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Title: Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017 moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar on the 27th July, 2017 (Discussion Concluded and Bill Passed).

HON. SPEAKER: Now we will take up Item No.12. There is no lunch hour today.

Now, the Minister.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर): अध्यक्ष महोदया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदया, जैसा कि इस बिल की शुरूआत कल हुई है तो मैं केवल रि-कैप करूंगा। पहले तो हमारे देश में इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट का एक खास स्थान है और उसकी एक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय पहचान बनी है।

Our institutes are not only famous in India, they are famous all over the world. The Institutes of Management at Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, Indore, Kozhikode, Ranchi, Rohtak, Raipur, Trichy, Udaipur, Amritsar, Bodh Gaya, Nagpur, Sambhalpur, Sirmaur, Visakhapatnam, Jammu, etc., are all working well. It is an ecosystem of IIMs, which is working; it is an ecosystem of quality.

What we are proposing through this Bill is, as institutes are run by societies, we want to declare them as institutes of national importance so that they can award degrees. We want to bestow them with the power of awarding degrees. Hence, it will be a regular MBA and not a diploma. It will not be a fellowship but a PhD. So, these two things should be there.

डिग्री देने की पावर देना एक काम है। लेकिन, उससे ज्यादा बड़ी बात है कि हम उन्हें स्वायत्तता दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार यह विश्वास रखती है कि अगर हम देश की विद्वता पर भरोसा नहीं करेंगे, देश के जो अच्छे संस्थान हैं, अगर हम उन पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकते तो फिर हम किसी पर भी विश्वास नहीं कर सकते।

13.21 hours (Dr. Ratna De (Nag) in the Chair)

Therefore, we must give autonomy to the educational institutes, which have achieved the quality benchmark, and which have achieved a reputation and have helped created an ecosystem for themselves as well as for everybody to follow. इसलिए, ऑटोनोमी देने का भी इसमें मुद्दा है।

पहले, सरकार ही बोर्ड को अप्वायंट करती थी, सरकार ही वेयरमैन को अप्वायंट करती थी, सरकार ही 'सर्व एण्ड सेलेक्शन कमेटी' को अप्वायंट करती थी। अब हम यह सब कुछ नहीं करेंगे, यह सब 'बोर्ड-ऑफ-गवर्नर्स' करेगा, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट के नॉमिनी बहुत होते थे। अब वे नहीं होंगे और बस एक ही होगा। पहले आई.आई.एम. काउंसिल का भी वेयरमैन मंत्री होता था, पर हमने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है, उसमें अब मैं उस काउंसिल का वेयरमैन नहीं रखूंगा, क्योंकि मैं इसमें विश्वास करता हूँ कि जैसे हम अपने घर में एक पैंट्स के तौर पर अपने बच्चों पर अगर ट्रस्ट करते हैं तो बच्चे ज्यादा अच्छा काम करते हैं, वैसे देश को भी अपनी संस्थाओं पर, जो काबिल संस्था हैं, जिन्होंने ववालिटी अर्जेंट किया है, उनको अच्छी स्वायत्तता देकर उन पर विश्वास करना चाहिए।

फिर हम जो पैसे देते हैं, उसमें हम आई.आई.एम. को सात साल की पैसे देते हैं। हम उन्हें इंफ्रस्ट्रक्चर के लिए और अपना खर्च चलाने के लिए सात साल की पैसे देते हैं। लेकिन, बाद में वे सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हैं और यह मॉडल बहुत सवसेसफुल है। Therefore, we must trust our best institutes. एक कल्चर को हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। So, we, the Members of Parliament, as a nation should learn to believe in our people, to trust our best institutes and give them autonomy to conduct their affairs.

इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि जो पैसा दिया, उसका वया करेंगे, कुछ पता नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं होता है, क्योंकि अगर हम रिस्पॉन्सिबल हैं तो वे भी एक रिस्पॉन्सिबल इंस्टीट्यूट हैं। वहां सी. एण्ड ए.जी. का ऑडिट भी होगा, उनकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट यहां आएगी। जिन्हें कभी उस पर चर्चा करनी हो तो संसद में भी उस पर चर्चा हो सकती है और अपनी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भी उस पर चर्चा हो सकती है। इसलिए 'वेव्स एण्ड बैलेंसेज' में वह है।

पहले गवर्नमेंट जो डायरेक्शंस देती थी, आई.आई.एम. को यहां से चलाना, जवायंट सेक्टर या हमारे बाकी अधिकारियों के द्वारा आई.आई.एम. का संचालन होना, यह कोई अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है। As matured democracy, we must trust our matured institutes. Therefore, this is an effort (a) to give them power to accord degrees and (b) to give them complete autonomy and freedom so that they can excel more. वे अच्छी फैकल्टीज ले सकते हैं। फैकल्टीज को वैरिफेबल पैकेज दे सकते हैं। उन पर देश का कानून लागू है। छात्रों के या प्रोफेसर्स के हितों के जो बाकी कानून हैं, वे उन पर लागू हैं। लेकिन, हर चीज़ के लिए अब सरकार की परमिशन नहीं लेनी पड़ेगी। उन्हें इसके लिए दिल्ली नहीं आना पड़ेगा, विद्दी नहीं भेजनी पड़ेगी। They will conduct their affairs themselves. I feel that this is a big change. इसलिए यह बिल एक ऐतिहासिक बिल है। हम एक नए युग में जा रहे हैं, जहां हम हमारे बेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट्स और एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूट्स पर ट्रस्ट करके उन्हें ऑटोनोमी दे रहे हैं। दोनों के कारण यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस पर चर्चा होगी। सब के सुझावों का स्वागत है।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare certain Institutes of management to be institutions of national importance with a view to empower these institutions to attain standards of global excellence in management, management research and allied areas of knowledge and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I would like to thank the Minister for his eloquent introduction of this Bill. On the face of it, as he said, the Indian Institutes of Management Bill is a fairly routine one and he has presented it in a very unexceptionable light, but I do have some concerns which I would like to share with him.

First of all, the legislation brings to the fore certain larger issues involved in our Government's approach to the higher education sector and secondly, of course, there are specifics on the Bill that I would also like to address. The larger point is that we have in our country, a potential demographic dividend because of our youthful population, but it is very clear that if we do not revitalize our education sector, particularly the higher education sector, this demographic dividend potentially will transform into a demographic disaster. If we cannot train, educate, equip our young people to take advantage of the opportunities that the world economy and the national economy will offer them in the 21st century, then we will actually end up with a lot of frustrated unemployed or under-employed young people. We have seen the consequences of that in our tribal areas with the Maoist movement, the naxalite movement and we do not want to see that kind of a negative consequence amongst our youth at large in our country.

I do fear that this seems not to have been given the importance that it deserves by our Government. I am not blaming my friend, the HRD Minister. The problem lies at heart in this Government's inability or unwillingness to provide the necessary resources required to be able to drive our higher education sector towards the demographic dividend. If we were to look, for example, at the specific case of the IIMs, they were created many years ago very much as an earnest of the State's determination to equip, train our bright young people to contribute towards their future by equipping them with management qualifications which were earlier unknown in our country. Management education has been around for 100 years or more in countries like America, but in our country, it really started with the IIMs.

What is striking is that instead of investing in our future through strengthening our higher education, what have we seen in the share of budgetary outlay towards education? In the most recent Budget, it was stagnant at only 3.7 per cent and only a meagre 1.5 per cent has been allocated to higher education altogether, even though the need has risen year after year, the population is growing year after year and inflation is also reducing the value of the amounts year after year. The Standing Committee Report in March this year, which discussed the Demands for Grants of the Department of Higher Education, made very strong and pertinent observations and noted that though the Government claims to have increased the expenditure for IIMs and IITs, these institutions have been dealing with a chronic shortage of resources and funds that deters them from competing with the global institutions against which we must benchmark institutions like the IIMs. Only three of our IIMs feature in the list of Top-100 Management Schools in the world as per 2017 *Financial Times* ranking.

Considering the quality of students that we get in the IIMs - we have very rigorous selection procedures in place in our country and strong competitive examinations - I must say that we are failing our young minds if we cannot offer them access to the best universities of the world in our country. There are young men and women who have to go out and compete with the world where in a globalising economy, Indian companies also hold their own with multinational corporations and against the best that the world has to offer. Why can we not offer them the best or even better educational facilities than are available in some of these western countries? I believe that having only three out of 100 is a travesty, and I think that it reveals that the Government is not doing enough to bolster their development.

Now, the Government is proud to announce that it has created another institution of national importance. I welcome and applaud that, but the expenditure of the Government towards higher education in real terms is coming down, and in nominal terms it is increasing very modestly. I think that it is 2 per cent in the last couple of years.

Now, when you have an institution of national importance, it must also be an institution of budgetary importance. But where is the budgetary importance that has been given? I think that my good friend, the HRD Minister, is not getting the support that he deserves from the Finance Ministry and it seems to me that for the Government to make understandably very ambitious claims about its efforts, these have to be matched with suitable budgetary allocations. I can see my friend, the Minister for Women and Child Development, has the same problem. This emphasis on fiscal rectitude is all very well, but not at the cost of the nation's objectives and priorities.

In fact, if I can just return to the HRD Ministry, having worked there myself for a brief period, if we see how the Government's budgetary priorities are functioning with the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), I know that it is not connected to the IIMs directly, but it reflects a larger problem that in the name of fiscal probity and controls you are starving the one thing that we have all created, that is, to promote excellence, equity and access to institutions of higher education in the States. We had hoped to upgrade those poor Universities through the RUSA, but by March of this year only 46 per cent of the total Central share of RUSA expenditure has been released and only 24 per cent has been utilised.

My worry is that this shows either a lack of intent or a lack of monitoring of implementation or both, and I want to draw the Minister's attention to this issue. We have a similar problem when it comes to teachers in higher education. The Government launched the Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Training, which is supposed to strengthen the creation and training of teachers in our educational institutions. But what do we see? There is no progress in the establishment of Centres in the Universities, and a tiny fraction of the fund has been utilised since 2014.

In fact, coming back to the IIMs, let us look at the vacancies. Just recently, this very month, the Minister of State in HRD responded to an hon. MP's question about vacancies in teaching positions and he stated that 26 per cent of faculty posts in the IIMs and 35 per cent of faculty in the IITs are lying vacant. Now, the race to create more institutions in numbers, which is definitely necessitated by our population growth, must not overshadow the aspects of quality of education. We cannot make up in mindless numbers the glaring lack of quality in higher education in India, but for quality we need resources; we need money; we need facilities; and we need faculty. This is where I am sorry to say that the Government is collectively lacking.

The Government has also delayed the implementation of the Higher Education Financing Agency. How many years have we been hearing about this from the hon. Minister and we have actually not seen the establishment of this Agency? If we really want to have an effective higher education sector for our youth, then the Government has to be more innovative in its approach.

We can have slogans, but those slogans must be fulfilled in reality and that is not happening. The multi-pronged malaises have really held the Universities of India back from realising the aspirations of our young people, and I think that only a vision that goes beyond superficial change and that goes beyond slogans to real tangible action will work.

Now, let me come to the specifics of the Bill. I want to agree entirely with the Minister that brand 'IIM' has truly come into its own and it is synonymous with the world-class management education with a distinctively Indian flavour. Even though, only 3 of those IIMs have made it to top 100, those 3 are, I think, a revelation of what the rest could be like. After all, the story of our country's economic resurgence would be incomplete without acknowledging the critical role collectively played by the IIMs in providing our country with an amazingly talented, motivated and highly successful pool of managers who have gone on in many ways to transform every area of our society and our economy with their exceptional leadership. It is because they have done that and because we all have come across very distinguished IIM alumni and the difference they made to India, I also want to affirm that in my view, they have realised the hopes and vision of the man who established the IIMs - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru - who had the vision to realise that India needed management education and brought it into this country. As in many other areas of our nation-building, we must pay homage to his far-sightedness in realising that if India is to meet its Tryst with Destiny, India would need world class leaders

for business and industry as well.

Now, let me turn to the specifics of the Bill because while applauding many good things about it, I do want to acknowledge that it is clearly an improvement on the earlier draft that was circulated by the Minister's predecessor. That had been assailed by various legitimate controversies. I congratulate the Government on having been able to move past those issues and to come up with a very far-reaching Bill. I want to really congratulate Shri Javadekar Sahib because there is a significant degree of autonomy conceded for the first time. I think, it is really a remarkable moment when a Government Minister in our system actually surrenders powers and says, "please have more autonomy." Many of us have been clamouring for this for some time. I want to congratulate the hon. Minister that he has taken this step. Though I support this thrust, I must say that I have some concerns.

He has already summarised the Bill – Institutions of National Importance. One thing that is very striking is that the post of Visitor is abolished. The Visitor of these IIMs was the Rashtrapati. It is perhaps a slightly surprising welcome to our new Rashtrapati that he is being stripped of a function as soon as he takes over. But, Shri Javadekar Sahib will be answerable for that. It may be an odd welcome but nonetheless the result of this is that the Board of Governors has a lot more authority. They will select the Chairperson; they will select the Director; and neither the Rashtrapati nor the Human Resources Development Minister will now have a role in the selection of the top executives of these IIMs. I think, relinquishing Government control is an example that I am very glad he has set through the IIMs. I hope he will follow it in other institutions and create more autonomy for good, higher universities and institutions. May I request him in the Cabinet to encourage his colleagues in other Ministries to start doing the same thing? We really need to see some of this control and over regulation being moved aside.

One particular feature, I want to congratulate the Minister for is that he has insisted that the Board shall comprise three women members. It is absolutely necessary. And five alumni, which is a very good thing. Those who are proud of being educated in these institutions will have an influence in how successive generations are also educated. It is an excellent idea. The Annual Report of IIMs will be tabled in our Parliament. The C&AG will audit their accounts. All of this is good because then we too can ask questions and do some oversight when we see the Report.

The Coordination Forum is an interesting initiative. We had contemplated this in our time. I must say that you have taken a bold step that you are not the Chair, Mr. Minister but you have left it to an eminent person chosen by the Board to Chair the Coordinating Committee. I want to welcome all of these features. Where do I have some problems?

The first issue is that the Bill is completely silent on the issue of – I have just five issues – reservation in teaching staff particularly. I have already mentioned about the 26 per cent vacancies in teaching staff and faculties. On top of that, you do not say anything about reservations for people in the faculty positions. I know that my good friend the hon. Minister has stated that the law of the land will always apply. But, I do not find a satisfactory mention of this in the Bill. Earlier, there was a specific provision. Today, it is no longer there. What is interesting is that there is a very vague language saying that IIMs shall try to recruit teachers from the weaker sections of society. I do not understand as to why as in the previous provision, it could not be explicitly stated as a requirement in the Bill. What is particularly worrying is that of the 233 faculty members in the six IIMs that we have information for, only two belong to the Scheduled Caste Community and none from the Scheduled Tribe Community.

Now we are living in an era where more and more of our Scheduled Caste brothers and sisters are speaking of entrepreneurship as the way out of their lot in life. Dalit entrepreneurship is a major theme in recent years. And I think it is a worrying neglect of the legitimate aspirations for business leadership and business development on the part of our Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities that we have only two, amongst all of them, out of 233 faculty members. I would urge the Minister to give this attention.

The second issue that the House must contemplate is a consequence of a good decision. The decision to give all 20 IIMs in the country the right to award degrees is welcome and I support it. Prior to this, IIMs like other universities used to offer something called a Post-graduate Diploma in Management which obviously was not universally accepted as an MBA, particularly in many foreign countries. If IIMs give MBA degrees, which now they are going to be allowed to, that will be very good. But it will now create a difference between the IIMs and all the other private and semi-private institutions of management which are still stuck with giving PGDMs.

The Minister *sahab* has got to be aware that creating a new differential is not going to help the challenge of educating the large number of young people in our country who need management degrees. And it will be an unnecessary disadvantage placed upon these other institutions. Therefore, I propose that the Government in its next step should have a more ambitious Management Education Bill so that other management institutions can benefit from these reforms, create a National Management University to which they could all be affiliated and which can issue MBAs as well so that it is not only the IIMs giving MBAs as a result of today's Bill but other management institutions can also do so.

Singapore did something very similar with the Singapore Management University. It has been a huge success, improved management education in the country but has also gone very far in terms of global recognition.

The third issue, Madam. The complete control of the Board that has been granted by this Bill over the fee structure worries me a little bit. I completely advocate autonomy of the university in other matters, IIMs and so on. But a lack of control of the Government over the quantum of fees may lead to disadvantages for the marginalised sections in our society.

The needs of the nation could not be properly met if students from poorer families would have to undertake the burden of very heavy loans just to be able to study in a government institution, which is what the IIM is. They would then feel obliged to look for lucrative jobs in the business sector, they would not necessarily try and work back to their communities, and the chances of such an IIM graduate burdened with loans pursuing academics or research or even teaching in future IIMs would not be there. Therefore, I think it would defeat the purpose of the Bill if there was not some way in which we could retain some control.

Fourth concern is lack of full-time Directors in the IIMs. In November 2016 the Minister has told us that 13 of the 20 IIMs are functioning without full-time Directors. The Government has failed to fill up these vacancies consistently, and this is creating a vacuum of leadership in the IIMs.

Then there are two small provisions which I want to mention. One is your changing the name of IIM Calcutta to IIM Kolkata in this Bill.

Actually I am a little worried about the erosion of the brand value of IIM-C as a term. But equally, I come from Kerala and we already have an IIM-K in IIM Kozhikode. How can you have two IIM-Ks? You will actually undermine the identity of both. I think this requires a rethink, and you might want to leave IIM Calcutta as Calcutta or call it IIM Kolkata but let it be known as IIM-C because that is a very distinctive brand.

Finally, a rather petty thing has been done, Madam Chairman, in this Bill. With great regret I want to mention that the Government has decided to drop the prefix Rajiv Gandhi from the name of IIM Shillong. This is symptomatic of a pattern of attempting to demolish traditions and erase history. Of course, Rajiv Gandhi's contribution to this country is something that does not need one name here or there to justify it. He has done a great deal to take India into the 21st century. But I must say it is rather petty of the Government to stoop so low in such a manner.

To conclude, Madam, management education is extremely important in our country. These institutions have actually done a great deal for India. They have driven our nation forward. Many of the IIM products will hold key positions in our economy, in our society. Therefore, I hope that the Government will actually see this Bill as an opportunity to bolster the potential of these institutes, address these flaws, and give India the management leaders that it deserves.

Thank you, Madam. Jai Hind!

श्रीमती पूनम महाजन (उत्तर मध्य मुम्बई) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। As hon. Member has just paid homage to Nehru and Gandhi family, I would like to pay my homage to, कल ही हमारे आदरणीय अब्दुल कलाम जी की पुण्यतिथि थी। मैं उन्हें याद करके यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि he spoke about India's future for 2020 कि युवा कैसे आगे बढ़ें, how to ignite minds. I actually want to pay homage to hon. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam when this Bill is there because he gave his ideas to young Indian minds to take India's future forward. The second person whom I would like to pay homage is Professor Yashpal. As hon. Minister knows, Professor Yashpal headed the Committee in 2008 to advise on renovation and rejuvenation of higher education the report of which was tabled in 2009. उस पर भी आईआईएम के विषयों पर आदरणीय प्रोफेसर यशपाल जी ने बहुत अच्छे मुद्दे दिये थे और छात्र एजुकेशन पर दिये थे। उनका कुछ दिनों पहले देहांत हुआ है। So, I would like to remember him also with this Bill.

सभापति महोदया, हम इंस्टीट्यूशन की बात करते हैं। हम भारतवर्ष के विचारों पर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, तो यह जानते हैं कि भारत डिस्कवरी और रेनोवेशन पर हर वक्त अपनी संस्कृति के रूप से आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। वह डिस्कवरी ऑफ जीरो हो, India's dominance in world trade till 17th century, advancement in ship building industry, Raman Effect or Mangalayan हो, भारत में डिस्कवरी और रेनोवेशन की पृथा हर वक्त चलती रहती है। आईआईएम के बारे में यह भी कहा जाता है कि जब भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ, तब सरकार एक बड़े इंस्टीट्यूटेशन के रूप से आगे देख रही थी। उसके बाद आईआईएम का विषय इसलिए निकला, क्योंकि इंस्टीट्यूटेशन के साथ आपको इनोवेशन की बहुत जरूरत है। अब समय भी बदलता गया और उस रूप से बहुत बड़े जॉब डिस्कवरी भी मिलते गये। आईआईएम का निर्माण वर्ष 1960 और 1970 के दशक में हुआ। वर्ष 1961 में अहमदाबाद और कोलकाता आईआईएम का निर्माण हुआ और वर्ष 1973 में बंगलुरु आईआईएम का निर्माण हुआ। जहां हम रिक्त डेवलपमेंट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के रूप से आईआईएम को आगे लेकर गये। हम आईआईएम के रूप से आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। मुझे एक कहानी याद है, जब मैं पेरिस में पढ़ती थी कि हम हर वक्त अपने विचारों को आगे लेकर जाना चाहते हैं और भारत का युवा कुछ न कुछ करना चाहता है।

मुझे याद है कि हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री वर्ष 2003 में गुजरात के वीफ मिनिस्टर थे। वे वर्ष 2003 में अपने पूरे मंत्रिमंडल और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को लेकर आईआईएम अहमदाबाद गये। वहां पर कोई ट्रेनिंग सेशन नहीं था, but he went there to talk to the professors and teaching faculty to understand how he can make his administration more professional and take the administration forward and connect with people of Gujarat. मुझे लगता है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के यह विचार आईआईएम के साथ तभी आये, जब वे गुजरात के वीफ मिनिस्टर थे और उन्होंने उस रूप से आगे लेकर जाने की कोशिश की। आप सोचिए कि 30 साल पहले हमारे विचार कभी ऐसे थे कि नये-नये जॉब डिस्कवरी ऐसे निकलेंगे कि मोबाइल के बटन पर हम कुछ दबायें तो एक टैब्लीट आपके घर पर आ जायेगी और आप उस टैब्लीट में बैठकर कहीं पर जा सकते हैं और देख सकते हैं। There are so many job descriptions changing. We never thought about it 30 years ago. Well-being Coach, Off-shore Wind Farm Engineer, Chief Listening Officer, App Developer, Genetic Counsellor, logger, Web Analyst. ऐसे कितने अलग-अलग रूप से जॉब डिस्कवरी बढ़ते और बनते जा रहे हैं। उसके लिए रिक्त और रेनोवेशन की जरूरत है और ऐसे सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस की जरूरत है। मुझे लगता है कि आईआईएम ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है कि as a centre of excellence के रूप से उसे आगे बढ़ाया है। हम अभी जॉब डिस्कवरी देख रहे हैं, जो 30 साल पहले देखते नहीं थे और आने वाले 30 सालों में और कुछ बदल सकता है। We look at industrial revolution और उसे हम कहते हैं कि Industry revolution 4.0. आज हम अलग रूप से इंस्टीट्यूटेशन देख रहे हैं। उसमें हमें टैलेन्ट पूल की जरूरत है, जो आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस, नैनो टेक्नोलॉजी और थ्री डी प्रिंटिंग हो। हर रूप से यह रेवोल्यूशन 4.0 के रूप में बढ़ता जा रहा है। As Shri Tharoor said, demographic dividend के रूप से और the youth of the country want to strive with that उसकी ऑपर्युनिटी इस इंस्टीट्यूटेशन में बहुत जरूरत है। आईआईएम का 1960 के दशक से जैसे भी एक आर्गेनिक स्ट्रक्चर बनता जा रहा था। उनकी खुद की फैकल्टी थी और अलग-अलग रूप से इनोवेशन सेंटर बनते गये, फिन-टैक बनते गये। आईआईएम ने भी अपना आर्गेनिक स्ट्रक्चर एक बड़े पैमाने पर बनाया, जिससे फॉरेन फैकल्टीज भी आईआईएम से जुड़ती रहीं। जितना मुझे याद है, वर्ष 1961 में जब आईआईएम, कोलकाता और आईआईएम, अहमदाबाद बने थे, तब हार्वर्ड और एमआईटी ने उनको सेट-अप करने के लिए मदद की थी। आज स्थिति बदल गयी है।

मैंडम, मैं इस बिल के सिर्फ चार मुद्दों पर बोलना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि ये चार मुद्दे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, बहुत तांडिलबल हैं और बहुत अच्छे रूप से इन पर विचार किया गया है। आज भारत का युवा आने वाली सदी में किस रूप से इसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहता है। जब आईआईएम का विचार किया गया था, जब आईआईएम बने थे, बहुत अच्छे रूप से आगे बढ़ रहे थे, लेकिन उसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है - autonomy, freedom to think, and freedom to do something. फ्रीडम तो थी, लेकिन ऑटोनमी देना आईआईएम के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। मुझे लगता है संसद में किसी भी दल के सदस्य हों, वे यही कहेंगे कि यह बहुत अच्छा निर्णय है। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री श्री जावडेकर जी एवं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा, बच्चों का विश्वास बनाए रखना, उनके विश्वास को आगे बढ़ाना हर किसी पालक या पेरेंट्स की एक जिम्मेदारी होती है। मुझे लगता है कि एज एं पेरेंट, जावडेकर जी ने यह जिम्मेदारी ली है कि इस इंस्टीट्यूशन में जब तक मैं विश्वास नहीं रखूंगा कि वे कुछ कर सकते हैं, मैं उनको यह ट्रस्ट नहीं दे पाऊंगा। ट्रस्ट डेफिनिट इतना ज्यादा होता है कि हमें पता नहीं होता है कि हमारे बच्चे क्या कर रहे हैं। But he wanted to believe that his child will thrive and he will do well. He wanted to be positive. उस रूप से उन्होंने बिल में पूरी ऑटोनमी दी हुई है।

"Rome was not built in a day." आईआईएम ने भी ब्रिक बाई ब्रिक अपनी इंस्टीट्यूशन को बढ़ाया है। आईआईएम का एलुमनाई नेटवर्क बहुत बड़ा है। सिर्फ कारपोरेट सेक्टर ही नहीं, गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर में भी आईआईएम से पढ़े-लिखे लोग काम कर रहे हैं। आज हर युवा चाहता है कि आप मेरी सोच को बन्दी मत बनाओ, मुझे ताकत इस स्वायत्ता से आएगी। इस स्वायत्ता के लिए मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी एवं प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ।

दूसरा विषय भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, मैं इसके लिए फिर एक बार धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। इस बिल में आपने कहा है कि बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स में तीन महिलाएं होंगी और पांच मेम्बर्स एलुमनाई नेटवर्क से लिए जाएंगे। जब हम लोग स्कूल में थे, तो हर वक्त स्कूल में कुछ न कुछ अच्छा होने के लिए कहते थे कि अगर कल हम स्कूल से बाहर जाएंगे और कुछ कहेंगे तो उससे एलुमनाई नेटवर्क बनता है। आईआईएम का जैसे भी एक स्ट्रॉंग एलुमनाई नेटवर्क है। हम आईआईएम के एलुमनाई नेटवर्क को दोनों रूप से देखना चाहते हैं। जैसे मैंने पहले कहा है कि हार्वर्ड और एमआईटी ने आईआईएम, अहमदाबाद और आईआईएम, कोलकाता को आगे बढ़ने के लिए सपोर्ट किया था, एक पैट्रन के रूप में मदद की थी, एक लॉनिंग कोलाब्रेशन किया था। लेकिन जब आप हार्वर्ड, एमआईटी, स्टैनफर्ड आदि को देखते हैं तो इनका एनडाउमेंट अभी लगभग 35 बिलियन डॉलर है। एलुमनाई नेटवर्क मिलियन्स ऑफ मिलियन्स डॉलर आजू-बाजू से जमा करती है। यह उसे इसलिए देना चाहती है कि हमारा यह क्षेत्र, हमारा यह इंस्टीट्यूट या विश्वविद्यालय इस रूप से और आगे बढ़े। ऐसी ताकत हार्वर्ड वगैरह को उनके बड़े नेटवर्क से मिली है। आईआईएम ने अभी शुरूआत की है। सरकार उसमें पैसे देती है और उस रूप से विद्यार्थियों को इंस्टीट्यूशन में सपोर्ट मिलता है। जब वर्ष 2014 में आईआईएम ने एक डेवलपमेंट ऑफिस शुरू किया था, IIM raised Rs. 200 crore in just three

years to support these facilities. हमारे यहां भी वह ताकत कम नहीं है,

अगर लोग अपनी इंस्टीट्यूट को सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए स्वायत्ता की भी बहुत जरूरत है, हर कोई सोचता है कि अगर गवर्नमेंट सपोर्ट है तो मैं इसमें क्यों पड़ूँ। मैं इस एलुमनाई नेटवर्क से क्या करूँगा। हर किसी की अपेक्षा होती है कि मेरे इंस्टीट्यूट को, कॉलेज या विश्वविद्यालय को स्वायत्ता मिले तो मैं भी अपनी ओर से कुछ न कुछ करने के लिए अपनी ताकत दिखा सकता हूँ। मुझे याद है, मैंने एक बार पढ़ा था कि आईआईएम, अहमदाबाद के एक एलुमनाई विश्ववीर आदुजा ने साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये अपनी इंस्टीट्यूट को दिए थे। ऐसे बहुत से अनॉनिमस लोगों ने डोनेशन देकर, एलुमनाई नेटवर्क के रूप में इसे आगे बढ़ाया था। टॉप 100 विश्वविद्यालयों में अभी हमारे तीन आईआईएम ही हैं, जब हम यह चाहते हैं कि बाकी बचे हुए 17 आईआईएमस भी इसमें जाएं तो क्यों न हम इन एलुमनाई को वह सपोर्ट दें, मैं अपनी सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि पहले बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स में सिर्फ तीन मेम्बर्स एलुमनाई नेटवर्क से आते थे, अब इसे बढ़ाकर पांच किया गया है और तीन महिलाएं भी शामिल की जा रही हैं। हमें इसकी सराहना करनी चाहिए। तीसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात है - एवाइंटमेंट ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स एंड बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स।

अभी यहां पर यह पूरा पूरा गया था कि बहुत सी जगहें खाली हैं, लेकिन जब स्वायत्ता मिलती है तो काम करने की ताकत भी बहुत बढ़ती है और विचार करने की भी ज्यादा शक्ति मिलती है। जब स्वायत्ता होती है, तब हमें यह नहीं सोचना पड़ता है कि किसकी सरकार आई है और किसकी सरकार गयी है और किस सरकार की बात सुननी है या किस सरकार की बात नहीं सुननी है। It is all about delivery, competence and what I can do for my institution. आज उस रूप से स्वायत्ता मिलने के बाद मुझे लगता है कि जब डायरेक्टर्स और बोर्ड गवर्नर्स को खुद ऑटोनॉमी ग्रांटेड हो जाएगी और वे तय करेंगे कि आईआईएम और कितना सेंटर फॉर एवसीएस बने।

चौथी महत्वपूर्ण बात इसमें यह है कि एकाउंटेबिलिटी सीएजी से होती है। उसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ लेकिन आईआईएम में सरकार की कितनी रुकावट कम हो, यह इसमें पता चलता है। पहले यह रिकमेंड किया गया था और पिछले बिलों के बारे में भी आदरणीय थरू जी ने बात की कि तभी 5 सरकार के लोग बीओजी में आने चाहिए। इस रूप से डिस्कशन होता था, लेकिन यह ऐसा बिल आदरणीय जावड़ेकर जी ने बनाया कि उसमें सिर्फ दो सरकारी मंत्रालय से लोग आएंगे। एक राष्ट्रीय रूप से और दूसरे स्टेट से क्योंकि उन स्टेट्स में आईआईएम बन ही जाता है। ये दो ही लोग बीओजी रूप से, अपने रूप से आईआईएम में काम करेंगे।

जब हम चाहते हैं कि एक विचार के रूप से कल आने वाला हमारा समय, जब आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 2022 में हम देश की स्वतंत्रता का 75वां साल का एक बहुत बड़ा महोत्सव मनाएंगे। उस महोत्सव में हम आगे क्या देखना चाहते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि 45 प्रतिशत इस देश की जनसंख्या 0 से 24 साल की उम्र तक है। हम जानते हैं कि वह डैमोग्राफिक डिवाइडेंट, डैमोग्राफिक डिजास्टर न बने, जो अभी थरू जी ने कहा, लेकिन डैमोग्राफिक डिवाइडेंट और डैमोग्राफिक डिजास्टर न बने, इसीलिए स्वायत्ता बहुत जरूरी है।

हम सब युवा हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे हाथ में सिर्फ ताकत दें, यह न कहा जाए कि तुम्हें सिर्फ डिग्री थमा दी और तुम उस रूप से काम करो। आज देश बदल रहा है और हर रूप से कल भी एक बिल पर हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि आने वाले 2020 तक भारत तीसरी विश्व इकोनॉमी बनने वाला है। ऐसी जनसंख्या जब भारत के साथ है तो उसके साथ उसकी स्वायत्ता भी बहुत जरूरी है और यही आईआईएम के इस बिल में दिखाई देता है कि स्वायत्ता पूरे रूप से युवाओं के साथ है। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि अभी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस में 74 ऐसे संस्थान पहले से ही हैं और उसके साथ आईआईएम के 20 संस्थान जुड़ रहे हैं। अभी जैसे थरू जी ने कहा, मैं उनसे भी सहमत हूँ कि 74 इंस्टीट्यूट्स अभी नेशनल ऑफ इम्पोर्टेंस में हैं। उनसे ज्यादा स्वायत्ता आईआईएम को मिली हुई है। IIM has got more freedom than those 74 institutes. If I can, I would like to request the hon. Minister, हम सबको क्यों न एक प्लेटफॉर्म पर लाएं और उस रूप से स्वायत्ता दूसरे लोगों को भी मिले। हम जब चाहते हैं कि इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस देश को आगे बढ़ा रहा है तो इन 74 के साथ 20 एक साथ मिलने के बाद सबको उस रूप से ताकत मिले और देश को आगे लेकर जाएं।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगी कि मैं एक पार्टी की यूथ विंग की अध्यक्ष हूँ और युवाओं से सब जगह मिलती हूँ। युवा यही चाहते हैं कि कहीं न कहीं मेरे हौसलों की उड़ान के साथ मेरे पंख न काटे जाएं। मुझे लगता है कि उन पंखों को ताकत देने के लिए आईआईएम जैसा बिल, जो अभी कहा गया कि वह इलीट इंस्टीट्यूट हो रहा है, या फलां हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे आईआईएम में हम ये खबरें पढ़ते हैं कि आईआईएम में जो काम करता है, वहां पर जब ऑन कैम्पस जॉब लगते हैं, किसी की एक करोड़ रुपये की जॉब लगती है, किसी की दो करोड़ रुपये की जॉब लगती है, लेकिन ऐसे भी आईआईएम के बहुत सारे उदाहरण हैं जो वहां से भी पढ़कर बड़े-बड़े एनजीओ में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। कोई सरकार में काम कर रहा है, हमारे वीफ इकोनॉमिक एडवाइजर आईआईएम से हैं। स्युराम राजन जी आईआईएम से थे। हर कोई आईआईएम से, अपने रूप से इस देश के आगे बढ़ने के लिए देश के सपने के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। युवा यही चाहता है कि मेरे हौसलों की, मेरे विचारों की, मेरी तरक्की की उड़ान के आप पंख न काटें। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने उन उड़ानों को हौसला दिया है।

आज आईआईएम के रूप से मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि I feel that the youths' aspiration is the country's hope. If he stops aspiring, the country has no hope. देश की इस आशा के साथ हमारे युवाओं की अपेक्षाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं। If they aspire then only we can have hope for this country. आईआईएम के रूप में आज उनको इंस्पायर करना है और देश को इंस्पायर करने के लिए हम आगे हैं।

14.00 hours

इसके साथ ही मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगी कि वर्ष 2022 के बाद जिस न्यू इंडिया का सपना लेकर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं कि हरेक युवा का सपना इस भारत का सपना हो, इस भारत को आगे ले जाने का सपना हो। उस भारत के सपने के साथ यह पहली मुहिम है। trust with the destiny किसी ने कहा। यह एक्जुटली फ्रीडम मूवमेंट फॉर आईआईएम हो गया है। मुझे लगता है कि फ्रीडम मूवमेंट आईआईएम बनाकर, उधर की फैक्ट्री, यानी हर किसी को एक ताकत मिली है।

आईआईएम एक शुरुआत है, मैनेजमेंट इंस्टीट्यूट के रूप में एक शुरुआत है। मैं खुद आईआईएम से बहुत रूप में जुड़ी हुयी हूँ। उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र में भी इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी के रूप में हमारी मदद की है। बहुत जगहों पर फिन्टेक हो या इन्वेंशन सेंटर हो, आईआईएम जरूर बनाता रहता है। हम महाराष्ट्र में इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज सेंटर, आईएफएससी बना रहे हैं, उसके बाद आईआईएम, अहमदाबाद ने कहा है कि हम खुद फिन्टेक बनाएंगे और युवाओं को पढ़ाएंगे कि किस तरह से नया जॉब प्रिंसिपल बन रहा है और उसको आगे ले जायें। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब इन सभी मुद्दों को हम आगे लेकर बढ़ रहे हैं, उसमें छोटी तकनीकी दिक्कतें होती रहती हैं, हम उन्हें सुधारना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इतना प्योर एंड वलीयर बिल, wherein it is shown that we as a Government want to give that freedom to think, freedom to innovate and freedom to go forward to the youth of this nation through IIM. मुझे लगता है कि इस बिल का सिर्फ और सिर्फ स्वागत करना चाहिए। यह एक शुरुआत है। For this golden era, where the higher education is being questioned so many times, the answer lies in this first Bill regarding IIM. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. मैं अपनी ओर से इस बिल को पूरी तरह से समर्थन देना चाहती हूँ और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Madam, I am very happy to support this Bill, that is, The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. Madam, I will speak only for ten minutes. You give rest of the time of my party to Dr. Mamta Sanghamita. I will be very brief.

Madam, I thank the hon. Minister for having brought this Bill. On this occasion, without going into contention, I would like to mention the name of Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our first hon. Prime Minister, whom the hon. President elected did not mention in his initial speech. He set up the first two IIMs in Calcutta and Ahmedabad in the year 1961. I would also like to thank Smt. Indira Gandhi, our then hon. Prime Minister, who set up IIM Bangalore in 1973. These management institutes have been harbingers of management education in this country.

I will not agree with Dr. Shashi Tharoor that management is not a very old science. In America, the modern management started to be taught after Peter Drucker, who wrote his famous book called 'Management.' The top institutes in America have all come up after the Second World War. Madam, you have heard of the Sloan School of Management in MIT; Harvard Business School; Booth School of Management in Chicago University, where Shri Raghuram Rajan teaches now; Wharton School of Management; and Kellogg School of Management. The top management institutes are

all in America having been set up after the Second World War. There is also the London Business School and there are good management institutes in Singapore, Japan and South Korea. But, I am proud to say that our top three management institutes – ABC that is, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Calcutta, do compare favourably with the best institutes of the world. These three come within the top 200 management institutes in the world. You have to remember that in the top 200 universities in the world, not one Indian university is there. So, IIMs have made greatest strides as far as education is concerned.

Madam, these institutes are being declared as the institutes of national importance according to 7th Schedule of Union List in Entry 64, under which we can declare any institute as institutes of national importance. The hon. Minister has clearly stated that this is done so that they can award degrees. Earlier they used to give Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM). Now, they will give MBA degrees. Earlier they used to give fellow of the IIM, which was not recognized in many places as a Ph.D degree. Now, they will directly grant Ph.D degrees, which is a very, very welcome step.

Madam, also the big thing about this is that the IIMs are being given complete autonomy. Apron strings of the Government are being cut by the Minister himself. Top five IITs are also world class. Since IITs are also under you, I would urge you to give autonomy to the IITs also. The top people always do IIT and then IIM. Shri Raghuram Rajan is from both IIT and IIM, Ahmedabad. So the best people go there. You give freedom to IITs also. Our friend, Shri Prem Das Rai, is also from IIT and IIM, Ahmedabad, which are the best institutions in the country. I congratulate him.

Of the national level institutions, AIIMS is not under this Ministry. The AIIMS does not have so much autonomy. There is always a clash with the Government. The national law schools are also world class institutions but maybe, they are also not under this Ministry. Whatever is under your Ministry, you follow this policy of giving them autonomy which we will appreciate.

The other thing to be mentioned is that many people speak of private sector in education but you would be surprised to know that very often different magazines bring out the list of top institutions in the country. Among the engineering colleges, first ten will be IITs. Among institutes of management, there are so many private institutes of management but still the IIMs occupy the top position which means that the institutions set up by the Central Government are still the best in the country. The private sector has thrived and they take a lot of fees but they have not come up to the level of the Government institutions. I want the Government to really maintain this pristine superiority which the Central Government institutions have achieved.

As I said earlier, one of the objects mentioned is that the management education and research should reach top levels. Our IIMs have done very well as far as placement of students is concerned. Fresh graduates of 23 year old sometimes get salaries in crores of rupees from financial companies. Most of them get annual salaries in terms of lakhs of rupees but the research in management has not developed so much. So, I hope that this step will give thrust to research in management education which is changing every day.

You would be glad to know that in IIM, Calcutta, apart from management, they are also teaching a course called IT-Enabled Management. It is because management and IT have become closely inter-linked and it is necessary for management experts to become IT-enabled.

I would point out to the hon. Minister that he has given the Academic Council the freedom to form their own syllabus which is very good. He has given the Board of Governors the power to choose the Director and also their own Chairman which is very welcome.

Now the question is that he has not put any control on the fees. Madam, when we were students, some of our friends went to IIM, Calcutta. At that time, the fees were very low. Now already the fees of IIMs are very high and unless the students get scholarship or education loans of around Rs.20 lakh, it is not possible for a bright boy even if he has cracked the Common Admission Test (CAT) for IIMs to really pave his way to IIMs.

I would like more scholarships to be instituted by the IIMs so that no bright student is denied management education just because he or she does not have money to pursue management education. Please ensure this so that they can pursue management courses and money does not become a stumbling block for pursuing management studies.

Madam, I also liked the speech by Ms. Poonam Mahajan, our young lady Member, very much. She was talking about the aspirations of the new generation of people. Our young educated boys and girls really want to do it. There is one Ms. Indira Nooyi, an alumni of IIM, Kolkata, who has now become the worldwide head of M/s Pepsi. Indian Management experts do have the capacity to go to the top.

Madam, with these words, I would like to thank the hon. Minister once again for having brought forward such a progressive Bill. I hope that management in our country will improve. Previously we had management by the Rule of Thumb but now management has become a modern science and we should follow that rule to modernise the economy and the country so that we can become a big economic power in another 10 years.

Thank you.

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN (SAMBALPUR): Madam Chairperson, I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on this Bill.

I would like to first congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. It is because since 2003 onwards, first during the time of the previous BJP Government, the then hon. Minister for Human Resources Development, Dr. Murlu Manohar Joshi, subsequent UPA Governments and then the previous hon. Minister of Human Resources Development, Smt. Smriti Irani had tried to bring this important Bill, especially to accord autonomous status. Finally, the present Minister has brought this Bill for discussion and passing.

All aspects that have been there are all good but the present structure is somewhat different. For example, IIMs are elite institutions of our country. They are considered amongst the best institutions in the country. A management programme provides a holistic development of managerial skill through exposure to case studies, teaching, industrial training, consultancy, research and interaction with industry leaders. All these aspects in management education help students to cultivate practical and efficiency skill sets required in the industry. When management students enter the

corporate arena they are expected to efficiently identify various issues and come out with the best of solutions. Only the most meritorious students finally make into these institutions. Additionally, the high fees charged at IIMs which is between Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh, also prevent several students from less privileged background from taking admission in these institutions. There are currently 20 IIMs across India. Based on reports IIMs put together have about 8000 seats. Compared to this, there are about 5500 other business schools that offer MBA degrees. They collectively have around five lakh seats as opposed to the mere 8000 seats in IIMs.

While I commend the Government's effort to further the standard of education and research at IIMs, I also ask whether the Government is aware of the fate of the other five lakh non-IIM MBA degree holders.

I am putting this question because the hon. Minister and myself had the opportunity to attend the CoP21 in Paris. One situation happened that the Foreign Minister of USA, Mr. John Kerry, wanted to talk to him over phone. I was there. He told that we are committed for a certain cause as regards to CoP 21 Agreement. He did not talk to him over phone. Then Mr. John Kerry came, discussed – we were there – and he stood like a rock as regards the commitment of the Government of India.

From that time onwards, I have been raising this point that IIMs are very best institutions of the country. Autonomous status and other things which are going to be implemented through the Bill are very good. But what about others? Five lakh non-IIM students are passing out. What about their future?

According to reports, beside the 8000 IIM graduates, only 35,000 of the five lakh MBA graduates get jobs. Most of these jobs offer a salary of hardly Rs. 10,000 per month. How are these graduates to survive on this little salary? How are they going to repay students' loans taken for getting an MBA degree? In such situations, investment certainly becomes higher than return. What about the fate of other graduates who do not even get a job?

I urge the Government to take steps to improve the standard of these other B-schools as well as secure the future of such students. I am stressing on this point because the hon. Minister is a very decisive person.

Increased fee in business schools and unavailability of placements are the two major reasons for less number of candidates applying for the Common Aptitude Test (CAT). Studies show that a large number of CAT aspirants who clear the exam with 80 per cent seek admissions in one of the top 100 colleges which only have a few seats to offer. This pool of candidates have nowhere to go as they are unwilling to settle for Tier-2 or Tier-3 B-schools.

Every year, there is a drop in the number of candidates applying for CAT. One of the main reasons behind this drop is that a lot of students now prefer foreign universities over IIMs. In foreign universities, there is a possibility and a chance to get a scholarship but after this new Bill gets enacted, will there be a provision of scholarship so that the qualifying students will be able to study in these institutions?

Before concluding, I would like to point out that certain recommendations of Expert Committees formed by Parliament have not been addressed in the Bill. This relates to (1) the Board having autonomy to determine faculty and pay; and (2) creation of an autonomous Standing Committee for management of education under an apex regulatory body for higher education. I ask the Government for a response regarding why these two recommendations were not considered and whether they would be considered and implemented in future or not. *(Interruptions)*

There is one IIM in my constituency Sambalpur which has been just established since 3 years. I want to draw your kind attention that by now IIM, Sambalpur, is running in a rented building. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Shri Arvind Sawant.

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : Please give me a minute.

The management wrote a letter to the HRD Ministry for signing an MoU with the Sambalpur University for running the institution. *...(Interruptions)*
The Odisha Government sanctioned a building for the said purpose and for the hostel accommodation for the students and staff. *...(Interruptions)*
Odisha Government sanctioned 200 acres of land. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Pradhan, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN : My request to the hon. Minister is to clear the stand of the Government of India with regard to signing of the MoU with Odisha Government and IIM Sambalpur.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (MUMBAI SOUTH): This entire week or the last ten days belong to our Minister. I think we are passing the fourth or the fifth Bill and all those Bills relate to education. It is very applaudable one.

At the outset, let me congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such a wonderful Bill. The most important thing which I liked in the Bill is the 'autonomy' given to these Institutes. That is what we required for a long time. Unless you give autonomy along with responsibility and accountability, we will not get the desired results. What is happening is that there is no autonomy. In the Government sector, not only in the institutes but also in the public sector enterprises, there is no autonomy. Make them accountable. Tell them, we will give you autonomy to run the business, but show us how much competent you are in the market and prove your mettle. Then, you will find that some of the PSUs also will work well. हम जब इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट बनाने के लिए सोचते हैं या जो ऑलरेडी आई.आई.एम. बने हुए हैं, यदि वहां स्टाफ की कमी होगी तो मेरे लिए यह चिंता की बात है। इस विषय में मुझसे पूर्व सांसदों ने जो विचार प्रकट किए, मुझे ये ही लगा कि हमने 20 इंस्टीट्यूट्स को नेशनल इम्पॉर्टेंस का दर्जा दे दिया।

Apart from these 20 institutions, there are hundreds of institutions which are functioning in the market. You go to any college. They offer all degree courses and all engineering courses. While traveling in the plane, you pick up any magazine and you will see advertisements for a number of engineering colleges and a number of management schools. We do not have any idea as to what sort of education they are imparting to the students who are studying over there. Are there standards equivalent to that of IIMs? We have IIMs which have global standards. One has to think about it very seriously.

Secondly, it has come under the RTI also. You have brought this Bill where you have said that all these IIMs will be under the purview of the RTI also. So, we will have opportunities to know what is really happening. I will tell you what I have experienced in the past. Forget about IIMs. The IIMs have their own standard, syllabus, etc. My nephew had appeared for an examination to get into one of the management schools. Management colleges like Welinkar and other institutes are there. You have come from a place like Pune, which is the national hub of education. So, you know better than I do.

That institute conducted an exam for the admission. That boy who secured distinction in the engineering, wanted to go in for management studies; and so he appeared in that examination. He got 99 plus per cent marks, but he still did not get admission. The management demanded money for his admission. This corrupt practice is still going on. Some institutes have got their branches all over the country. If you go for your boy to be enrolled in Mumbai, they would say that they do not have vacancy in Mumbai, and so go to Bangaluru. But if you want his admission in Mumbai only, you would have to pay money for that. This is the practice, which is going on. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that when he has brought forward such a wonderful Bill, he should look into this aspect also.

We would have around 8,000 to 10,000 students studying in the IIMs but we would see more than five lakh students studying in other colleges, which are conducting MBA course only. They give MBA degree only. But is the MBA degree of those colleges equivalent to that of the IIM colleges? We will have to come out very openly on this subject.

Sir, the second point is regarding fees and donation. The fees is very high, which one cannot afford. Forget about education alone. As we all know, NPAs of the banks are increasing. If you go through the records of the NPAs of banks, you would find that the students who had taken loan for their education are not able to repay their loan just because they have not got the job of that remuneration or of that quality. So, they are not able to repay their education loan. So, we have the increasing NPAs on this account also. While discussing on the IIIT Bill the other day I said the same thing of the students' NPAs. This is again a matter of concern.

Now, we say that Rs. 20 lakh is the fees. If there is a talented boy from a middle class or a lower middle class family, how would he be able to pay his fees? So, what is the Government going to do to protect such talented students? Though loan option is there, yet we have to look into this aspect and see what best we can do.

Thirdly, I appreciate the hon. Minister. His job is really laudable. No one in the political field or even in the social field loves to leave his chair. Prakashji is a person, who loves to leave the chair. I really and heartily congratulate you.

Alumni of these IIMS are working throughout the world. Some of them are getting very handsome salaries. They show the gratitude to the institutions from where they had studied. They are also helping people by paying their fees.

I have one thing in my mind. Apart from the existing institutions, suppose a new IIM is to be opened, who would form the Board? Who has got the power to form the Board? There are the existing Boards, who are running the existing institutions. But if you have to form a new IIM, who has got the power to form that Board and give delegation of power?

मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहूँगा, श्री शशि थरूर जी ने जो बात कही, वह मुझे थोड़ी अच्छी नहीं लगी। In the education field, we talk about reservations and other things. We have the talented people from our SC/ST categories also. Very high talented boys are there; and they are securing very good marks. We should go in for the talents only. Be it from any class, caste, creed, religion, tribes, Scheduled Caste or Scheduled category, or whatever. Do not go for that. Go in for talent. We want to bring the future of this country and that of the students very high. Therefore, we should impart a very high and standard level of education to our students.

आखिर में एक ही बात कहूँगा, पूनम जी ने भी अच्छा भाषण दिया। उन्होंने जाते-जाते एक बात कही थी कि हमारे पंख मत काटो, ताकत दे रहे हो तो मैं उन्हीं को बताता हूँ कि आपने अच्छा पंख दिया है।

" मंजिलें उन्हीं को मिलती हैं, जिनके सपनों में जान होती है,

पंखों से उड़ान नहीं होती, हौसलों से उड़ान होती है।"

आपका हौसला बुलंद है, इसके लिए मैं आपका अभिनंदन करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. RAVINDRA BABU (AMALAPURAM): Madam, I am thankful to your for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill.

First of all, on behalf of our Telugu Desam Party and our leader Chandrababu Naidugaru, we fully support this Bill. This Bill correctly fits into the slogan of our Government, which is, 'Less Government, More Governance'. This is the slogan of our Government, and I think, the HRD Minister has definitely and befittingly gave this autonomy of these institutions thereby decreasing the Government interference and increasing the autonomy of the institutions.

Out of track, I would like to tell something to the Javadekar *sahib*. He may not be aware of what his reputation is among the MPs. He is known as a very dynamic Minister not only for his work but also for his liberal attitude of giving KV seats other than the allotted quotas to the MPs. We think so

great about him. He has been very liberal. Please continue to do the same thing because we have a lot of obligations relating to our constituencies about the KV seats.

Our State, Andhra Pradesh, has unfortunately got bifurcated. So, we have been suffering a lot. But, we never knew that in this bifurcation there would be a blessing in disguise. We got an institute of national importance. A lot of Central universities are also coming into the bifurcated Andhra Pradesh. Had Andhra Pradesh been together, I do not think, we would have got these many Central universities in the residuary Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, we feel lucky that we are getting a lot of Central universities. Maybe, it is because of bifurcation. Of course, it was very scientifically done. But, as far as these Central universities are concerned, we feel very lucky that they are coming up in Andhra Pradesh. We, especially, feel lucky because Shri Javadekar *sahib* is at the helm of affairs.

At this point, a small discordant note is there. We have started IIMs in Visakhapatnam. A campus has been identified. The walls have been erected. Everything is done but as Dr. Shashi Tharoor and others said, there is no fund. This Institute is working like a surrogate Institute. It is working like Andhra

University. Therefore, try to allocate more funds. It is not because it is a Central University but after bifurcation Andhra is suffering a lot due to fund crunch. Therefore, you are requested to allocate more funds.

Apart from this ABC, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Bangalore and IIM Calcutta, which are well-known, to provide autonomy to other institutes is also a very good step. But out of the total number of faculties, which are 233 or something, only two or three are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category under the reservation policy. This is very unfortunate. We have been celebrating the 125th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar. We have also recently elected one of the best Presidents befitting the memory of Dr. Ambedkar. But, this type of representation of SCs and STs in our higher institutes like IIMs and IITs is most unfortunate. Even my colleague Shri Arvind Sawant was also giving a lot of importance to merit and less importance to caste. Let me also tell him through this august House that SCs definitely require a big push. They have been neglected for centuries. They have been sidelined culturally, politically and economically. Therefore, they are handicapped. They cannot be treated on par with other. They, definitely, require reservation. We cannot treat them on par with others students. There has to be some amount of relaxation at the entry level. The reservations are always at the entry level. At the time of passing out, they have to be on par with other students. We are not giving any reservation for passing them. Merit would be the same. Therefore, this disparity of talent or recruiting less talented does not arise at all. My dear Sawant ji, please try to rectify, if at all, you have that concept of less merit. They will have more merit at the exit level. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT : One moment, Madam. Kindly allow me...*(Interruptions)* I have never said: "For the entry." Madam, it will be accusation on me and it will be on record. I have no objection for reservation for the students at the entry level. This is a teaching profession...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Nothing is going on record. Dr. Ravindra Babu, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*â€*

DR. RAVINDRA BABU : Yes, Madam. After this LPG – the liberalization, privatization and globalization – these IIMs, especially, business schools gain a lot of significance also. When we think of business in India, when we think of trading in India, we cannot help them. But, remember, in the East India Company, the way they came here as a trading company, how they occupied. We also have a lot of recent examples. It is called neo-imperialism. In the form of trading, a lot of forces are coming in India, for example, China. My colleague, Rahul was telling me how many bulk drugs, how many important drugs are being imported from China. China is almost there in every nook and corner of India. Therefore, we have been subjugated. Financially and economically, we are getting weaker also. But the IIMs, being the beacons of knowledge, are the ones who can create prosperity through business, trading, manufacturing and enough financial activities. These are the people who are heading the international institutes also. For example, Indra Nooyi is from an IIM and she is heading PepsiCo. Therefore, these IIMs definitely need to be boosted and more quality faculty need to be also given. Of course, the Minister *sahib* is already doing it by giving autonomy.

Regarding accountability, there is some problem. I do not know what the accountability of these autonomous institutes is. Also, please see to it that they do not enhance the fees on account of their capacity to award degrees. There are certain other institutes also who are not having the power to award degrees. Take for example the National Institute of Design. They also have the problem of not being able to award degrees themselves. Therefore, the students are becoming only diploma holders. If they want to appear for Civil Services and other examinations where a degree is required, they are being disqualified on the ground

that they have only diploma. Though they are studying for four to five years and they are eligible for a post-graduate degree, they are still not being given a degree.

Therefore, I urge upon the Minister – of course this does not come under you – to give the same facility to NID also to award the degrees at par with IIMs. Thank you, Madam. We fully support this Bill.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): Thank you, Madam Chairperson for giving me an opportunity. I, on my Party's behalf, welcome the Indian Institutes of Management Bill.

My colleague Dr. Ravindra Babu was mentioning that because of bifurcation, they have got good Central Universities and good institutions. I congratulate them. I really say good luck to them. Also, I would have been very happy if the Central Government also gives them a separate High

Court.

At present, there are 20 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). The earliest IIMs were set up in 1961 in Ahmedabad and Calcutta and the latest was established in Jammu in 2016. Being societies, IIMs are not entitled to award degrees like a university or an institution of national importance. Hence, students have been awarded post-graduate diploma and fellow programme in management. While the PG diploma in management and the fellow programme are treated as equivalent to MBAs, it has not been universally accepted as eligible degrees for enrolling into Ph.Ds.

Coming to the highlights of this Bill, what I have seen, the Indian Institutes of Management Bill 2017 declares 20 existing IIMs as institutions of national importance and confers on them the power to grant degrees. The Board of Governors will be the executive body of each IIM, comprising up to 19 members. It will nominate 17 board members including eminent persons, faculty members and alumni. The remaining two members will be nominees from the Central and State Governments, respectively. The Board appoints its own Chairperson. The Board of Governors will appoint the Director of each IIM. A search committee will recommend names for the post of the Director. The Director is eligible for variable pay to be determined by the Board.

Currently, the Central Government has a role in the functioning of IIMs which includes appointment of the Chairperson of their Boards, their Directors and pay to the Director. In contrast, the Bill extends greater autonomy to the Board in the performance of these functions.

Under the Bill, the autonomy envisaged for IIMs exceeds the autonomy granted to other institutions of higher education such as IITs and AIIMS. Certain recommendations of expert committees have not been addressed in the Bill. These relate to the Board having the autonomy to determine faculty pay and creation of an autonomous Standing Committee for management education under an apex regulatory body for higher education. So, all these points are welcome but the only thing what we would also request IIM was promised in the State Reorganisation Act. So, we wish that the Government sanction us an IIM also.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): Madam, IIMs are our best and prestigious institutions of specialized higher education. Madam, there is criticism from certain quarters that these IIMs, though the best in our country, are far below the international standards but this yardstick of international standard itself is highly complicated and problematic. So, I do not think that applying this complicated yardstick and arriving at a conclusion that our IIMs are below international standards or of low quality is not very good. I just want to draw your attention to the fact that independent evaluations of research outputs including preferred articles in high quality journals published case studies and teaching notes have shown that IIMs have been improving significantly.

Madam, this Bill seeks to declare the IIMs as institutions of national importance and it is good that this Bill will empower the IIMs to award degrees which they could not do in the last sixty years. One of the major objectives of this Bill is to give complete autonomy as addressed by the Minister in his introductory remarks on IIMs. Yes, academic autonomy is not a bad idea and I support the idea of academic autonomy with adequate safeguards and accountability but still there are some issues related to this concept of autonomy.

Number one, who will appoint the Members of Board of Governors? Number two, when the Government is focusing on this academic autonomy and when this Bill was tabled on 9th February, 2017, the very next day, the Government did something which is completely against the spirit of this Bill. Why I am saying this? On 10th February, 2007, a day after tabling this Bill in Parliament, the Government appointed Directors to 10 IIMs. They will serve for the next five years.

Madam, 14 out of 20 IIMs were working without a full time Director. I am coming from Kerala. The IIM, Kozhikode has not had a Director for over two years and the IIM, Ranchi has not had a Director for more than three-and-a-half years. So, why was the hurry? Why did you hastily appoint the Directors to the 10 IIMs immediately after tabling of this Bill? So, that raises some questions about the intentions of this Government and its commitment to the so called academic autonomy. The Government should have refrained from doing so and should have allowed these IIMs to appoint Directors. The IIMs are not only to be made autonomous but also to be made more inclusive, both socially and economically. I do agree with Dr. Shashi Tharoor, who made a wonderful speech here, and with many of my other colleagues who stressed on the importance of reservation in teaching posts. If you can have reservation in teaching posts in the IITs and still maintain the excellence and standards, why cannot you have reservations in the IIMs? Why are you not explicitly providing for reservation? As one of our colleagues pointed out rightly, we are busy in celebrating the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Why are you not showing the courage to make explicit provision for providing reservation in teaching posts in the IIMs?

Another issue is that I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government believes that this reservation and excellence cannot co-exist. Does the Government believe in that argument?

Another issue is regarding making the IIMs inclusive economically. It is to be ensured that autonomy will not result in converting these IIMs into money making machines. These IIMs should not be solely guided by the commercial principle of making money. No student, who is otherwise deserving, should be denied the opportunity to study in the IIMs only because he cannot afford the cost. I request the hon. Minister to ensure that there is a substantial number of merit-cum-means scholarship. I am specifically making this demand because this is not happening in many other institutions of higher learning. Take the case of IISER. What is happening there? In the IISER for Ph.D programme, the tuition fees alone have trebled from Rs.7,000 to Rs.24,000 per semester within a period of one year. This trebling from Rs.7,000 to Rs.24,000 has taken place within a period of one year. To be precise, there is a hike of 243 per cent within a period of one year. These hikes were effected even as scholarships like INSPIRE scholarships are reduced.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : I am concluding in two minutes.

The Government has cut allocations for research and science education. So, given the experience of IISER where you have trebled the tuition fee and reduced the number of scholarships, I am requesting the hon. Minister to please make sure that no student is denied the opportunity to study.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Rajesh Ji, please conclude.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : I am concluding in two minutes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, I am not giving two minutes.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Madam, this is an important aspect.

This is my final point. Madam Chair, I support this Bill but, of course, with these reservations. I hope the hon. Minister will address the concerns raised by me and many other hon. Members.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (KOLHAPUR): Thank you Madam Chair for allowing me to speak on the Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017.

On behalf of my Party, I support this Bill. The hon. Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar has taken initiative to make each of the 20 Indian Institutes of Management as institutes of national importance and to empower them grant degrees to students. It is really the need of the hour, as currently all the IIMs are, owing to their separate bodies, registered under the Societies Act and are not authorized to award degrees. Currently, the students admitted to Master's programme are given a Postgraduate Diploma in Management or PGDM. Similarly, those pursuing doctoral studies are awarded the title of a 'Fellow' at the end of their research. Although the PG Diploma and 'Fellow' titles are recognized by the Association of Indian Universities and the Ministry of Human Resource Development to being equivalent to MBA and Ph.D degree, respectively, the equivalence is not universally accepted, especially for the Fellow Programme.

Thus, the Bill bestows more autonomy than what the IIMs currently enjoy and aims at making the IIMs first set of institutions of national importance in which the Government will have no direct role. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for this initiative.

Madam, Chairman, I would like to highlight some of the grey areas of the Bill, which need attention. Our hon. colleague, Shri Shashi Tharoor has already mentioned about the vacancies and the situation of faculties in our country.

The Bill only has a vague enabling provision on faculty reservation. So, while the proposed law categorically states that IIMs will have to provide reservation for SC/ST and OBC students, it has a clause which only says that IIMs shall try to recruit teachers from weaker sections of society.

In the Bill there is a provision of regular review of the performance of IIMs by independent agencies. However, there is no clarity regarding the performance metrics and agencies shortlisted.

The Bill should resolve the issue of status of the Post-graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) currently being offered by the business schools once the Bill is through. This is important since the PGDM institutions offer 75000 management graduates every year to the industry, which is 10 times that of the 20 IIMs.

Of all PGDM and MBA programmes run in the country, Government institutes account for just 13 per cent of the total students enrolled. However, the Bill is highlighting only IIMs not the other institutes, which is a matter of concern.

The most important aspect the Bill should address is removing the procedural bottlenecks while setting up the educational institutions. Currently, setting up an educational institute requires affiliation, approval, No Objection Certificate (NOC), permission, recognition, etc. However, the global scenario is only accreditation matters in setting up of institutes. This is a unique opportunity for the Government to bring in procedural reforms in setting up of new management institutes.

Madam, the Government should facilitate practical business internship during MBA programmes with local, Indian and foreign companies for students. The curriculum should also include organisational development and behaviour courses, which are critical to deal with people and to develop soft skills in addition to the core technical courses, such as marketing, finance, operations, etc.

Students should also be compelled to work together in groups with other groups so as to increase collaboration and to mimic the real world working environment during their business school programmes.

Professors for business schools must be required to produce independent research and consulting work with other companies in addition to their academic work in order to increase and improve the local business ecosystem in the country.

Part time visiting faculty from industry must be included in the school curriculum to get more real world experience for students. A difficult entrance exam must be created for individuals to become full time MBA faculty and then must be paid well. This needs to be done to increase the prestige of professors in our country since they are often overlooked and not given respect and importance they deserve.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU (VISAKHAPATNAM): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. The main objective of this Bill is to declare the Indian Institutes of Management to be the Institutes of National Importance. The other objective is to give the power to these institutions to award MBA and Ph.D. degrees instead of Post Graduate Diploma in Management and Fellow Programmes.

The other objective is to give autonomy to these institutions. I think, these two are the major objectives of this Bill. As far as autonomy of the institutions to be given by the Government is concerned, still I am not able to believe the proposal of the hon. Minister for HRD, Shri Javadekarji. Now-a-days, the human instinct is to keep all the powers in his own pocket. Even a Panchayat President is not willing to delegate his powers to the ward members, but the Union Minister for HRD is relinquishing the chairmanship of the Board of Governors and giving autonomy to those institutions. This is really a very welcome step. People talk about giving autonomy, but practically, there will be no autonomy. Here, really total autonomy is being given to these institutions and it is a very welcome step.

In 1961, the IIMs were started in Kolkata and Ahmedabad. I think, it took another 12 years to start another IIM in Bangalore in 1973. Similarly, another 11 years passed to establish one IIM in Lucknow. In 1996, Indore IIM came up and in 1997, an IIM at Kozhikode came up. Six IIMs were set up between 1961 and 1997. In the 11th Plan, seven new IIMs were established in the years 2008, 2010 and 2011. In last three years of NDA rule, the Government of India has taken a decision to set up seven IIMs. Five new IIMs were started in 2015. The sixth IIM is being established at Visakhapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh in my constituency as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. The latest one is established in Jammu. Seven IIMs were established during these three years.

Another important aspect about establishment of these institutes is that always the Government will announce the establishment of an IIM, but they will wait for two to three years to complete the infrastructure, but the Government of India and the hon. Minister for HRD has taken a decision to start the classes immediately from the temporary campus. In my city of Visakhapatnam, IIM has started functioning in the premises of Andhra University and two batches have been admitted and class work is going on. This is a very good initiative taken by the Government.

Madam, I would like to point out four issues about this Bill. The first issue I welcome is that the Board of Governors are being independent and five members of the Board of Governors are going to be alumni-members. I think, this is one of the very good initiatives taken as far as the formation of the Board of Governors is concerned. Social inclusion is also taken care of as SC/ST faculty members are being included in the Board of Governors. Similarly, woman members are also included. This is a socially-inclusive Board of Governors for IIMs. This is a very welcome step.

I would like to foresee an anomaly. In addition to IIMs, which are being formed as societies, which are giving only diplomas, there are private institutes in the country like the prestigious ISB, Hyderabad, XLRI, MDI, SPJMR, IMT and K.G. Somaiya Institute of Management. They also give only diplomas. When IIMs start giving degrees, what will happen to these institutions? If they are not giving degrees, what will be the future of students coming out of these institutions? I think, there may be a non-level playing field between private sector institutions and the government institutions. We should be able to remove this anomaly, whether we force them to be affiliated to universities or we compel them to come under AICTE regulations. I think, already those institutions have approached the Supreme Court on the ambit of AICTE being thrust upon them.

Madam, I foresee another advantage as a result of this Bill. When the IIMs are being given autonomy, IIMs will have the flexibility of establishing their campuses abroad in other countries.

15.00 hours

If they establish campuses abroad, then the mutual collaboration with world-class institutions will be possible and it will benefit our institutions also.

Another issue is about the Financing Agency. So many institutions have come up for which the infrastructure has to be built-up. I have heard that the Government of India is thinking about forming a Financing Agency for higher education in collaboration with Canara Bank and other banks. I would request the Government of India and the hon. Minister to expedite this process of creating a Financing Agency so as to complete the basic infrastructure for these institutions.

I would like to suggest that every IIM should have an Incubation Centre to encourage the students coming up with bright ideas to become entrepreneurs. Incubation Centres should be collaborated with venture funds to finance the good ideas coming out of the students.

Lastly, I would like to request the hon. Minister and thank him. After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the Ministry of HRD was very kind enough to already sanction five institutes, namely, IIT at Tirupati, IISER at Tirupati, NIT at Tadepalligudem, IIIT in Kurnool and IIM at Visakhapatnam. It is a very welcome step. I thank the hon. Minister for helping Andhra Pradesh.

Still, there are two institutions to come up as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, namely, establishment of Tribal University and establishment of Central University that are pending. I would request the hon. Minister to take the decision at the earliest and establish those two Universities also in the State of Andhra Pradesh and start the admissions from the next academic year itself. I will be very much happy, and the people of Andhra Pradesh will be thankful to the Government of India, the NDA Government led by Shri Narendra Modi. Thank you very much.

SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL (BARPETA): Respected Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on IIM (Amendment) Bill, 2017.

I would like to congratulate the hon. HRD Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar ji, for introducing and getting passed various Bills related to higher education and institutions like IIT, NIT and now IIM related Bills. In addition to that, the Indian Institute of Information Technology (Amendment)

Bill is also to be introduced soon. These are all laudable efforts, and I really appreciate these efforts of the hon. Minister.

15.03 hours (Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav *in the Chair*)

I appreciate the Government for introducing the IIM Bill, 2017, which will address a long pending demand of the academia to give degree-granting power to the IIMs and also give them academic freedom in pursuit of excellence.

I would like to give my comments on the Bill very briefly. I am happy to note that the new Bill will address most of the autonomy-related concerns of IIM fraternity and it will make each of the 20 IIMs an institute of national importance. It is good to note that the institutes will be managed by an independent Board and each will have a Chairperson and Director, which will be selected by the Board instead of the Government. The terms and conditions of appointment of the Board that are proposed are determined by the institutions themselves. It is very good.

A new Clause 17 -- institution of inquiry -- has been inserted where the Board can initiate an inquiry against the institute, which has not been functioning as per the provision and regulation of the Act. This need to be thought in-depth and specific grounds must be enunciated in advance so that no arbitrariness creeps in.

While supporting the Bill, I have got five suggestions. Firstly, IIMs were established to help the nation and help the country in managing its resources. However, in the rat race for bigger salary package and promotion of 'IIM' brand based on such salary and placement figure has diverted the original intention of setting up the IIMs. It was not by chance that these were called 'Indian Institutes of Management' and not 'Indian Institutes of Business'.

I think the new Bill should incorporate some provisions where IIMs will be engaged as a management think tank for the local governments. IIMs can also be used as hubs to train, plan, monitor and help management of social service initiatives.

Secondly, in the same spirit, there must be a provision for providing Extension Services by IIMs. Extension Services of IIMs should be in a partnership mode. IIMs with State, Central, and local Government institutions have to provide management knowledge and expertise for larger public interest.

Beyond the 'paid consultancy' mode that IIMs might be providing at present, the Bill should stipulate that a formal IIM Extension Service is opened as all IIMs through which faculty members, educators, administrative staff, and volunteers, all associated with an IIM in a particular State will provide solutions for real life and local issues.

Thirdly, education and training opportunities of an IIM which are now limited to a select few through CAT admission or through highly priced Management Development Programs (MDPs). It is high time that recognizing the ever-changing face of education, educators, and students, IIMs should launch outreach education services. This will redefine the IIMs as gateways to the local communities, reaching out to learners in an ever-expanding service area.

Sir, IIM Outreach Centres should provide them a platform to try innovative experimental educational ideas and build templates of how these programs are offered, partnerships are formed, and quality programming and services are delivered. IIM community outreach services should be incorporated as a specific provision in the Bill so that IIMs are geared to provide a wide array of specialized educational opportunities including capacity building enrichment opportunities critical to young students in the surrounding communities, management training customized to meet the needs of workers in nearby businesses, striving to compete in the high-tech work place, and showcasing of the educational talent and expertise of IIM's faculty and students through distance education, integration of academic services, and research and development of cutting-edge programming.

The absence of Indian universities among the top five ranking institutions of the world is often highlighted as a criticism of our high education institutions. In case of IIMs the Government spends a large amount of tax payers' money to build them but the research output in terms of publication and patents is minimal.

The positions of Research Professors should be created so that they devote exclusively on research; at least five per cent of them should handle research work.

Fifthly, many of the IIMs raised concerns about their 'autonomy' very strongly. ...(*Interruptions*)

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that it is very unfortunate that there is no IIM in Assam as well as in most of the North-East except one in Shillong established in 2007, ten years back.

Sir, Assam has been demanding the establishment of IIM at public level as well as at the Government level but

unfortunately the request is still pending. Assam is one of the most educationally backward States in the country. One of the main reasons is lack of educational opportunity and lack of educational institutions. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would like to request hon. Minister to kindly propose the establishment of IIM in Assam particularly at Barpeta.
With these words, I wind up my speech.

डॉ. किरिंट पी. सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट बिल, 2017 पर बोलने की अनुमति दी है। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और विद्वान मंत्री श्री जावड़ेकर जी को बहुत ही धन्यवाद देता हूँ, भारत में 20 आईआईएम हैं। मुझे इस बात का संतोष है, प्रसन्नता है कि मैं जिस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, वहाँ आईआईएम अहमदाबाद इंस्टीट्यूट आफ नेशनल रेग्युलेशन है। इसका मैं गौरव महसूस करता हूँ कि इस संस्थान के स्वायत्तता देने का काम किया है। इस संस्थान को इंस्टीट्यूट आफ नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस घोषित किया है, बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है।

जहाँ तक मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की बात है, इस प्रकार का बिल मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, मैं पुनः उनका बहुत अभिनंदन करता हूँ। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी अक्सर कहते हैं - न्यूनतम शासन, अधिकतम प्रशासन। यह बिल मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका बहुत ही श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण है, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की मंशा है।

आज आईआईएम में फैकल्टी की कमियाँ हैं। कई आईआईएम ऐसे हैं, जहाँ लोग फैकल्टी के लिए यह देख रहे हैं, मगर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं की जाती है। यह बिल आने के बाद इसका बहुत फायदा होगा। इससे आईआईएम आटोनोमस तरीके से कार्य करेंगे। जो आटोनोमी होगी, उसकी वजह से डिग्री दी जायेगी। पहले आईआईएम सोसायटी रजिस्ट्रार एक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर्ड किया गया था, जिसकी वजह से इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट अहमदाबाद और अन्य आईआईएम सिर्फ डिप्लोमा प्रदान कर सकते थे, फेलोशिप दे सकते थे। इसकी वजह से इसके फेलो या डिप्लोमा होल्डर विदेश जाते थे, तो उन्हें कई दिक्कतें आती थीं, क्योंकि इनके पास सही डिग्री नहीं होती थी। इस बार उन्हें डिग्री का अवार्ड होगा, तो वह अच्छी तरह से अपनी परफॉर्मेंस कर सकेंगे और उन्हें डिग्री दी जायेगी, पीएचडी दी जायेगी।

सभापति महोदय, अगर मैं इस बिल की विशेषता देखूँ, तो यह डिग्री प्रदान करेगा। इसके साथ-साथ आईआईएम को जवाबदेही के साथ-साथ स्वायत्तता, यानी आटोनोमी मिलेगी। यह स्वायत्तता तीन प्रकार से होगी, यानी एजुकेशनल स्वायत्तता, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्वायत्तता और इकोनॉमिकली स्वायत्तता होगी। जब ये तीनों स्वायत्तता इंस्टीट्यूट के पास आयेगी, तो बेहतरीन परफॉर्मेंस इंस्टीट्यूट के द्वारा की जायेगी। संस्था के वेयरमैन और निदेशकों का वयन बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर की वजह से होगा। बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर में विशेष संगठन के लोग होंगे। इसमें पूर्ण छात्र, यानी एलुमनी की अधिक भागीदारी होगी। इसमें महिलाओं की भी भागीदारी होगी और पिछड़े वर्ग, यानी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की भी भागीदारी का प्रावधान है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विशेष रूप से स्वागत करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का स्वतंत्र एजेंसी के जरिये आकलन किया जायेगा और यह पब्लिक डोमेन में दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सरकार की ओर से पारदर्शिता की एक बड़ी मिसाल होगी। जहाँ तक इसकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट की बात है, तो वह पार्लियामेंट में रखी जायेगी और सीएजी द्वारा उसका ऑडिट किया जायेगा। यह बात भी बताती है कि इसमें ट्रांसपैरेंसी का ख्याल रखा गया है।

जहाँ तक बिल में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है, तो वह इसकी एडमिशन की प्रक्रिया में बरकरार रहेगा। मैं इसके लिए सरकार का अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि फैकल्टी में उन्हें लेने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन फैकल्टी में उनकी जो भागीदारी होनी चाहिए, संविधान के तहत भागीदारी होनी चाहिए, उसका उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी भागीदारी के लिए इसमें कुछ प्रावधान किया जाये। जहाँ तक फीस का सवाल है, तो जो बच्चे गरीब पायदान से आते हैं, वे उसे अफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें एक ऐसा मैकेनिज्म तैयार करना चाहिए, जिससे गरीब बच्चे के लोग भी उसमें फीस भर सकें और इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट जैसे नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस वाले इंस्टीट्यूट में अपना अभ्यास कर सकें।

जब नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट की बात आती है, तो हमारा ऐसा ख्याल है कि इंडस्ट्री के लिए मैनेजमेंट की बात होगी, कोर्पोरेट सेक्टर के लिए मैनेजमेंट की बात होगी, बड़े-बड़े सेक्टर के लिए मैनेजमेंट की बात होगी। भारत एक गांव में बसता हुआ देश है और यहाँ गांव से लोग आते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो केरिकुलम है, जो सिलेबस है, वह देश की मिट्टी से जुड़ा हुआ होना चाहिए। उसमें शिक्षा में मैनेजमेंट कैसे किया जाये, आर्थिक समानता के लिए कैसे मैनेजमेंट किया जाये, किसानों के लिए किस प्रकार से मैनेजमेंट किया जाये, इस पर भी बल देना चाहिए। जो सामाजिक न्याय के बारे में समानता या असमानता है, उसके प्रबंधन के लिए भी इसमें निश्चित रूप से प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि सब दलों के लोगों ने इस बिल का पूरे दिल से समर्थन किया है। मुझे आशा है कि सब लोग बिना किसी अवरोध के इस बिल को हार्डवेयर परसेंट सहमति से पारित करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (SIKKIM): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very important debate. I rise to support the Bill. My Party the Sikkim Democratic Front Party supports this Bill fully. Through you, Sir, we would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the NDA Government for bringing in this historic Bill.

First of all, let me thank the hon. Minister on behalf of the pan-IIM community. This is a community, a huge community, of alumni all across the world, all across India. Since I am the only representative of the IIMs in Parliament, I find this a very historic and an opportune time to be speaking on the granting of autonomy to the IIMs.

I would like to just start by saying, why is the IIM such an important institution; why is it that 20 IIMs today are through this Bill being granted the kind of importance as institutions of national importance? It is because there is a brand association of the IIMs. Just like the IITs have a brand association, the IIMs is a brand which is recognized the world over. It is on account of institutions which have been built on solid foundations like the IIM Ahmedabad, through which I had graduated way back in 1978. This is an institution which is built on solid foundation of teaching, of their research, and of their consulting. Through the process of consulting and through the process of teaching they were able to impart cutting edge thinking into the young minds that go through these IIMs.

All the speakers from different parties have welcomed this Bill. Sir, this Bill will be the harbinger for the next generation of IIMs that will be built, of IITs that will be built. And perhaps, as many across the board have stated, many other institutions under government control can also be given the freedom.

I would like to just say that in the case of IIM Ahmedabad, there has been a lot of concern expressed today regarding how teaching can be made to service the rural people. Why should IIMs be such an elitist organization that only then we think of the Nooyis of the world or Raghuram Rajan's of the world. There are

several examples of people coming out of IIMs who have gone into different streams, have become entrepreneurs, have now started giving back through building of angel funds.

Today if you see, some of the biggest angel funds within the country are actually directed and managed by the IIM alumni. I would also like to refer to the Jawaja Experiment of Ravi J. Matthai, the first full-time Director who was brought into IIM Ahmedabad by none other than Dr. Vikram Sarabhai in 1965. He created the first institutional mechanism in which a Director would be there only for one term of six years. He felt that a Director should not stay for more. He felt that it was the faculty who would actually drive these institutions.

The Jawaja experiment which was carried out in a remote part of Rajasthan led to the formation of the Institute of Rural Management at Anand. So, this is the kind of experiments in rural areas that have been done and this is just one of the examples.

Let me also talk about the collaborations. One of our friends here talked about incubation centres. I recently visited the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta to see their incubation centre and they have one of the top class incubation centres which has been established there and which is actually giving fillip to start-ups in the State of West Bengal, Odisha and the entire Northeast of India.

I would again like to state that across the world, there are the MITs, the Harvards and the Ivy League institutions. You have given the Indian Institutes of Management the autonomy that they will be able to propel themselves forward in this direction. Since I am in touch with the Pan-IIM Alumnis Association, we assure you that through collaboration and research, we will take brand IIM to the rest of the world and indeed to the rest of India as well. There will be a lot of reservation from people and it has already been expressed. But there is ample

evidence to show that there will be innovative means by which no student who is worthy of an IIM would be left behind.

With these words, I would again thank you for bringing this wonderful exercise in liberalizing not only the Indian Institutes of Management but also acting as a harbinger that the entire higher education ecosystem would get this kind of a fillip as well as the kind of inspiration as to how to propel themselves in future. Thank you.

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान विधेयक 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से 20 आईआईएम के राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थानों का दर्जा प्राप्त होने जा रहा है जिससे उन संस्थानों को अपने छात्रों को डिग्री देने की शक्ति होगी। आईआईएम अब पूर्ण रूप से स्वायत्त संस्था बन जाएगी, सरकारी दस्तक्षेप रुकेगा और वहां अच्छा प्रबंधन कार्य होगा। विद्या संबंधी पाठसूचियों में संस्थान स्वयं निर्णय लेने के लिए अधिकृत होगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। अब सभी 20 आईआईएम की पर्याप्त जवाबदेही होगी। सभी संस्थानों का प्रबंधन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा एवं संस्थान के वेयरमैन और निर्देशक का वयन भी बोर्ड द्वारा होगा। बोर्ड में विशेषज्ञों और पूर्व छात्रों की अधिक भागीदारी भी होगी। महिलाएं एवं अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्य भी बोर्ड में रहेंगे और वोट से ऑडिट होगा। सलाहकार के लिए एक फोरम भी होगा। इन सुविधाओं के बाद देश के सभी आईआईएम की अपनी एक विशिष्ट पहचान होगी और विश्व के मानक पटल पर इसका एक उत्कृष्ट स्थान होगा, मेरा ऐसा मानना है।

सभापति जी, जब यह विधेयक लाया गया, तब से प्राइवेट बिजनेस स्कूल चलाने वाले काफी परेशान हैं। उनका कहना है कि उन्हें भी आईआईएम की तर्ज पर समान अधिकार मिलें। अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि देश में बिजनेस संस्थाओं की कमी को देखते हुए प्राइवेट बिजनेस संस्थानों की उचित मांग पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। वे भी काफी संख्या में छात्रों को पीजीडीएम की डिग्री प्रदान कर रहे हैं और उक्त संस्थानों के छात्रों के भविष्य पर कोई खतरा नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं बिहार से निर्वाचित होकर आया हूँ, वहां की आबादी 11 करोड़ से अधिक है। राज्य में वर्ष 2015 में मात्र एक आईआईएम बोधगया में चालू किया गया। बोधगया भगवान बुद्ध की ज्ञान स्थली है और यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक स्थल भी है। यहां पर आईआईएम की स्थापना का अपना एक महत्व है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि प्रथम वर्ष में मात्र 30 सीट्स दिये गये और द्वितीय वर्ष में 60 सीट्स दिये गये। वह संस्थान 118 एकड़ की भूमि पर बना है और काफी अच्छा है। वहां भी अन्य आईआईएम की तरह 300 से 400 सीट्स होनी चाहिए। अभी फाइनेंस, मार्केटिंग और एवआर, सिर्फ तीन विषयों का पाठसूचक चल रहा है। सभी पाठसूचकों की पढ़ाई भी बोधगया के आईआईएम में होनी चाहिए। यहां पर पूरी सीट्स नहीं भरती हैं, उन पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। बोध गया, आईआईएम का संवातन आईआईएम, कोलकाता के तहत हो रहा है, उसे स्वतंत्र करने की आवश्यकता है। कोलकाता से फैकल्टी यहां आती है, यह कब तक चलेगा, इसलिए आईआईएम, बोध गया को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया जाना चाहिए। बोध गया आईआईएम में शॉर्ट टर्म एग्जिक्टिव कोर्स और पार्ट टाइम एग्जिक्टिव कोर्स एवं अन्य छोटे-छोटे एक वर्ष के कोर्स कमाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कि संस्थान की पढ़ाई बढ़ेगी और छात्रों को प्रोफेशनल लाभ मिलेगा। देश के करीब बीस आईआईएम में लगभग 10 हजार सीटें हैं, इन्हें भी दोगुना करने की जरूरत है। सरकार को इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, सिर्फ छह आईआईएम में करीब चार सौ या उससे अधिक सीट्स हैं। छह आईआईएम में मात्र 20 सीट्स हैं और बाकी आईआईएम में 45 से 60 सीट्स हैं। पूरा उठता है कि जब सरकार पैसा खर्च कर रही है, संसाधन दे रही है, तो इन सीटों को भी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। आज आईआईएम की फैकल्टी की कमी है। सभी संस्थान फैकल्टी की कमी से जूझ रहे हैं। अतः फैकल्टी की जल्द भर्ती हो तथा आगे से अधिक आईआईएम में निदेशक की नियुक्ति भी नहीं हुई है। अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले आईआईएम के निदेशक के वयन के बावजूद अभी भी मंत्रालय की तरफ से देरी हो रही है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, अंत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार जैसे बड़े राज्य में सिर्फ एक आईआईएम है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि बिहार में दो आईआईएम एक उत्तर बिहार में और दूसरा ज्ञान की भूमि नालंदा, जहां अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय भी है, वहां भी एक आईआईएम की स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे राज्य के काफी बड़े भूभाग को उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित हो रहा है, इसे तामाहित करने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (PONNANI): Sir, this is a most welcome legislation which seeks to declare 20 existing IIMs as institutions of national importance. Sir, another progressive part of this legislation is that the Board of Governors comprising upto 19 members will appoint the Director of the institution. We all know, Sir, that we had done an experiment on the engineering side earlier. The then RECs were declared as NITs.

This has really resulted in improving the standards of education and that was a bold experiment. I hope that the attempt made here will also be successful.

The power of the Academic Council has been categorically defined here. Formation of a Coordination Forum giving due representation to different IIMs has also been properly defined in this Bill. Yesterday, I was closely listening to the hon. Minister's very brief speech. In that speech I could see his vision which is to make our IIMs high quality institutions. He was talking about giving them autonomy also. I hope that his dream will become a reality and his wonderful ideas are translated into action.

The number of members comprising the Board of Governors has been reduced to 19. In some IIMs it is 23 but the number has been reduced. Similarly, the representation of the Government in the Board has also been reduced. That is also a most significant recommendation. I would like to say only one thing.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री अनन्तकुमार): सभापति महोदय, जब तक इस विधायी कार्य का समापन न हो जाए, तब तक के लिए इसका समय बढ़ाया जाए। इसके बाद गैर-सरकारी विधेयक लिया जाए।

माननीय सभापति : यदि सदन की सहमति हो, तो इस बिल के पास होने तक इसका समय बढ़ाया जाए।

माननीय सदस्यगण : सहमति है।

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER : I must congratulate the hon. Minister for a particular thing, that is, he is showing a good model. The Government is not interfering in appointing the head of the institution. It is with the Board of Governors. I want to say that this is a good signal. It is because we had a lot of controversies in several universities, like the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, IIT Mumbai, NCERT Directorship, Vice-Chancellors of Banaras Hindu University, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Council of Cultural Relations, National Book Trust and such other institutes. Now, the Government is not going to interfere in that way. That is a good signal. I specially congratulate you for that.

Sir, what exactly is the analysis of our IIMs. We are having a very powerful situation because this century is knowledge-driven. This society is knowledge-driven. As far as India is concerned, we are having more chances than any other country in the world to get employment in the market. Of course, that strength is there. Similarly, the medium of instruction in higher learning, that is, English, is also a favourable situation for us. As to what exactly is our weakness, we have to realize this. We all know that this is internationalization of education. This era is that of internationalization of education. What we have to do to make all our institutions match up with the world standard? What is wrong with us? We have no exposure to R&D institution and industries. The linkage with industries and linkage with R&D institutions is the need of the hour.

Sir, I would like to say only one thing in the end that is with regard to the reservation. The Sachar Committee is known as the *Magna Carta* of the minorities in the country. They have evaluated as to what is the reason for the backwardness of the minorities. In that case, they have also observed that in the higher education institutions such as IIT, IIM and the Central University, the representation of the minorities is negligible. That is to be corrected. I hope that the hon. Minister will show boldness in this respect. When we talk about inclusive development, these kinds of issues will have to be addressed properly.

With these few words, I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for taking such a bold initiative. Thank you very much.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much hon. Chairperson for giving me this opportunity to take part in this discussion on the Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017.

Sir, I also take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing a good Bill to protect the academic standards in our Indian Institutes of Managements in the country. The sole purpose of this Bill is to give effect to a statutory recognition and also to give autonomous status to the higher educational institutions in the country. The main concern of the higher education scenario in the country is regarding the quality of higher education. Definitely the House has to discuss about the quality of education which is being imparted in our country. That is a major concern which the academic field is now facing. In the period of LPG – Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation – we have to compete with the global standards, just like the academic institutions in the western world. We know that thousands and lakhs of students of our country are going abroad for having better quality higher education.

Sir, if we try, and take initiatives, and make earnest efforts, definitely, India can be the best destination for higher education or quality education. My suggestion for that is that the Government have to strive or endeavour in such a way that India becomes the best destination for having higher education and quality education. That is the first point which I would like to make.

Sir, my second point is my reasonable apprehension. Last time also when we took part in the discussion on the Bill regarding private partnership in IIMs, I had expressed the same apprehension. Here also, just go through the Clause 9(2), which says "every institute shall strive to raise funds for self-sufficiency and sustainability." After seven years, every Institute shall have its own capacity and resources to run the Institute.

As regards fees determination, it is stated in Clause 7(i). I am not going to read it because of paucity of time. There also it has been specifically stated that the fees should be as per the whims and fancies of the Institute concerned. It would be decided by the Institute concerned. Now after seven years, what would be the fate of the poor students belonging to the rural areas who would not be able to pay the higher fees? This is the apprehension which I would like to express.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take this aspect into consideration because higher fees means that the poor and common students will

be denied the right to have access to higher educational institutions like Indian Institutes of Management in our country. That should be taken care of. Otherwise, the poor, down trodden and rural students will be denied the opportunity to have higher and quality education in the country. This is the second point which I wanted to make regarding Clause 7(i) and also regarding Clause 9(2) of the Bill.

Thirdly, last time also I had appealed to the hon. Minister regarding governance of the Indian Institutes of Management in the country. By virtue of this Bill, we are providing the statutory status to 20 IIMs in the country which is a good thing and I fully agree with this. The hon. Minister may kindly see that he has to come again to Parliament to have an amendment. If you want to avoid that *fait accompli* in future, please consider my suggestion and amendment in this regard. As per Clause 10, the Board of Governors of each Institute shall be the principal executive body of the Institute. The Board of each Institute shall consist of the following members. But it is practically not possible to constitute a Board. Who is appointing the Chairperson? A Chairperson shall be appointed by the Board but where is the Board? There is no Board. Secondly, there will be one nominee of the Central Government and one nominee of the State Government. Only two persons are there. Who are the other persons? Four eminent persons shall be appointed by the Board. Where is the Board? Two members from the faculty of respective Institutes shall be nominated by the Board. But there is no Board. One person from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be appointed by the Board and five persons to be co-opted by the Board.

You kindly understand my point. The governing body or the Board of Governors is the executive body of the Institute and the Board will consist of the following: Chairperson nominated or appointed by the Board. Except the Central Government representative and the State Government representative, all other representatives are being nominated by the Board. Then what is the constitution of the Board? This is a technical issue. How do you constitute a Board by virtue of Clause 10 since there is no Board? So, at least, convince this House as to how this Board is going to be constituted.

As regards receiving donations and gifts from foreign countries, it has to be restricted and some condition should be there.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: FCRA is there.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : All right. FCRA is there. I will withdraw my amendment at the time of clause-by-clause consideration.

Finally, regarding land, suppose the State Government or the Central Government is providing land for the establishment of an Indian Institute of Management. If the Board or the Institute wants to dispose of the land, the provision is that the permission of the Central Government is required. Suppose the State Government is providing the land without any cost for the establishment of an Institute, definitely the approval of the State Government should also be obtained. Otherwise, it will be an injustice to the State Government.

So kindly look into the amendments which I have moved. With these words, I support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Prakash Javadekar ji, for taking such an initiative.

SHRI HARISH MEENA (DAUSA): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill. First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing this progressive and innovative Bill. This was the need of the hour. It is a welcome Bill. In keeping with the change in the global scenario and the educational standards and educational requirement, this Bill has been brought forward. This is the most opportune time.

What does this Bill proposes to do? This Bill proposes to declare all the 20 existing Indian Institutes of Management as institutions of national importance and confers on them the powers to grant degrees. Apart from this, the Bill also proposes to give functional and financial autonomy to these educational institutions. The institutes should be able to decide their own curriculum, manage their own funds and administration and this is a progressive step. Other than this, the Government also proposes to reduce the size of the Board, earlier it was 28 and now it has been brought down to 19. This is a welcome step because smaller the group, easier and faster it is to take decisions.

Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to consider a few suggestions. Firstly, the two Members to be appointed by the Government, one has to be a nominee of the Central Government and one of the State Government. Amongst these Members, the Government may please ensure that they are from academic background with academic excellence and should not be like Government nominees like a Deputy Secretary or a Joint Secretary. This would then be an injustice to the educational institution because these are institutes of educational importance and excellence. This aspect should be taken care of. Apart from this, these are supposed to be institutions of educational excellence. They should not be centers of educational excellence in isolation. They should have extension centers in rural areas and backward areas and isolated areas. I come from a backward constituency, namely Dausa in the State of Rajasthan. The Government can try out an experiment there, otherwise excellence will remain confined to a few urban areas and a few rich people. Everyone should have a say in these resources.

सर, इन बच्चों को शिक्षा देने का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है, हिन्दुस्तान में एक बहुत बड़ा भू-भाग ऐसा है, जहाँ अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। हमारी जनसंख्या का बहुत बड़ा वर्ग ऐसा है, जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों के बच्चों के साथ अन्याय होता है।

सर, गाँव के पिछड़े गरीब किसान की पीड़ा आपसे ज्यादा कौन जानता है। अगर उस बच्चे को आप अंग्रेजी में पढ़ाएंगे, तो वह बच्चा अंग्रेजी पढ़ने की कोशिश तो करेगा, लेकिन उतने अच्छे नंबर नहीं ला सकेगा, जितने उसकी मातृभाषा में आ सकते हैं। जिस बच्चे की जो मातृभाषा है, उसे उसी भाषा में पढ़ाए जाने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। उसे इस बात की सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए कि उसे अंग्रेजी भाषा अच्छी तरह नहीं आती है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इस बात का भी ध्यान रखें।

सर, आपने इस बोर्ड को यह पावर दी है कि यह बोर्ड स्वयं अपना वेयरपरसन नियुक्त करेगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस बोर्ड को कौन नियुक्त करेगा, यह बात भी स्पेशिफाइड होनी चाहिए। आपने बताया है कि इस बोर्ड में जो 19 मेंबर्स हैं, उनमें से 1 मेंबर को केंद्र सरकार नियुक्त करेगी और 1 मेंबर को राज्य सरकार नियुक्त करेगी, लेकिन बिल में यह बात भी स्पष्ट की जानी चाहिए कि बाकी 17 मेंबर्स को कौन नियुक्त करेगा, ताकि किसी तरह की कोई गड़बड़ न हो। आपने इस बिल में फैकल्टी से संबंधित प्रावधान भी किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि टैविनकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स में फैकल्टी का बहुत बड़ा खेल होता है। ये फैकल्टी बच्चों को इंटरनल मार्क्स देती है और उनकी बहुत नज़दीक से देख-रेख करती है। इसमें समाज के कमजोर तबके जैसे अल्पसंख्यक, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों आदि का भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए। मेरे पास तरह-तरह के लोग आते हैं। मैंने उन्हें देखा है। ये लोग वहाँ अपने साथ भेदभाव महसूस करते हैं।

सर, कृपया आप इसके 'बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स' और टैविनकल फैकल्टी में भी सरकार की नीति के अनुसार जो लोग रिज़र्वेशन के पात्र हैं, उनको रिज़र्वेशन दें, अन्यथा आपकी जो एक अच्छा बिल लाने की

मंशा है, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी और उसमें कोई कमी रह जाएगी।

सर, 'इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेन्ट' में फीस बहुत ज्यादा है। वहाँ शिक्षा बहुत महँगी है। बहुत से होनहार और प्रतिभावान बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जो गरीब और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से पढ़ाई करने के लिए आते हैं, लेकिन उनके पास इतने पैसे नहीं होते हैं। सरकार 100 पर सेंट स्कॉलरशिप भी नहीं देती है। कृपया यह नियम बनाया जाए कि जो बी.पी.एल. परिवारों और गरीब तबकों के बच्चे हैं, सरकार उनकी शत-प्रतिशत फीस माफ कर उसका वह करे। तब ही प्रतिभावान ग्रामीण छात्रों के साथ न्याय हो पाएगा।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आई.आई.एम. में नौकरियाँ कैसे मिलती हैं। एक शब्द है 'कैंपस प्लेसमेंट'। दुनिया की बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां उन आई.आई.एम. के कैंपस में आती हैं और वहाँ बच्चों को ढूँढती हैं। सर, यह आई.आई.एम. सरकारी है, शिक्षा सरकार के द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही है। कैंपस के द्वारा रिक्रूटमेंट होता है, वह प्राइवेट लोग करते हैं। वे लोग सरकार की नीति के विपरीत काम करते हैं। सरकार की नीति कहती है कि हम गरीबों, ग्रामीणों, वंचितों और पीड़ितों के लिए रिजर्वेशन देंगे और वे जो प्लेसमेंट करते हैं, उसमें किसी का रिजर्वेशन नहीं रखते हैं। कम से कम सरकार के कैंपस में सरकार की नीति का तो पालन हो। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि जब वे जवाब दें तो इन चीजों का भी जवाब दें।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही प्रगतिशील बिल है। मैं इसका स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इसमें देश की भावनाओं के अनुरूप सब प्रावधान किए हैं। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

श्री राजीव सातव (हिंगोली) : सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। मैं इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेन्ट बिल, 2017 पर अपनी बात रखना चाह रहा हूँ। महाराष्ट्र से आने वाले और बड़े प्लेजेंट पर्सनेलिटी के धनी मंत्री महोदय श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी जावड़ेकर जी को पहले यह मिनिस्ट्री दे देते तो शायद इसमें और ज्यादा काम होता। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। यहाँ पर बहुत सारी बातें निकलीं। इस चर्चा में अहमदाबाद के आई.आई.एम. की बात हुई, बेंगलोर और कोलकाता के आई.आई.एम. की बात हुई। जब ये बातें हो रही हैं, तब यह सवाल बार-बार पूछा जाता है कि 60 साल में क्या हुआ? वर्ष 1961 में जब प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी थे, तब आई.आई.एम. अहमदाबाद की स्थापना हुई और मुझे लगता है कि गुजरात मॉडल की सही शुरूआत पंडित नेहरू जी के जमाने में हुई थी। इसीलिए चाहे इंदिरा जी हों, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी हों, इनका बड़ा कॉन्ट्रीब्यूशन आई.आई.एम. में रहा है। आज हम इस बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इस बिल पर चर्चा करते समय जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाह रहा हूँ कि टीचर्स व फैकल्टीज़ की करीब 21 परसेंट वैकेंसीज़ अपने 20 आई.आई.एम. में हैं। अगर यह 20 प्रतिशत की वैकेंसीज़ हैं और आने वाले समय में जो वैकेंसीज़ बढ़ रही हैं तो इस बारे में टाइम बाउण्ड के लिए सरकार ने क्या सोचा है? क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने कोई रोडमैप बनाया है या नहीं बनाया है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ।

इस बिल में एक जगह लिखा गया है कि 'I shall try to recruit teachers from weaker sections of the society.' मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सिर्फ इस लाइन के लिखने से यह सब होने वाला है। इसके लिए हम आने वाले समय में आई.आई.एम. में रिजर्वेशन की बात करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? यह भी सरकार से जानना चाह रहे हैं, क्योंकि समाज के हर घटक को यहाँ पर फैकल्टी के रूप में काम करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। इस दिशा में सरकार को भी अपना स्पष्ट रूख अपनाने की जरूरत है। मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहूँगा कि जैसे यू.पी.एस.सी. के ऐवजाम हैं, नीट के ऐवजाम हैं। ये ऐवजाम हम लोकल लैंग्वेज में भी लेते हैं और लोकल लैंग्वेज में भी पेपर आता है। सरकार से मेरी यह विनती है कि क्या कॉमन इंटेरेस्ट टेस्ट रखने वाला है या हर आई.आई.एम. का सैपरेट टेस्ट होगा। अगर सैपरेट इंटेरेस्ट टेस्ट होगा तो बच्चों को 20-20 टेस्ट देने पड़ेंगे। उस दिशा में भी सरकार की तरफ से स्पष्टीकरण आने की जरूरत है।

मैं यहाँ पर बताना चाहूँगा कि हमने नीट की लोकल लैंग्वेज में परीक्षा ली, लेकिन एक लैंग्वेज में ऐवजाम पेपर अलग आया, दूसरी लैंग्वेज में अलग आया तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग आया। कम से कम उस दिशा में इसी फॉर्मेट में होना चाहिए और सरकार की तरफ से स्पष्टीकरण आना चाहिए। मंत्री जी, आप महाराष्ट्र से हैं और महाराष्ट्र की तरफ तो ध्यान देंगे ही और मैं मराठवाड़े से हूँ, वहाँ कोई भी आई.आई.एम. नहीं है। आपसे विनती है कि आज इस शुभ दिन पर आप औरंगाबाद या हिंगोली में आई.आई.एम. के बारे में घोषणा करेंगे तो बड़ी खुशी होगी।

श्री अनन्तकुमार : आप कहां पर चाहते हैं?

श्री राजीव सातव : अगर हिंगोली में घोषणा कर दें तो आपका बड़ा धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा। मंत्री जी, आपने नागपुर में आई.आई.एम. शुरू किया और मैं यहाँ पर बताना चाहूँगा कि उसका जो फर्स्ट कन्वोकेशन हुआ, उसके बाद जो डिसकसन हुआ उसमें जो फर्स्ट बैच निकला है, उस फर्स्ट बैच को पूरी तरह से प्लेसमेंट नहीं मिल पाया है। यह बात आई.आई.एम. के डायरेक्टर ने कनफर्म की है। मेरी विनती यह है कि एक तैल प्लेइंग फील्ड होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अहमदाबाद से जो बच्चे सीसकर बाहर निकलेंगे, उन्हें अच्छा प्लेसमेंट मिलेगा, लेकिन नागपुर, रांची और त्रिची से जो बच्चे निकलेंगे, उन्हें प्लेसमेंट नहीं मिलेगा तो कहीं न कहीं यह उनके साथ इनजस्टिस होगा। इसलिए मेरी मंत्री जी से विनती है कि सिर्फ एटोमोमी देकर काम नहीं चलेगा, उनके लिए तैल प्लेइंग फील्ड बनाने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा मदद करनी चाहिए और उस दिशा में हमें काम करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, इसमें मैं एक बात और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि आर.टी.आई. के द्वारा कुछ खुलासे हुए हैं। जो बीस आई.आई.एम. हैं, इनमें से 14 आई.आई.एम. आरटीआई का जवाब भी नहीं दे रहे हैं, उनके पास कौन सी फैकल्टी है, कौन सी फैकल्टी नहीं है और किस प्रकार से वे काम कर रहे हैं। कम से कम उनकी जवाबदेही तय होनी चाहिए और उन्हें आरटीआई के दायरे में पूरी तरह से लाने की दिशा में सरकार को काम करने की जरूरत है।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो फीस स्ट्रक्चर की बात की। हमारे भाजपा के संसद सदस्य, श्री मीणा साहब ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि जो वीकर सैवशंस के बच्चे हैं, अहमदाबाद आई.आई.एम. में 20 से 21 लाख रुपये फीस है, जिसकी साल भर की आय एक या दो लाख रुपये होगी, वह 20-21 लाख रुपये की फीस कहां से भरेगा। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो वीकर सैवशंस के बच्चे हैं, जो ओ.बी.सी., एस.सी., एस.टी. और बाकी इकोनॉमिकली वीकर सैवशंस के बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए सरकार की ओर से पूरी स्कालरशिप मिलनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिशा में भी सरकार को डिजीजन लेने की जरूरत है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूँ कि वह आज ही अपने भाषण में मराठवाड़ा में आई.आई.एम. की स्थापना की घोषणा करें, धन्यवाद।

डॉ. सत्यपाल सिंह (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। छान्दोग्य उपनिषद में एक कहानी आती है। कहानी यह है कि नारद और सनत कुमार दोनों का संवाद होता है और नारद उनसे कहते हैं कि मैंने दुनिया की जितनी विद्याएं थीं, सारी पढ़ी हैं, सारे वेद पढ़े हैं, सनत कुमार ने पूछा कि तुमने आत्मविद्या के बारे में क्या पढ़ा, उसके बारे में कुछ पढ़ा नहीं। अगर आत्मविद्या के बारे में नहीं पढ़ा तो कुछ नहीं पढ़ा। छान्दोग्य में सूत्र है - आत्मावा एष्टव्य। हमारे जितने इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट हैं, वहां डिग्री, डिप्लोमा या सर्टिफिकेट हो, वे फाइनेंस, मार्केटिंग या ह्यूमैन रिसोर्स मैनेजमेंट में देंगे, यानी वे अलग-अलग तरह का देंगे। आज दुनिया में आई.आई.एस. के अंदर भी 2008 से लेकर 2011 तक इंटरनेट यह दिखाता है कि हमारे आई.आई.एम., कोटिच में बच्चे ने आत्महत्या की, शिलांग में आत्महत्या की, जगह-जगह उंची पढ़ाई करने के बाद भी बच्चे आत्महत्या करते हैं। आजकल के जमाने में जहां इतना स्ट्रेस मैनेजमेंट होता है, क्या हम स्ट्रेस पर कोई मैनेजमेंट कोर्स शुरू करेंगे?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज दुनिया में जितनी भी अशांति है, जिसे हम कंप्यूट मैनेजमेंट बोलते हैं, चाहे वह घरों में हो, बाहर हो या दुनिया के अलग-अलग देशों का हो, जो कंप्यूट रिजोत्यून है, क्या उसके बाद आप कोई मैनेजमेंट कोर्स शुरू करना चाहेंगे? आज दुनिया के अंदर इंटरनेट के कारण जिस प्रकार से नॉल्लिज का विस्फोट हो रहा है, आज जरूरत है कि हम मैनेजमेंट ऑफ नॉल्लिज का कोर्स उसके अंदर शुरू करें।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है और जिस प्रकार का निवेदन माननीय हरीश मीणा जी ने भी किया, आज हिंदुस्तान के अंदर 6 से 9 परसेंट लोग अंग्रेजी समझते हैं। क्या आई.आई.एम. केवल अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के लिए है, क्या यह सिर्फ उन्हीं बच्चों के लिए है? हिंदुस्तान के अंदर जो दूसरी भाषाएं पढ़ने वाले लोग हैं, विशेषकर जिसे हम राजभाषा बनाना चाहते हैं, उस हिंदी के लिए भी कम से कम 20 में से एक इंस्टीट्यूट ऐसा बने, जिसमें केवल हिंदी माध्यम से मैनेजमेंट का काम होना चाहिए।

यहीं बातें मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता था। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं दो मिनट का समय ही लूंगा, क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी के समय के हिसाब से केवल दो स्पीकर रह गये। मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहूंगा और एक सवाल मंत्री से करना चाहूंगा। मेरा पहला सुझाव कोऑर्डिनेशन फोरम को लेकर है। आपने जो कोऑर्डिनेशन फोरम बनाये हैं, यह बड़ी अच्छी पहल है, जिसमें 33 सदस्य रहेंगे और एक एग्जिक्यूटिव पर्सनल उसके चेयरपर्सन रहेंगे। आप भी रह सकते थे, मगर आपने एक एग्जिक्यूटिव पर्सन का उसमें प्रावधान रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छा सुझाव है और मैंने सुना है कि यह सुझाव पीएमओ से आया है। आपको जो पिछला प्रारूप था, जो आपकी प्रेजिडेंस मंत्री थीं, उस समय हमें ऐसा लगता था कि सबर ज्यादा आती है और काम आपके मंत्रालय में कम हो रहा है, लेकिन अब लग रहा है कि काम भी हो रहा है। जैसे ट्रिपल आई.टी. बिल पास हुआ और आज यह नया बिल आया है। इसमें कोऑर्डिनेशन फोरम के लिए क्या अभी तक इसका मैनडेट यह रखा गया है कि जो 20 आई.आई.एस. हैं, इनके जो आपस के इश्यूज हैं, उन्हें लेकर इनका कोऑर्डिनेशन है।

एक मेरा सुझाव है, मेरा सुझाव का अनुभव रहा है, क्योंकि मैं काउंसिल ऑफ आईआईटीज़ में दस साल तक संसद सदस्य के रूप में, दस साल तक वहां का सदस्य था। इनका जो मंडेट है, उसको बढ़ाया जाए। उदाहरण के तौर पर, कोऑर्डिनेशन फोरम में, पहली बार हमारे देश में कुल पांच लाख 20 हजार छात्र एमबीए का डिप्लोमा लेते हैं, डिग्री लेते हैं। इन 20 आईआईएस से हम लोग इसी पर अपना ज्यादा समय लगाते हैं कि इन आईआईएस में किस तरह इनको सुधारे। मगर बाकी जो छात्र हैं, अभी एसोसिएट की रिपोर्ट आई कि अगर इन 20 आईआईएस को हटा दें तो एमबीए के जो बाकी बिज़नेस स्कूल हैं, उनमें केवल सात प्रतिशत कैम्पस प्लेसमेंट है। इन आईआईएस को आने, कुछ संस्थानों को, जैसे आईआईएम अहमदाबाद है, वह कुछ इंस्टीट्यूट्स को ले सकता है, जो उनको एक तरीके से मॉडरिज कर सकता है, उनको गाइडेंस दे सकता है और उनके लैब को ऊपर लाने के लिए कि किस तरीके से हमारे देश में जो बाकी के साढ़े पांच हजार एमबीए के बिज़नेस स्कूल हैं, जो इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, उनका भी स्तर बढ़ाया जाए। दूसरा, मंत्री जी मैं स्वयं एक इंजिनियर भी हूँ और इंजिनियरिंग के बाद मैंने एमबीए भी किया है। मैं हमारे सिस्टम में एक चीज़ की कमी महसूस करता हूँ, यह मैंने देखा है कि अमेरिका के सिस्टम में उन्होंने इस बात को समझा है कि जैसे एमआईटी का जो एल्फर्ड स्लोन बिज़नेस स्कूल है, वे बहुत नज़दीकी से काम करते हैं। इसी तरीके से स्टैनफोर्ड का ग्रेजुएट स्कूल ऑफ बिज़नेस जो है, वह स्टैनफोर्ड के इंजिनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के साथ बहुत अच्छे से, नज़दीकी से काम करता है। हमारे यहां आईआईटीस और आईआईएस विश्व के अंदर सबसे बढ़िया ब्रंड हैं। इनको आपस में लाने की जरूरत है। जो काउंसिल ऑफ आईआईटीज़ और कोऑर्डिनेशन फोरम आपका बन रहा है, इनको दोनों को एक साथ लाया जाए।

महोदय, यह मेरा सुझाव है कि काउंसिल ऑफ आईआईटीस और कोऑर्डिनेशन फोरम आईआईएस को एक साथ लाया जाए, ताकि मिल कर काम किया जा सके। मेरा एक सवाल भी है। सवाल आईआईएम रोहतक को ले कर है, जो कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में है। सन् 2007 में सात नए आईआईएस बनने का प्रस्ताव आया था। सन् 2009 के अंदर आईआईएम-रोहतक समेत इन सातों की मंजूरी मिली थी। सन् 2010 में रोहतक यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर आईआईएम-रोहतक की वलासिज़ शुरू हो गई थी, बिल्डिंग बननी शुरू नहीं हुई थी। सन् 2011 के अंदर उसका फाउंडेशन स्टोन कपिल सिब्बल जी ने रखा था और उसकी बिल्डिंग पर कार्य शुरू हो गया था। सन् 2011 में, कैली स्कूल ऑफ बिज़नेस, जो मेरा अपना बिज़नेस स्कूल है, अमरीका का, उसका कोलैबोरेशन आईआईएम-रोहतक के साथ हो पाया था। अब मगर जो मेन कैम्पस है, उसमें केवल 35 प्रतिशत काम हो पाया है। पिछले काफी समय से काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। अभी पीछे हरियाणा में, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी से कुरुक्षेत्र यूनिवर्सिटी में एक छात्र ने सवाल पूछा कि हरियाणा में कोई आईआईएम नहीं है। जबकि यह आईआईएम पांच साल से चल रहा है। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने उस छात्र को जवाब दिया कि आईआईएम अभी हैं नहीं, मगर मैं आईआईएम लाने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ। पांच साल से पांच वलासिज़ भी पास आउट भी हो चुकी हैं, कैम्पस भी है, उसमें निर्माण कार्य भी चल रहा है, यह अभी पिछले महीने की बात है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसका निर्माण कार्य तेज़ गति से कराया जाए ताकि जावड़ेकर जी आप इसका उद्घाटन करने आएँ और हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे।

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (BARDHMAN DURGA PUR): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the hon. HRD Minister, an ever innovative one, has again placed another innovative Bill in this august House.

I am very glad that more or less, for the first time, institutional autonomy in an educational institution, is going to be there. It will be away from the Government influences, political influences and red-tapism.

Sir, various stalwarts of this august House have already spoken on this Bill. Due to paucity of time, I would be very brief in my speech. It is very good to have autonomy of such institutions. But I am not sure whether total autonomy is very good for any of the institutions or a person even.

I would only express some apprehensions that I have in my mind about this Bill. As many of my colleagues have already spoken, the formation of the Board itself is fallacious. So, how can the Board appoint the persons?

In case some illegality, irregularity, corruption or nepotism goes on in this Board, how would the Board be accountable? Who is going to look after it? This is my first apprehension.

As Dr. Shashi Tharoor and some other colleagues have said, what about the disparity between the educational systems, at least, in these two not to say about the private ones? How will all these 20 institutes be upgraded and taken as institutes of national importance? The educational parity should be there. How are we going to do it? I think, only Coordination Forum cannot do it.

Everybody has said about the students' fees. That is also my apprehension. Who is going to decide the fee structure? The Bill says that the Board will be responsible for the fee structure. But, the contribution of the Central Government or whatever budget is there, that will be decided by the Board. That means, the budget should not be the same for all 20 institutes and the fee structure will also be different in all these institutes whereas the entrance exam will be same for all. I would like to know as to who will decide that which student will go to which college. That is another apprehension. Admission of students shall be based on their performance. I would like to have some clarification on that.

These are some of my points which I would like to mention here. Thank you very much.

16.00 hours

माननीय सभापति : श्री रमेश बिष्टू जी, केवल दो मिनट में अपनी बात रखिएगा।

श्री रमेश बिष्टू (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : महोदय, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल के ऊपर, जो युवाओं के भविष्य के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहूँगा। इसके लाभ वया होंगे, एडवांटेज और डिसेडवांटेज के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है। अभी ऑनरेबल मेंबर बोल रही थीं, वे भी यही बात कह रही थीं कि उसको कन्ट्रोल कैसे किया जायेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इनके मन में यह भ्रम क्यों है?

आई.आई.टी., एन.आई.टी., एम्स आदि इस प्रकार की स्वायत्तशासी बॉडी के रूप देश में पहले भी काम हो रहा है और इसकी सभी प्रकार की एक्टिविटीज सीएजी के अंडर भी आयेगी और कहीं न कहीं पीएसी के अंडर भी आयेगी, अकाउन्टबिलिटी होगी। 19 सदस्यों का जो इनका मेंबर बोर्ड होगा, जिनमें से बोर्ड का वेयरमैन चुना जायेगा, निश्चित रूप से कहीं न कहीं गवर्नमेंट बॉडी उसके ऊपर जाँच रखेगी। इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ तो यह होगा कि निश्चित रूप से एक डिग्री कोर्स के लिए जो बच्चे इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट के अंडर आयेगे, उनको एक सोसायटी के अंडर रजिस्टर्ड होने के नाते एक डिग्री नहीं दी जाती थी और डिग्री न देने के कारण से उनको कहीं न कहीं यह लगता था, कुछ जगह उनको ववालिफाई माना जाता था और कहीं नहीं माना जाता था, तो कई प्रकार के बच्चे उसमें एडमिशन लेने से कतराते थे। जो यूजीसी के अंडर यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, आज उनमें जितनी भरमार हो रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अगर यह यूजीसी से भी कनेक्ट हो जाये, किसी न किसी रूटिंग के अंडर, तो मुझे लगता है कि इससे लोगों का भविष्य और उज्ज्वल होगा। आने वाली जनरेशन में जो बच्चे आई.आई.एम. के इंस्टीट्यूट्स के अंडर एजुकेशन लेते हैं और एजुकेशन लेने के बाद उनको डिग्री होल्डर कहा जायेगा, तो कहीं न कहीं डिग्री होल्डर करने के बाद और जो स्पेश उनके भविष्य के अंडर एन्ट्रेंस एग्जाम देने में होगा, तो उसका उनको लाभ मिलेगा। यह उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए है। जो 20 आई.आई.एम. यूनिवर्सिटीज/कॉलेज के रूप में हमारे यहाँ काम कर रहे हैं, इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर भी उनकी एक पहचान बनेगी। कहीं न कहीं इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर पहचान बनने के बाद हमारे प्रतिभाशाली बच्चे यहाँ से एजुकेशन लेकर विदेश जा सकते हैं। इस भ्रम को दिमाग से निकाल देना चाहिए, मेरे प्रतिपक्ष के बन्धु जिस प्रकार का भ्रम फैलाने की बात कर रहे थे कि उसको कन्ट्रोल कौन करेगा, हमारे यहाँ सीएजी है, हमारे यहाँ पीएसी है और मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इसी प्रकार की स्वायत्तशासी बॉडीज पहले से हैं और अभी कह रहे हैं कि फिर हम जैसे लोग कहीं जायेंगे, सरकार भी तो उस चीज को कन्ट्रोल करेगी। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन बच्चों के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए वे लम्बे समय बाद यह महत्वपूर्ण बिल लेकर आये हैं, जिसको मान्यता मिलेगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

â€!(त्वथान)

माननीय सभापति : कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगा।

â€!(Interruptions)* â€!

माननीय सभापति : आप सब लोग बैठ जाइए।

â€!(त्वथान)

माननीय सभापति : बिष्टू जी, आप बैठिए।

â€!(त्वथान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, सभा तातिका के कोई माननीय सदस्य सभापति उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति में इस सदन के वरिष्ठ सदस्य माननीय सौगत राय जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि अब वे सभा का संचालन करें।

16.05 hours

(Prof. Saugata Roy in the Chair)

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर) : माननीय सभापति जी, 20 आई.आई.एम. के भविष्य को लेकर 22 सदस्य बोले हैं। श्री शशि थरूर, श्रीमती पूनम महाजन, प्रो. सौगत राय, श्री नानेन्द्र कुमार प्रधान, श्री अरविन्द सावंत, डॉ. रवीन्द्र बाबू, श्री ए.पी. जितेन्द्र रेड्डी, श्री एम.बी.राजेश, श्री घनंजय महादिक, श्री हरि बाबू, श्री सिराजुद्दीन अजमल, श्री किरिटीभाई सोलंकी, श्री पी.डी.राय, श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार, श्री ई.टी.मोहम्मद बशीर, श्री एन.के.प्रेमचन्द्रन, श्री हरीश मीणा, श्री राजीव सातव, श्री सत्य पाल सिंह, श्री दीपेन्द्र डुंडा, श्रीमती ममताज़ संघमिता और श्री रमेश बिष्टू जी - सभी ने बहुत अच्छे विचार रखे। मैं सबको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि सबने बिल का सपोर्ट किया। यह देश बदल रहा है, आगे बढ़ रहा है, इसकी यह निशानी है कि हम स्वायत्तता के पक्ष में सभी पार्टियाँ एक होकर बोले हैं, यह देश को एक संदेश है। प्रीडम वया है?

In the year 2000, I was appointed in the Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government as Chairman of Working Group on IT for Masses. We went to MIT to negotiate MIT Media Lab Asia project. When I returned, Atal ji asked me: "What is that we are importing?" I said, "Sir, we are importing the freedom of research, culture of research, freedom of ideas, freedom of curriculum, inter-disciplinary studies, experimentation and freedom of

governance." That is what freedom is all about. Now, we have nothing to import. दुनिया देखेगी कि आई.आई.एम. जैसी संस्थाओं को सही मात्रा में स्वायत्तता देकर इस देश ने एक नयी पहल की है, लोग इसका ज़रूर स्वागत करेंगे, यह निश्चित है। So, we are actually giving real freedom to our institutes. As I said earlier, we must trust our best brains; we must trust our best institutes. They have proved – and you have also rightly said, Sir – that over so many years IIM ecosystem, IIM culture and institutional character have been on the display that they are institutes of excellence. When they are institutes of excellence, we must accord them the status of institutes of national importance. That is so correct. बहुत लोगों ने कहा कि आपने पावर छोड़ दी, आपने डेलीगेट किया। लोग कुर्सी नहीं छोड़ते, लेकिन मेरा स्वभाव थोड़ा अलग है। मैं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय में था। When I was working as Minister of Environment, there were so many cases coming to me. Every day, I used to get these many files regarding one hectare forest diversion, two hectares forest diversion for road, transmission line, rail line, drinking water canal and irrigation canal. They were simple things, public utility things but for that diversion also, for one or two hectares also, files used to come to the Central Minister. I decided that we will do away with this. We established 10 regional centres/offices and we gave participation to the States also into that. It is because, States were just applicants otherwise. We said that States are also a part of the process. सबका साथ सबका विकास। So, for this, we called States also to make them participants. I delegated all my powers as a Minister to those ten committees. There were experts also. One of my senior officers, for the last three-four days when we were taking that decision, used to come and say, Sir, what you are doing. Then will we not have any file? हमारे पास कोई फाइल आएगी ही नहीं। मैंने कहा कि मुझे फाइल आने से मतलब नहीं है, मुझे काम होने से मतलब है और इसलिए हम इसे करेंगे। We did it with determination. And, that decentralisation has actually brought down the average time period for granting environmental clearance from 600 days to 180 days. It was with that one single basic policy decision.

So, I believe that we must आखिर हम क्या लेकर जाते हैं? कुछ नहीं। सो, पावर छोड़ना आसान होता है, मन अगर वैसे है तो। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि they are the best guardians and we are experimenting. As I said, there will be a parliamentary accountability. पार्लियामेंटरी एकाउंटैबिलिटी है। But regarding the Minister's power, I told all the IIM Directors, when we met in Shillong seven or eight months ago, now there is a Bill, we are ready and that will be passed by Parliament unanimously; and, therefore, this is our last meeting with me as Chairman. So, next time, if you call me for tea, I will come. Otherwise, I said all the best. So, I have already done that.

Setting the system is the issue. We must set the system in order and then, things role out automatically. दुनिया में हार्वर्ड, कैम्ब्रिज, एम.आई.टी. और बाकी संस्थान बहुत अच्छे संस्थान हैं। How did they become world class? Thousands of years ago, if there would have been the ranking, Nalanda, Takshashila and the Indian Universities would have been first, second, third, fourth and all ranking would have been with the Indian Universities. But we lost that. Now, today, other universities have become famous because they are independent, they are free, they are autonomous and that is the basic strength of educational institutes to survive and flourish. I am very sure, with this historic decision in which we are participating today, we will really make a change and our IIMs will go to the next level and the whole education sector will aspire to be more quality oriented. It is because not only this, we are also reforming the UGC; we are reforming the AICTE regulators. The whole reform is about, you achieve quality and you will get more freedom. It is a graded autonomy for other higher educational institutes also. So, that is the direction in which they want to go. Regarding research, what was happening earlier? It is because the fellowships of IIMs were not regarded by many as Ph.Ds and that was the problem and therefore, there were less students for Ph.Ds to become Fellows. They used to go after doing Diploma here. They used to go to foreign countries and do research.

Now the research will be here. That is the basic game. The research management is very important because it is a complex world. It is a changing world and we will get that research now based in India, done in India and used in India and world over also. So, I can say now, because today's debate is being seen by all the IIMs all over the country and all those who are listening and who are interested in this kind of higher education autonomy, now it is yours. We believe in you. It is yours and we believe in you. That is how, let us make a definitive change. That is the basic thing. And, this is the vision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji. He wants to make a difference and give real autonomy to the higher educational quality institutes so that they flourish and reach to their optimum. That is the vision with which this Government is working.

Now, I will come to the issues. Yes, people talked about Jawaharalal Nehru Ji, Indira Ji. Here our Prime Minister, Narendra Modi Ji has umpteen times said that for the last seventy years, we were not ruling. Every party has ruled and everybody has done something good. So, it is a contribution of everybody. We never denied any such thing. So, we are not mean-minded. There are two or three main issues. My friend Dr. Shashi Tharoor asked what happened to HEFA which was hyped. No, it is not hyped and it is on the ground and the Higher Education Finance Agency has started functioning.

The first meeting was also done. Now, within one month you will have the first application cleared and also the first loan granted. So that is the beginning of the Higher Education Finance Agency which will put in nearly three billion dollars in the next three years into the higher education sector to essentially upgrade and create new world class research infrastructure. That is the aim with which the Higher Education Finance Agency will be working. There are many number of quality initiatives which this Government has taken.

RUSA helps. We give Rs.2 crore to good colleges and Rs.20 crore to good universities. So we have invested in RUSA more than Rs.4,000 crore, and it has resulted in good development of infrastructure. TEQIP, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme, has three phases. Now the third phase is all about hilly States, North-Eastern States, Andaman and the so-called earlier BIMARU States. Now they are good progressing States. Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal—all these States will now get the benefit of TEQIP. It is a Rs.2,800 crore worth programme. IMPRINT is a research initiative in which we ask proposals in 10 domain areas from all the professionals, working people, students, teachers and faculties from everywhere. And, we received 1500 proposals. Sir, 200 were finalised. The Government is going to give Rs.600 crore and it has already started rolling out, and the research is on.

Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana is relating to industry-academia interaction. Many people talked about incubation centres. Yes, incubation centre are there. There are very good centres in the IIMs, IITs and in all these higher learning institutes. We have also started one proposal of Gyan where 600 professors from 58 countries had come last year and each one conducted a course here by remaining here for 2-3 weeks. That has benefited hugely the students and the teachers. There was more interaction. This year 800 foreign professors from 60 countries are coming here. This type of exchange was needed, and that is happening. We are recording it also. These courses will be available on SWAYAM also. That will be always there. So these good courses will not only be limited to one institute but also will be available to all. So there are many number of initiatives of quality improvement. Therefore, we aspire for that. Also, new guidelines will be issued.

The Cabinet will soon take a decision about the world class universities. Sir, 10 institutes in public sector and 10 in private sector will be today called as institutes of eminence but after a certain time we aspire that in a decade they will acquire the ranking of the first 200. They will come into that bracket of the first 200 and then they will also go up in the first 100. So that is how we are going ahead.

एक दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू उठाया गया है कि फैकल्टी का क्या है? Yes, faculty is an issue. But that is all over. We have to inculcate teacher-ship also. We have started right from that point. Sir, you are a good professor yourself. There are 60 professors and teachers in Parliament and we must be proud of that. Last year I felicitated on Guru Purnima and this year also Guru Purnima was on a Sunday and there was no Parliament Session. So I felicitated our former President, Pranabda. मैंने गुरु पूणाम किया। It is because I believe that this is what the Parliament is all about. Sir, these 60 are our strength. So faculty is an issue. So we have to imbibe and inculcate the teacher-ship.

Further, more importantly, regarding vacancies in the IIM, Ahmedabad, the Governing Chairman of the Board, Kumaramangalam Birla called me last week. They have found out so many good people. They want to recruit somebody as the Director of IIM-A. So they were asking since today's pay structure is very limited and, therefore, if we want to give variable package, we are not allowed by the present Act. I said, 'Just wait for one week. I am very sure that Parliament will pass this Bill. After passing of this Bill, you will get the freedom to give variable packages.' So, that is the way we want to attract good faculties.

We are also attracting bestest of the best Indian researchers, who are doing research work in foreign countries. Last fortnight I was at Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru (IISc), where I met with three very talented Indian youngsters, who had done research in foreign countries at very good offers, have come back to India to work in IISc. I talked to them for one hour as to why this is happening. That is why I believe that this is the new trend. People want to come back. They want to serve the country. As there will be more and more people returning, there will be more and more people available as faculties. This is how we are going ahead and the faculty issue will be done away with.

Then, Dr. Shashi Tharoor asked about the expenditure. I would like to inform the House that in 2013-14, on this issue the expenditure was Rs.284 crore; in 2014-15, it was Rs.320 crore; in 2015-16, it was Rs.460 crore; in 2016-17, it was Rs.722 crore and in 2017-18, it is going to be 1030 crore. This is the progression of the expenditure, which is not getting reduced.

Then, you said that Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta (IIM-C) is a brand. That is what exactly the amendment is about. When the Bill was drafted, the draft Bill was about IIM-Calcutta. In the meanwhile, Calcutta has been changed to Kolkata. Now, we will be saying it, again with the original name, that is, IIM-C. That is what the amendment is. There was a little confusion about it. But this is what we are bringing in and I hope you will be happy.

You also mentioned that there are 14 institutes which do not have appointed directors. No, it is not so. There are only four institutes where the post is vacant. At Bodh Gaya institute, the person selected for the post did not join the institute. The proposals in respect of Kozhikode and Jammu institutes are at an advanced stage. In respect of Amritsar, the Search and Selection Committee is working on it. This is being addressed. So, we cannot say both the things at the same time. दोनों तरफ से कैसे बोलेंगे कि डायरेक्टर्स नहीं हैं और डायरेक्टर्स एम्पाइंट करना चाहिए, वही तो हम कर रहे हैं।

Then, reservation has been a major issue. There is also one more issue about fee. After these two issues, I will conclude my speech. So far as fee is concerned, let me be very clear that no merit student or a student who is eligible for admission will be denied education anywhere. That is the affirmative action, which the Government has promised. The Government has very well taken care of that. कोई भी छात्र, जिसको गुणवत्ता के आधार पर प्रवेश मिलेगा, अगर वह फीस नहीं दे सकता है, गरीब है, इस कारण वह शिक्षा से वंचित नहीं होगा। इसकी व्यवस्था हम सुनिश्चित करेंगे। इसमें तीन-चार प्रकार हैं। एक तो स्कॉलरशिप है, मेरिट-कम-मींस स्कॉलरशिप आईआईएम में आज भी है। जो भी गरीब स्टूडेंट्स हैं, उनके लिए यह होती है। अर्न व्हाइल यू लर्न स्कॉलर भी होती है। एजुकेशन लोन भी बहुत मात्रा में मिलते हैं। आज ये सारे चल रहे हैं, वह इसलिए है, क्योंकि अपने पैकेज से वे शी-पे भी कर सकते हैं। This is how things will continue. We will ensure that no genuine student loses the chance of getting higher education because he does not have money. यह नहीं होगा।

अब जहां तक रिजर्वेशन की बात है, छात्रों का रिजर्वेशन तो है ही। Only last week we have issued a specific direction in terms of reservation. I hope that this would be the last direction because after the Bill is passed, we are not going to issue any direction. They will be done at their own. But what direction we have issued is very important. We have said that we must take positive and affirmative action to fill up SC/ST and other reserved vacancies of faculties. That is very important. We must make positive efforts. We have lined up five to ten methods of how we can do it. It may be a walk-in interview type of thing. It may be a 24-hour advertisement on display. If you need any affirmative action, you can do it. If you want to prepare somebody, you can do it. But there is also a problem. The best of the best Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get so many offers elsewhere also. So, they also compare packages. Naturally, anybody will do. Now, with this flexibility getting in, I think, more and more such students also will join as faculty because मैं हमेशा से मानता हूँ कि बुद्धिमत्ता किसी जाति की विरासत नहीं होती है, बुद्धिमत्ता सभी के पास होती है, ईश्वर-अल्ला जो भी आप मानते हो, वह किसी को कम नहीं करता, जो भी बुद्धि मिली है उसके आधार पर वे करेंगे और बहुत लोग आने आ रहे हैं। We will have the best of things.

मैं एक उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ कि हम एक डाइकाथोमी में रहते हैं, हम रिजर्वेशन की बात करते हैं, हमारे बशीर साहब ने माइनोरिटी रिजर्वेशन की बात की, सचवर कमेटी का हवाला भी दिया। माइनोरिटी इंस्टीट्यूट में रिजर्वेशन नहीं होता है, हमें इसे भी समझना चाहिए, यह एक छोटा मुद्दा है, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण है। राजीव गांधी का नाम हमने बदला नहीं है। किसी भी आईआईएम का नाम किसी नाम से नहीं है, हम खुन्नस से काम नहीं करते, Barring Shillong - 20 IIMs are there - there is no name of a person. एक प्रश्न है, एक परंपरा है और उसी के अनुसार चलना अच्छी चीज है। बहुत जगह राजीव गांधी जी का नाम है, आप एक डी फैमिली का नाम देते थे लेकिन हम सभी का दे रहे हैं। ऐस के फीस के बारे में शकेश जी ने पूछा, उन्होंने कहा कि 246 परसेंट बढ़ी, फिक्तनी बढ़ी, बीएसएमएस की फीस 27,500 रुपये है यह बढ़कर हुई फीस इतनी है। लेकिन अगर आप यह समझेंगे कि डीयू जैसी फीस चाहिए, डीयू की फिक्तनी फीस है, 15 रुपये महीने की है। मैंने अधिकारियों से पूछा कि 15 रुपये भी क्यों लेते हो क्योंकि पैसा लेने और तिखने का खर्च ज्यादा है। मैं डीयू के दर कॉलेज में जाकर बताता हूँ कि In Central universities, per student per year cost is more than Rs. 2,50,000. इस पैसे को कौन देता है, यह देश का गरीब आदमी जब टैक्स देता है, उससे आता है। स्टूडेंट्स पांच साल यहां पढ़ते हैं तो पांच साल में समाज का उधार 10-12 लाख रुपये का उधार है और उन्हें समाज के लिए काम करना चाहिए, यही मैं हमेशा जाकर कहता हूँ। हम ऐसी कल्पना में न रहें कि फीस ही न हो, ऐसा नहीं होता है, फीस दूसरा कोई भरता है। जिसका बच्चा कभी भी उस संस्थान का मुंह नहीं देखेगा और वहां के स्टूडेंट्स की फीस दूसरे भर रहे हैं। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसा कहीं नहीं है अमीर को फीस है गरीब को नहीं है। अमीर को भी 15 रुपये ही फीस है, यह उल्टी सब्सिडी हो गई, Dr. Shashi Tharoor will appreciate this.

चार-पांच मुद्दे जो निकते हैं, सम्बतपुर, रोहतक, बोधगया और विशाखापट्टनम नए आईआईएम हैं, ये सभी जल्दी पूरे होंगे, उसके डीपीआर बन रहा है, कोई एडवॉर्ड स्टेज में है और किसी का पैसा रितीज हुआ है, इसमें क्षीफा की भी फंडिंग है। हम फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर अरुण जेटली जी से चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जिससे दो साल में सारे इम्प्लूस्ट्रक्टर द्वारा एजुकेशन का पूरा हो जाए और चार-पांच साल में

बाकी काम पूरा करते रहें। हम इस तरह से विचार कर रहे हैं, इसका काम भी जल्दी होगा इसका आप भरोसा रखिए।

मातृभाषा का एक मुद्दा उठा, बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नेंस का मुद्दा उठा, आज सभी जगह है वही बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नेंस पहला बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नेंस होगा। It will be in the new arrangement, and they will appoint the next Board of Governors. So, the process will continue like this, and there will be no role of Government in the selection of Board of Governors.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA : What about its tenure?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : I will just confirm it and I will get back to you. ...(*Interruptions*) It has a tenure of four years and only two terms. So, maximum eight years, but after that it will be a continuous process in an automatic way. So, I will request that do not worry about it.

गवर्नमेंट का बाहर आना ही अच्छा है। इस देश में केबल रिवॉल्युशन हुआ। दस करोड़ घरों के टीवी केबल से जोड़े गए, क्यों हुआ, It is because there was no Government. If there would have been a Government in the process, इतने नियम बनाते कि एक केबल एक घर से दूसरे घर नहीं जा सकती थी। लोगों ने घर केबल से बांध दिए, केबल रिवॉल्युशन हो गया। इतने मोबाइल हो गए, इतने रिवॉल्युशन हो गए। मोबाइल में रैगुलेटरिज्म है, ट्राई है, लेकिन जहां नहीं था, वहां कितनी जबरदस्त प्रोग्रेस हुई।

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Hon. Minister, Mr. Rajeev Satav wants a clarification.

...(*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : मैं इसके बारे में बाद में बताता हूँ। आपका 'दिल मांगे मोर' है कि मसठवाड़ा में भी कीजिए। आप जो अच्छे सुझाव देते हैं, सुनते हैं और हम उन पर विचार भी करते हैं। आप चिंता न करें, आपने शुभ बोल बोले हैं। मैं कहता हूँ जीएसटी सफल होगा, ज्यादा पैसा सरकारी निजी में आएगा। ...(*व्यवधान*) From a non-tax compliant society we will become a tax-compliant society. Therefore, there will be more money for education. आपकी इच्छा भी निश्चित रूप से पूरी होगी।

मातृभाषा का मुद्दा आया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं इजरायल में गया, 80 लाख की पापुलेशन है। दुनिया में किसी देश में हिब्रू नहीं बोलते हैं लेकिन वहां अटॉमिक साईंस से लेकर इंजीनियरिंग मेडिकल तक अन्य सब कोर्सिज़ के लिए हिब्रू में पढ़ने की अनुमति है और लोग पढ़ते भी हैं। यह यहां क्यों नहीं हो सकता, हो सकता है लेकिन उसका मैटीरियल तैयार करना पड़ेगा, उसके लिए स्थिति तैयार करनी पड़ेगी। इस बार नीट का एग्जामिनेशन लिया तो नौ लाख छात्रों ने इंग्लिश मीडियम लिया, डेढ़ लाख ने हिंदी मीडियम, 40,000 ने गुजराती मीडियम और 40,000 ने बंगाली मीडियम लिया। यह कम संख्या नहीं है। ऐसे ही होगा। मुझे लगता है कि मैनेजमेंट इंस्टीट्यूट्स अगर मार्केट फोर्सिंस नहीं समझे तो कौन समझेगा? यही तो बेस प्लेसिस हैं, ये ही समझ सकते हैं कि मार्केट में क्या चल रहा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यह होगा।

इस ऐतिहासिक बिल को सबसे समर्थन दिया है, इसके लिए मैं फिर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ, इस बिल को पास करने की बात कहता हूँ।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare certain Institutes of Management to be institutions of national importance with a view to empower these institutions to attain standards of global excellence in management, management research and allied areas of knowledge and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7 Power and functions of Institute.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are Amendment Nos. 2, 3 and 4 given by Shri N. K. Premachandran. Are you moving your Amendments?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not moving Amendment No. 4, but I am moving Amendment Nos. 2 and 3.

I beg to move:

"Page 4, lines 13 and 14,--

for "payment of, fees and other charges as the Institute may deem fit,"

substitute "payment of reasonable and affordable fees and other charges". (2)

"Page 4, line 24,--

after "Central Government"

insert "or the State Government, as the case may be". (3)

Sir, I have moved amendment Nos. 2 and 3 because 'reasonable and affordable fees' is my amendment so that the institutes may not impose unaffordable and unreasonable fees. This is my amendment. Kindly allow it.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to Clause 7 moved by Shri N. K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 Institutes to be open to all irrespective of sex, race, creed, caste or class

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is Amendment No. 5 given by Shri N. K. Premachandran. Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Sir, I am not moving Amendment No. 5.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Institute to be not for profit legal entity.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Mr. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No. 6?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Yes, Sir, I am moving the amendment. This Amendment is about the budgetary support to the IIMC and that is the provision about which I would like to bring an amendment.

I beg to move:

"Page 5, lines 14,-

after "and sustainability"

insert "with the grant and financial support from the Central Government". (6)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I shall now put amendment No.6 to Clause 9 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 Board of Governors

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Premachandran is a very prolific amendment mover, which is very good.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: He is an amendment king.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment Nos.7 to 17?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Hon. Minister has now clarified that Board of Governors is being constituted or nominated by the Board. I do agree. Kindly go through the definition of clause 2(b) – `Board" means, `in relation to any institute' means the Board of Governors referred to in sub-section 1 of section 10. What is sub-section 1 of section 10? The Board shall consist of the following. So, as per the Minister's observation or version, in his reply he has stated that the present Board can nominate.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, I haven't said this. The present Board is there but what will happen is, after the law is passed, and comes into effect, immediately the composition of the Board will change, our representatives will come out; there will be new alumni and other representatives coming in. That will be the first Board under the new law and that Board would create next Boards after four years.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Premachandran are you satisfied?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : With the explanation of the hon. Minister, I am not moving my amendments.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 39 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule

Amendment made:

Page 18, in column (5), lines 7 and 8,-

for "Indian Institute of Management Kolkata"

substitute "Indian Institute of Management Calcutta". (1)

(Shri Prakash Javadekar)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I beg to move:

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: I compliment the Chair, especially Prof. Saugata Roy, for smooth passage of this Bill by adorning the Chair.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Government Business is over. I thank the Members because they allowed Government Business to go into Private Members' time but we had the duty to pass the Bill as a whole. We have done it.

Now, we shall take up the Private Members' Business.

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