ने कहा कि इंडस्ट्री वाले पैसे नहीं देते हैं, मैंने आपको यह सुझाव दिया है। इंडस्ट्री के साथ हम चर्चा करेंगे।

### **18.00 hours**

आई.आई.एम. आदि में सबकी सहभागिता बढ़ाई है। गवर्नमेंट कन्ट्रोल कम करके फ्रीडम देंगे, लोगों को बुलाएंगे, लेकिन यह भी सच है कि उनको जिम्मेदारी भी लेनी पड़ेगी तो हम सबको इन्वॉल्व करेंगे।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is six o'clock. If the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House till the Bill is passed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Okay, the Minister may now continue.

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, मैं दो-तीन मिनट में इतना ही बताऊंगा, एक माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा मुद्दा रखा है, like "Interaction with Defence and Space Research Organizations". यह स्टूडेंट्स को मिलने की जरूरत है। यह अच्छा सुझाव है। मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों के सुझाव लिखे हैं और सभी सुझावों पर मैंने मार्किंग भी करके रखी है तो बैठकें भी करेंगे, निर्णय भी करेंगे और आपको बताएंगे, क्योंकि मेरा विश्वास है कि एजुकेशन हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। यह नेशनल एजेंडा है और इसे हम सब साथ लेकर चलेंगे। इसलिए यह जो बिल है, जिसे सभी ने समर्थन दिया है, मैं सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

I request you once again to allow me to move the amendment where 'Dharwar' is being replaced by 'Dharwad', without circulating the same. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2 Amendment of Section 2**

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury – not present.

Hon. Minister, now you can move your amendment.

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, Line 2,-

*For 'Dharwar'*

*Substitute 'Dharwad' (5)*

(Shri Prakash Javadekar)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3 Amendment of Section 3**

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, lines 15 and 31,-

*For 'Dharwar'*

*Substitute 'Dharwad' (6)*

(Shri Prakash Javadekar)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 5 Amendment of Section 5**

*Amendment made:*

Page 2, line 44,

*For 'Dharwar'*

*Substitute 'Dharwad' (7)*

(Shri Prakash Javadekar)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.*





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