

**Shri Frank Anthony:** They are working on the South-Eastern Railway.

**Shri Alagesan:** My hon. friend says that no intensive worker should be asked to work for more than 8 hours, and no continuous worker should be asked to work for more than 12 hours. It is not at all likely that either of the categories will be asked to work for more than 8 or 12 hours, as the case may be. The question comes only in the case of running staff where we are strictly following the rule that relief should be there and should be provided at the end of 12 hours duty, if notice has been duly given. It may be that when there is delay in the giving of the notice, relief may not be immediately produced. But for that there has been no abuse of the provision that finds a place here. I do not know what the hon. Member will do. But with this assurance, I would request him to withdraw his amendment.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** This is the most vital one.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

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after line 6, add:

"Provided that this period shall, in the case of intensive workers not exceed 8 hours, in the case of continuous workers not exceed 12 hours, in the case of running staff not exceed 14 hours and in the case of essentially intermittent staff not exceed 18 hours; provided further that in the case of running staff this period shall be calculated from the time of 'signing on' till the time of 'signing off'."

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** As regards clause 1 and the Enacting Formula, there are two amendments.

**Shri Alagesan:** I do not propose to move those amendments.

**Mr. Speaker:** This Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha. These amendments can be carried out departmentally. I can do that.

The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

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

**Shri Alagesan:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

#### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (KHARAGPUR) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Education (**Dr. M. M. Das**): On behalf of the Minister of Education, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

The Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) does not need any introduction to the hon. Members of this House.

**Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Non-controversial Bill!

**Dr. M. M. Das:** During every session, a large number of questions are put by hon. Members about this premier institution of India, and this

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

humble self of mine feels honoured to have the opportunity of placing before hon. Members the information that they ask for. These questions—a large number of them—speak eloquently of the keen interest that the Members of this House take about the development of this great institution.

Today I have the privilege of approaching this hon. House and asking for its indulgence to give this institution its due, that is, to give it the honour and the status that is due to it, by declaring it to be an institution of national importance and by incorporating it by an Act of the supreme Legislature of this land.

Perhaps it will not be very impertinent on an occasion like this to give a brief history of this institution. After the end of the second World War, the then Government of India made a plan for the industrial reconstruction of this country, and to meet the demands of the large number of technical personnel that will be required for implementing that plan of industrial reconstruction, the Government of India set up a high-power Committee under the chairmanship of the late Shri Nalini Ranjan Sarkar. This Committee was appointed to make suitable recommendations for the development of technical education in this country, so that the growing needs of technical personnel by the growing industrialisation of this country may be satisfactorily met.

This Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri N. R. Sarkar, recommended the establishment of four Higher Technological Institutes on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in USA. It further recommended that the first in the chain of these four Higher Technological Institutes should be set up in the eastern zone of the country, if, possible, the second Institute should also be started simultaneously in the western part of the country, and sometimes later the other two Institutes should be set up.

1-57 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Accordingly, the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) was established at a place named Hijli, near Kharagpur in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal, in 1951. The site upon which this institution has been built up has a fascinating history of its own.

**Shri Kamath:** Fascinating?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Yes, it is fascinating. I will tell him. Midnapore, the most turbulent and most notorious district.....

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal):** I object to this expression.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Let me finish. Let him hear me.

**Shri Banerjee (Midnapore-Jhargram):** I certainly object to that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why should there be this sudden objection?

**Shri Kamath:** Say 'famous'.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Midnapore was the most turbulent and notorious district in the eyes of the British rulers in those days. I come from Bengal. I am proud of that district.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):** Prouder.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** That was in the eyes of those British rulers of those days of freedom fight. It was also the biggest district in Bengal consisting of more than 32 lakh population—my hon. friends will correct me if I am wrong. Our rulers thought at that time that if this district was divided into separate districts, then perhaps it would be easier for them to check successfully the rising tide of nationalism that was sweeping this district from one corner to another. So this particular spot was selected and developed to be the nucleus of a new district town and some office buildings were also constructed there. But man proposes, God disposes. The British people did not find the

[Dr. M. M. Das]

opportunity to establish here another district town and to divide Midnapore. Before that Ghndhiji came into the field and the non-co-operation movement of 1921 began. During this movement, thousands and thousands of men and women of this country courted arrest and there was a great necessity felt by our rulers of that time for a huge jail to accommodate these men and women who courted arrest. The result was that this particular place, which was to be developed into a district town, was converted into a huge jail known by its local name Hijli Jail. From 1921 to the end of the second World War, for more than 20 years this place continued to be a vast concentration camp of the political prisoners in Bengal.

2 P.M.

In the year 1931 an incident took place in this jail which has written the name of Hijli Jail in letters of gold in the history of the freedom movement of Bengal. In that year, the jail authorities indiscriminately fired upon the batch of political prisoners killing two of them, the late Shri Tarkeshwar Sen and Shri Santosh Kumar Mitra, and injuring a large number of others. This is the place where this Institute of Technology, Kharagpur stands today. A place sanctified by the blood of the martyrs has now become the sanctuary of the Goddess of Learning; where once terror, tyranny and oppression ruled, it has now become the holy seat of science and technical knowledge. The Kharagpur Institute is the embodiment of the resurgent spirit of India from slavery to independence, from darkness to light and from ignorance to knowledge.

The Kharagpur Institute is of a unique character, the only one of its kind that exists today in India. The Institute has been planned on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of America. Similar Institutes have also been built up in many other countries which are industrially well developed. For example, the California Institute of

Technology, the Carnegie Institute of America and the Federal Technological Institute of Switzerland at Zurich. The main distinguishing feature of this type of Institutes is teaching and researches are carried on side by side. On the one hand, training in specialised subjects is given, while, on the other hand, research of the highest order is carried out. Thus, while the Institute provides for courses at the first Degree level, it also enables the research worker to keep contact with the young and enquiring minds, making available to them, the undergraduates, the knowledge and experience of teachers and research workers of the highest calibre.

Sir, the old pattern of engineering education which laid exclusive emphasis on technology, is not enough to meet the new and growing demands of the present day. India, in particular, needs engineers equipped with a sense of national purpose, not skilled technicians alone mechanically carrying out the projects planned by experts but men of vision, men of courage capable of infusing devotion into their work. The Indian Institute of Technology has consistently kept this end in view while planning the courses of study and the methods of instruction and organising the academic life in the campus of this institution. This institution endeavours to impart fundamental scientific and technical education and co-relates it with broad human outlook.

There is another special feature of this Institute. The departments of this Institute undertake consultative work sponsored by Government or by private industries. The Civil Engineering and the Architectural departments have already carried out some work and have certain schemes in their hands while the departments of Architecture and Regional Planning has planned the buildings of the Rajendra Chhatra Niwas in Calcutta and is doing general town planning for the Maithon township under the Damodar Valley Corporation. It has also taken in hand the work of planning the Viswabharati University

buildings and some other public buildings.

Perhaps, a few words about the overall financial position of this institution will not be wholly out of place. Up to the end of the financial year, that is, 31st March 1956. Rs. 337 crores have been spent on buildings, equipment and furniture; building, Rs. 226 crores, equipment, Rs. 1,063 lakhs and furniture Rs. 6.4 lakhs. In addition, a total sum of Rs. 1.15 crores was spent on recurring account during the 6 years from 1950 to 1956. The following budget provision has been made for the Institute during the current year: Recurring expenditure Rs. 47.5 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure—capital expenditure—equipment, Rs. 59.37 lakhs and buildings, Rs. 20 lakhs.

A question may be asked why it is necessary at all to enact a piece of legislation for this Institute. There are two reasons. Firstly, an institution of this order—the order is indeed very high—must have a status, a certain position and that an honourable position in the country. The status which is rightly due to the Institute can only, be given by the supreme Legislature of this land.

Secondly, according to the University Grants Commission Act which has been passed only a few months back no institution is permitted to confer degrees unless it is a university or it is declared to be a comparable institution. If an institution like the Kharagpur Institute is not empowered by Parliament, it cannot give degrees to its students, who pass its examinations. These are the two reasons why this Bill has been brought before this House.

I hope hon. Members will give it the blessing that it deserves.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it only the blessing that is wanted or the vote?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Blessing in the form of vote.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** May I know the existing number of stu-

dents, graduates and under-graduates?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** About 1400.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** Only that? In the Institute?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I will find that out.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar):** The hon. Minister has not said anything about the different clauses of the Bill, as he ought to do. He has simply praised this Institute. But we want to bear him about the various provisions that are contained in the Bill and why they have been made. That is what we should know.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Sir, the Bill has been circulated among the Members and it is a small Bill of a non-controversial nature. Hon. Members have gone through this Bill and it is before the House now. I think the hon. Members will speak on the clauses and then I will get an opportunity to reply to the debate.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

“That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

There are two amendments. Let me first dispose of those. There is one by Shri Samanta; does the hon. Member propose to move that?

**Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk):** I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shri G. H. Deshpande, Shri T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Resham Lal Jangde, Pandit Cbatur Narain Malviya, Shri C. P. Mathew,

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

Shri N. C. Laskar, Shri Durga Charan Banerjee, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Sri Krishna Chandra, Shri B. H. Khardekar, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Sarangadhar Das, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Shrimati Ganga Devi, Shri Subodh Hasda, and the Mover with instructions to report on the first day of the next Session of Lok Sabha."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I put this question whether the hon. Member has got the consent of the hon. Members mentioned therein?

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Also of Shri H. N. Mukerjee?

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** And also of Dr. M. M. Das?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** No, Sir. I am sorry I have not been consulted, but I have nothing to complain.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** Is he going to accept it?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** No, Sir.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The hon. Minister, while moving the Bill, has himself admitted that the Bill is of great importance. It is really so. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, which has been established, will be followed by three such institutions in the country. When we are going to frame the Act for this Institute, necessarily we have to look to the three other institutions which will come up. Therefore, the things that are contained in this Bill should be scrutinised and we cannot come to a decision within the four or five hours allotted to us for its discussion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is only three hours.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Proportionately he should cut short his speech.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is what I meant.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** University Bills were passed in this House before and all of them were referred to a Select Committee, the only exception being in the case of the Indian Medical Council Bill. But we know and the members of the Rajya Sabha know how we spent time over it. Although there was time fixed for it, we had to take more time over its discussion and there was so much opposition to the Bill at that time.

For the good passage of the Bill I would request the House and the hon. Minister to accept my motion for reference to Select Committee, so that we will be able to think over the clauses of the Bill and come to a decision, which will be an effective guide for the future Acts that will come up when the other institutions come into existence.

There are so many things mentioned in the Indian Medical Council Act. This Bill is not similar to the Indian Medical Council Act. Here we are providing for a Board. The Board will be constituted, then there will be an Academic Council, Finance Committee, etc. There might be difference of opinion on the functions of those bodies, and therefore these things should be scrutinised calmly, and not within three hours, which is the time allotted now, as it will be a hurried decision. Under the circumstances I expect that the House and Government will accept my motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, Shri G. H. Deshpande,

Shri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Resham Lal Jangde, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya, Shri C. P. Mathew, Shri N. C. Laskar, Shri Durga Charan Banerjee, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Krishna Chandra, Shri B. H. Khardekar, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Sarangadhar Das, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Dr. Mono Mohon Das, Shrinati Ganga Devi, Shri Subbdh Hasda, and the Mover with instructions to report on the first day of the next session of Lok Sabha.'

This amendment and the original motion are both before the House for discussion.

Shri D. C. Sharma's amendment also refers to the same thing, that is, reference to the Select Committee, and that is almost covered by this. He has not, however, submitted the list of Members of the Select Committee in respect of his motion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I have got the list with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot keep the list with himself; he has to supply one copy at the Table; he has not done it. I find he has not objected to his inclusion in the previous Select Committee referred to by the other hon. Member. Therefore, he cannot move his amendment now, but I will give him an opportunity to speak now on this motion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: At the very outset, I pay my homage to the leaders of the Freedom Movement in the district of Midnapore who fought valiantly for the national cause and in whose district this sanctuary, to use the words of my learned friend, Dr. M. M. Das of the Goddess of Learning is going to be located.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Going to be?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid that though this is going to be a sanctuary of a Goddess the Goddess

is not going to have much freedom either of thought or of movement or of development or of growth. I am using this word in a non-technical, non-theological sense. This goddess is going to be a fettered and chained goddess, and I will give you my reasons for saying so.

In the Bill I find all the blueprints of a University, and I am very happy that in India, where we have Sanskrit Universities or Science Universities, we are also going to have a Technological University. I welcome this Bill on that score. But this University, which is going to produce men of vision and courage capable of infusing a new life into this country, is going to be administered as a Department of the Central Ministry of Education, about which I do not want to make any observations. You are going to have a new outlook so far as education in this country is concerned, a way which, I would say, is not in keeping with the spirit of the Bill. What do I find in the Bill? We are going to have a Visitor and that Visitor is going to be nominated by the President of India.

Shri M. S. Gururadaswamy (Mysore): The President himself is the Visitor according to the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry. The President is going to be the Visitor and I think this is what is done in the case of big Universities. It is going to have an Academic Council, a Board of Governors, a Deputy Director and in fact all the paraphernalia of a first-rate University. Of course, the bodies that are going to make up this Institute are being called by different names. The head of a University is generally called by the name of Vice-Chancellor, and here he is called by the name of Chairman; there are so many things like this. But I find that in this body the element of election has been ignored altogether. The whole work is going to be done on the basis of nomination. The President will nominate some persons and those persons will be able to nominate others. I think this kind of set-up is unthought of in a democratic country like India.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

We have the Delhi University; we have the Aligarh University. They are Central universities. I am not talking of other State universities. In these two universities, we have a very happy combination of the elective principle and also the principle of nomination. But, in this institution, the whole thing is going to be a nominated affair, from top to bottom. You will ask me: 'What is the difficulty or danger?' The danger is that this institution will lose touch with the living currents of our national life and the urges of our public life. It may not be possible for it to keep itself well informed about the needs and the necessities of the situation. The elective method has its faults and drawbacks but I can assure you that the elected persons are very sensitive and alive to the demands of the public. Here, we are going to create an institution which is going to be a kind of ivory tower of technical education where all the things are going to be done by those persons who may be eminent and great in their own fields, but who are going to be far removed from the current of public life. This will not make for the healthy growth of any institution; it will sap the vitality of any institution. This will be an institution—pale, anaemic and almost bloodless. So, the principle of election should be introduced here.

It may be said that we are going to have two Members of Parliament—one to be elected from the Lok Sabha and the other from the Rajya Sabha. This is a very tardy and grudging recognition of election. I want a full-fledged recognition of the election principle.

On page 5 is given the composition of the board. I find that no provision has been made for the inclusion of persons who have technical knowledge. We do not want a board only for administrative purpose. We want to have a board which should have technical competence and fitness. Nothing like that has been done here. The constitu-

tion of the board needs an entirely new approach.

I now come to clause 7 of this Bill. It says that the Institute shall be open to persons of either sex; and of whatever race, creed, caste, etc. It is very good and unexceptionable. But, we in India have developed a new disease—that is the disease of regionalism, territorialism and provincialism. The institution may be located in Bengal or Punjab or Gujarat or Maharashtra but it should be put down very specifically that there should be no discrimination as regards the territorial habitation of any person.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I inform the hon. Member that there is that stipulation already? We have done it. There is no discrimination. Admissions are made purely on merit.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I know that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member wants provision to be made.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I was talking in the context of our present-day life, through which we are passing these days. Why have you said that there should be no discrimination on caste, etc. while it is there in the Constitution already? Why have you brought this in here? It is brought in, in order to safeguard the institution against any kind of abuse. That is why I say that this disease has developed. We are suffering from the disease of regionalism and provincialism. You must recognise the disease; otherwise it cannot be cured. There should be a provision made here to that effect. I do not say that any discrimination has been practised so far. I will be the last person to say so. But, there should be this safeguard for the future in the light of what is happening today all round.

The hon. Mover should have told us what provision for research is going to be made here. He has given us a very faint idea of the research that is being carried on. In India today

there is a great deal of research going on in technological institutions. I would ask him to specify what kind of research will be done here and what part of the money will be allotted for the purpose of research? That is very important. Any college will get up and say that it imparts instruction and gives facilities for research. In a technological university or institution of this kind, we must have a definite provision for this purpose. Otherwise, it will remain a thing which is to be found in the prospectus of the university but not in the annual report of that university. I know how research is being neglected in some universities. It is because it is not made a part of the ordinance.

Let us take these academic councils. Who are going to be the members of the Academic Council here? In science we know what is called 'in-breeding.' The director, the deputy director and the registrar are the members. Then, there are 'such other members of the staff as may be laid down in the Statutes'. I feel that this will suffer from stagnation, if you do not have some persons from other universities also. They will bring some fresh knowledge and they will come there to learn and also to teach. As at present, it is so self-contained that there is no room for freshness or growth.

There is then the finance committee. Who are its members? The members are: two persons nominated by the Central Government, one person by the Board and then, the director. It is going to manage the entire finances of the Institute. There is not a single professor here. Here is my friend, Shri Tripathi, who will say that the workers should be associated with the management of industries at every level. But here is this finance committee and the professors are going to be kept out of it. Professors will be teaching and the committee will be managing the finances! The east is east and the west is west and the two shall never meet. This is a very unmoderated suggestion. This defect should be rectified.

Then, look at the provision in clause 22 (2). It says:

"All moneys credited to the Fund shall be deposited in such Banks or invested in such manner as the Institute may, with the approval of the Central Government, decide."

I cannot understand the significance of the word "invested" here. Are we going to have some State corporation for trading purposes? Are we going to have some kind of stock-exchange thing? No. I do not understand the use of the word "invested" here. After all, this institute is not going to be a commercial institute; this is not going to be a trading institute. I say, this word smacks of some thing which jars on me as a humble teacher. I think this word should be taken away from it.

Again, look at the provisions for the Selection Committee. There will be Selection Committees for the appointment of teachers. I am happy because there will not be any favouritism so far as the appointment of teachers is concerned. But again, these Selection Committees will be entirely a domestic affair. Since they will be only a domestic affair, I think they will not function properly. For instance, if you want to have an appointment carrying Rs. 1500 the Board will appoint a Committee. If you want to have an appointment carrying emoluments of Rs. 350 or over but less than Rs. 1500, again there will be an appointment committee and in other cases the appointments will be made by the Director. I would say, if you want to have your appointments made in a fair and straightforward manner, you must associate some eminent persons for the choice of the right persons. Unless you do so, I think it will not command the confidence of the public.

As was said by the hon. Deputy Minister in the beginning, it is a thing of national importance. I agree something new is being done. In Free India today a Technological University is going to be founded. Why don't



[Shri D. C. Sharma]

you call it by the right name? Why do you call it the Indian Institute of Technology? Why don't you call it the Indian University of Technology? Of course, you are having four institutes. Why do you accept the American model or the model of some other country? Give the right thing the right name. Of course, you are not giving the right name while you have got the right thing. But you are going to administer it in a way which I do not think to be proper. I would therefore suggest that you give it the right kind of administration.

I would also say that you should not make it only a kind of island to which there cannot be any access. I would say that more and more eminent persons, educationists, technologists, engineers, architects and all these persons should be associated, because, unless you do so this institute will become, I should say, an institute which will not fulfil those dreams which are cherished about it by all of us.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir we are glad that the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur) Bill, 1956 has been brought before this House. There is a classic saying that the blood of the martyr, is the seed of the church. It is in the fitness of things that after the attainment of independence the nation will do honour to this district in which the people have laid down their lives in the struggle for freedom more than any other district in India. But I must point out, so far as the selection of the site is concerned, to certain Members who have already spoken, that this place has been chosen not only because it is in a district which was famous for its struggle for freedom, because it is a district to which belong a martyr like Shahid Khudiram Basu and a man of learning, the father of modern Bengali literature, Pandit Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar, but also because of the fact that it is a central place in the

eastern region. Already reference has been made to the Sarkar Committee and it is in accordance with the recommendations of that Committee that this site has been selected. There were to be 4 regional institutions in India and so far as the eastern region is concerned, which comprises not only Bengal but Assam, Orissa, Tripura, Manipur and also Bihar, this place, Kharagpur, about 70 miles from Calcutta is centrally situated, if you take into account on one side Manipur, Tripura and Orissa and Bihar on the other. That fact also should be borne in mind.

Sir, in the context of planning in this vast country of ours with tremendous potential resources and man-power, the problem of scientific man-power is one which needs urgent solution. But it is admitted on all hands that the facilities for higher technical education, or researches far too inadequate. Only a few days back Professor Mahalanobis, Adviser to Planning Commission and also Director of the Indian Statistical Institute, said before a conference of the Institute of Engineers in Calcutta that there is only about 40,000 technical personnel in India now and the country is short of technical personnel. He has pointed out in this connection that America has got about 6 lakhs. We know that a country like Soviet Union is producing engineers at a rate which has raised an alarm even in the United States of America. So, in this context of planned reconstruction of our country, it is very necessary that we should pay adequate attention to this fact.

In this connection I shall quote a few lines from the Report of the Scientific Man-power Committee.

**Sbri K. C. Ghosh:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to know whether we are speaking on the motion for reference to the Select Committee or we are.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Both are before the House. There is no question of any point of order.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhary:** Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Chairman of the Scientific Man-power Committee in his report submitted in 1949 says:

"We have examined the whole question of Scientific Man-power, its present and future in all its bearings and have to observe that the present position is anything but satisfactory. Such a state of affairs is doubly unfortunate at the present stage which might be considered crucial in the history of the country. If steps are not taken with a sense of urgency to develop the training and research facilities on a scale commensurate with the needs of the country, the situation may well become past remedy."

After such observations have been made by no less a person than Dr. Bhatnagar, what has actually been done? In the First Five Year Plan it was stated that efforts will be made to establish the regional institutes and also to increase the number of research workers. Certain figures are quoted on page 549 of the First Five Year Plan. After pointing out what progress has been made during the period from 1947 to 1951, it says:

"Almost all the above development has taken place in the basic courses and specialised courses have not received due attention."

It also says that facilities for post-graduate studies and research are very inadequate.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Is the hon. Member quoting from the Draft First Five Year Plan?

**Shri N. B. Chowdhary:** The final Plan as adopted by this House.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** You are not giving the results of the First Five Year

Plan. That position was at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhary:** Sir, that clarifies my position. After this, what result has been achieved is the point I am coming to. As regards the result about which the hon. Deputy Minister has made an enquiry, I shall only quote from the Second Five Year Plan where there are observations with regard to the achievements. In paragraph 34 on page 514, in the chapter dealing with this aspect of technical education it is said:

"Despite the steps taken during the first five year plan, on account of the large demand for technical personnel which will arise in the coming years, considerable expansion of technical education is now imperative. During the past two or three years increasing attention has been given to planning for man-power. Generally, it will be beyond the capacity of the majority of existing institutions to admit a much larger number of students for training than they do at present and at the same time maintain proper standards."

As regards the Kharagpur Institute, the Plan says--

"In the course of the second plan the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur will be fully developed for under-graduate and postgraduate studies. Post-graduate courses and research in engineering and technology at other selected centres will also be organised."

The plan, however, says--

"Despite the advance made in the first plan, the requirements for engineering and technological personnel will be on a scale exceeding the capacity of existing institutions."

I would in this connection also like to read a few sentences from the Report of the Engineering Personnel Committee which has just reached us.

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

"Central Ministries and State Governments had indicated comparatively heavy demands in the initial years of the second five year plan..."

They are not able to cope with the demand.

In the face of all these facts, we wonder how Government could not provide for the other regional institutes. We are proud of the fact that in the district of Midnapur, to which I belong, one Institute has been established and steps are being taken for its proper development. It is anticipated that there will be provision according to the Second Five Year Plan, for the study of some 1,200 undergraduate students and about 600 students for post-graduate and research work. But unless the other regional institutes are established, according to the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee early, you will not be in a position to cope with the demand for technical personnel in India. The report of the Scientific Man-power Committee was submitted in 1949. Then there was no talk of a socialist pattern, or rapid industrialisation of India. After that our ideas have changed. We want more rapid progress, rapid industrialisation. In this context it is very necessary that other regional institutes should also be established, particularly because of the fact that most of these committees have laid emphasis on regional development, regional employment, and such other matters.

We have recently heard that something is being done with regard to the starting of an institute in the Western region. But there is also the Southern region and the Northern region and early steps should be taken to provide those regions with institutes. But unfortunately we find no specific mention of other regional institutes in the Plan. There is mention of the necessity of more technical personnel and the difficulties which Government are facing for lack of them.

I must also point out that along with this, while we have got engineers and technical personnel, there are difficulties about the employment of these people. With regard to this question the Report of the Engineering Personnel Committee says:

Dr. M. M. Das: May I interrupt for a moment? What about the recommendation that has been made by the Engineering Personnel Committee to make up this deficiency?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: They have recommended that there should be expansion of the existing institutions. Government should also take steps to up-grade other engineering colleges and establish new ones. That is the recommendation of the Engineering Personnel Committee. Something to this effect has also been said by the Scientific Man-power Committee and also in the second Five Year Plan. Referring to this matter the Report of the Engineering Personnel Committee however says—

"We have reasons to believe that in most cases, these engineers do get suitably placed sooner or later"... "This is not to suggest that there are no cases of maladjustment."

This is a defect for which we have to find a remedy. We know that there is not sufficient coordination between the universities and the technical institutes. So, a recommendation has been made in this report that there should be attempts to have better coordination between the Universities and the technical institutions. If you want to encourage advanced studies, you should provide the necessary incentives and concessions. There should be a larger number of scholarships so far as students going in for higher scientific studies are concerned. We know that the Calcutta University is not in a position to accommodate the students coming for scientific education. This year there was trouble in Calcutta when students organised conferences and meetings, because they could not get

themselves admitted. It is not a case of students not securing good marks. There were students who had secured honours and distinctions. But they could not get admissions. That difficulty is there with regard generally to advance scientific education. Only after equipping themselves with a degree or advanced theoretical scientific education, or some sort of research can they go for post-graduate studies to an institute like the Kharagpur Institute. This aspect has to be borne in mind. Up till now some of the colleges used to provide for science courses at night. But these have been stopped. Unless something is done to remedy this situation, how can you cope with the growing demand for technical personnel.

I may in this connection be permitted to quote a few figures from the Plan itself. According to their estimate by 1958-59 the number of students for degree or equivalent courses would be 4,600; for diploma courses the number of students will be 5,220. If this is their estimate then even in 1958 we shall be short of technical personnel. According to the estimate of the Engineering Personnel Committee even in 1960-61 there will be a short-supply of 1,800 graduates and 8000 diploma-holders. So, we have to consider this problem of scientific man-power in the light of this estimate. At the same time we find that while there are actually these shortages, so far as the employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation are concerned, technical personnel like mechanics, drivers and electricians, are facing retrenchment, are going to be retrenched. This is because of lack of coordination and proper planning. In the Report of the Engineering Personnel Committee they have quoted certain reports from the USSR.

"We recommend in this connection the procedure followed in the U.S.S.R. where it is reported that even before the construction of a new factory, the requirements of the technical personnel at different levels are carefully as-

essed and recruitment made out of the students from training institutes".

So, if you are planning for man-power, you have to take a long-range view of things, and there should be proper co-ordination between the training institutes and the employing departments, whether it is the National Construction Corporation or the Irrigation and Power Ministry or the Communications Ministry or the Defence Ministry. If a proper co-ordination is made and a long-range planning is resorted to, there would be a smooth flow of personnel from the institutes to the places of employment, to the factories and the industries. That aspect should also be borne in mind by the Planning Ministry in respect of institutes for higher technological education.

Then I come to the question of teachers. According to certain provisions of this Bill, the salaries and the conditions of service of the teachers will be determined by the governing body, and as far as the selection of employees is concerned, there will be certain committees which would determine the scales of pay and qualifications of the candidates. In this connection, the following observation has been made at page 16 of the Engineering Personnel Committee's report:

"The pay and prospects held out by educational authorities do not match the offers made by Government and industry to trained engineers and as a result, men of calibre are diverted away from universities. It has been noticed during the last few years that fresh engineering graduates who join teaching institutions leave for better posts after two or three years."

Further on, the report says:

"We, therefore, recommend that service conditions for teaching staff in engineering institutions be brought on par with those obtaining in executive positions in Government".

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

So, unless this is done, you cannot attract talented persons to the post of instructors and teachers in the institutes for higher technology. These are not ordinary institutions. You have to bear in mind that unless you get the most qualified and best available persons for teaching in such institutions, you cannot produce the results you expect out of them.

In this connection, I must say that even in the interim report of the Scientific Man-Power Committee, the Secretary, Shri S. R. Sen Gupta, stated that they were going to recruit a team to be sent outside, to Europe and America, which would recruit able persons for certain key posts. They were also approaching the Service Commissions for recruiting suitable men. But several years have passed. Certain professors from foreign countries also came to work in this institute. Some of them left for various reasons, some of which were peculiar. But then, what do we find today? There is a complaint by the students of this institute that the teachers are not always the type of teachers that they need in such an institute. So, there should be no cause for complaint on this score. As quoted from the report of the Expert Committee, I would say that unless you offer them proper and reasonable terms, you cannot attract talented people for work in such institutes.

As regards employees, there is a provision under clause 5 that as soon as this institute is declared as an institute of national importance, the authorities can alter the conditions of service of the employees with the permission of the Visitor. In this connection, I have tabled certain amendments which I would elaborate when the clause-by-clause consideration comes up. At this stage, I would like to point out that there should be a guarantee that the employees are not adversely affected as a result of the change in the declaration of status of the institute. We do not expect

that the Government will move in a direction which will affect the employees.

I may here point out that I have received several representations from low-paid employees of this institute, especially the laboratory helpers and other staff, that they are not recognised as skilled staff. They have either passed the intermediate examinations or they are matriculates, and they are helping the professors and demonstrators. The complaint is that they are not recognised as skilled persons and that they are not given the pay allowed for skilled persons. These grievances of the low-paid employees should also be looked into when you declare this institute as one of national importance, and rightly so. You have certainly to take into account the service conditions of the persons there. As regards the professors, I have already said that their condition also should be looked into.

Now, I come to the position of the students. There are many meritorious students who cannot join such an institute and have higher education simply because of their poverty. So, there should be a large number of scholarships. If you do not make a provision in this regard, you cannot get a sufficient number of technically qualified persons from among the lower strata of society. When you have announced a socialist pattern of society you must bear this aspect also in mind.

The tuition fee is very high and it should be reduced. As regards the hostel facilities and other amenities, there is a complaint I would, therefore, request the Government to see to it that the students who come in for higher education and research in an institute of national importance should not have an occasion to make a complaint of this nature.

Finally, I may point out that although there is one Higher Technological Institute of all-India importance already established—it has

worked for some five years now—there is urgent need for the establishment of other similar institutes in the other regions. There has to be an institute in the southern region, one in the northern region and another in the western region. If the Government is very keen on developing higher technical education to meet our demand for scientific people, then, it is essential that at this stage the Government should take immediate steps to see that there is no further delay so far as the establishment of these institutes is concerned. With these words, I express my satisfaction at the fact that this institute, in accordance with the provisions of entry 64 of the Union List given in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, is going to be declared an institute of national importance. But, at the same time, I have to say a few words with regard to the question of regionalism which has been raised by Shri D. C. Sharma. I know that there is already an executive order which was passed sometime back, according to which students from other regions can come and have some extra facilities for receiving education in this institute. Such a provision is already there. But, according to the recommendations of some of the Committees that went into the matter earlier, there should be some sort of restriction so far as the other regions are concerned, for, the Government propose to establish one institute in each of the remaining regions. Of course, so long there is no regional institute, there should be scope for people to come from all over India to this institute, but taking into account the special needs of a particular region, it was felt by several Committees that there should be a movement for promoting higher technological studies through the establishment of an institution in each region. Even the Engineering Personnel Committee has stated that in view of the fact that we are going to provide for technical education through the mother-tongue, it is but natural that the students coming from a particular region will find it more profitable to

receive their technical education in an institute which is established in their own region. With these observations, I support the Bill and I hope that some of the provisions which are rather objectionable will be removed by accepting certain amendments.

3 P.M.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Enough has been said about the importance of this measure and also about the way in which the Kharagpur institute deserves to be declared an institution of national importance. But, after listening to the glowing tributes, I am tempted to express my regret that the southern regional institute has not yet been started. The Member on the other side rightly insisted that this institute should be quickly started. The Government of India may say that the delay was due to the faults of the States; it is a very easy way of disposing of the matter.

Regional institutions were visualised even during the first Five Year Plan. We all know that technical education means a period of 5 to 10 years; and so, the first trained man may come only after ten years. A person of post-graduate knowledge may start serving the country only after 8 or 9 years. In this context, the delay is really not pardonable. To simply shift the blame to the State Governments is not the right way to deal with the matter. To go about the various States saying, "What will you give for this institution—land or money?" to go about bargaining like that is not at all proper. It is the duty of the Central Government to straight away start the specified number of regional institutions and then await the co-operation of the State Governments later. Instead, they have acted in a topsy-turvy manner and that is one of the reasons for the delay in the starting of regional institutions. Otherwise, I really do not understand why they were not started in the first Five Year Plan itself. As for the southern institute, even now a location has been more or less

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

decided; but, I do not know how long it will take to begin. The tempo should be increased and too much time should not be spent on getting monetary, financial or other co-operation from the States. You should go ahead and leave it to the States to give such help as they feel like giving. These institutions of national importance are the responsibility of the national Government, the Central Government; you should not wait for the States to join. Let the train march; the States can attach their wagons later.

As far as the southern region is concerned, very big schemes are in the offing in the second Five Year Plan. There is a big multi-purpose lignite project there; there is also the Bauxite project; all these mean mining and metallurgy. The Government of India have not moved quickly enough to see that knowledge in mining and metallurgy is imparted through special institutions in the south. There is a school of mining and metallurgy in Dhanbad and another in the Banaras University. But in the southern region, where there is going to be great expansion in the field of mining and metallurgy, there are no special institutions. In this context, some quick action is necessary and I take this opportunity to emphasise that aspect also.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that this is only the first in the chain of four high-grade technical institutions and that three more are to be started. We know how valuable the time of the Parliament is and we also know how difficult it is even for the Government to get their Bills included in the agenda and get them passed. If three or four institutions of this type are to be started, they also deserve to be declared as institutions of national importance, since they will all be practically like the Kharagpur institute. They will also confer degrees etc., but they cannot do this unless they get the status of a university, which they are likely to get if we declare them as institutions of nation-

al importance. So, in order that there may not be any waste of time of the House, I really think that Government would have done well to include a provision in this very Bill to declare similar institutions that are going to come hereafter to be of national importance. I do not think drafting ability is not adequate enough to deal with the situation.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): May I know which are those three institutions?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I am only quoting from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which is part of the Bill; we are not dealing with anonymous things. It is said here:

"This Institute is the first in the chain of four high-grade technical institutions proposed to be started in the country...."

Therefore, so far as we are concerned, there are going to be four institutions and the regions are given.

Shri Mohiuddin: Is it proposed by the hon. Member that we should include the other three institutions also in this Bill?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: That is my proposal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we take up the amendments, we will see whether that particular amendment is in order or not. During the general discussion the hon. Member may refer to it.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I said that the Bill should have been so drafted as to cover this particular institution and the allied institutions also, which are part of the same. It is only a matter of drafting and I do not think the draftsmen will not rise equal to the occasion. According to my humble knowledge, I have given some amendments to meet the situation. Maybe they are in order or not, but that will be decided at the appropriate time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where the hon. Member has failed, perhaps nobody might succeed.

**Sri C. R. Narasimhan:** It is flattering to listen to the compliment; but I do not think it is really deserved by me. This is, really a technical matter and it should be possible for the draftsmen to find out whether there is any difficulty. In any case, without prejudice to my amendments, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that this will be done if not now, at least at the appropriate stage, namely, to declare the coming institutions also to be institutions of national importance.

There is another minor point. It will be more appropriate for the Lok Sabha to have two representatives in the governing body, instead of one. I have nothing more to say.

**Sri T. B. Vittal Rao:** My task has become lighter, because Mr. Narasimhan has preceded me. Mr. Narasimhan is a member of the All-India Council of Technical Education and he has given certain reasons for the delay in making progress in the matter of technical education. Now I feel that the entire responsibility for this delay lies on the shoulders of the Government, and they cannot escape shoving it on the All-India Council of Technical Education. This institute at Kharagpur is one of the four higher technological institutes which are going to be established. It is only proper that this institute should grow and develop further in order to meet the technical personnel requirements during the Plan period. I do not grudge that Kharagpur has been selected, or West Bengal for that matter, for the location of the first higher technological institute. Looking to the general things, 80 per cent of the engineering industries in India are located in the eastern region, and nearly 90 or 95 per cent of this 80 per cent is in West Bengal. Therefore, I have no grievance on that point. During the first Plan period, there was a sum of Rs 23 crores allocated for technical education. But, during that period only a sum of Rs. 14 crores has been spent. It is not finance that

has been standing in the way. It is really the Ministry of Education that should be held responsible for this delay. They may say that the technical personnel or the best engineers were not available. During this particular period, we have taken up huge projects and we have completed some of these projects. Have we failed to complete any of these projects because there was dearth of technical personnel? Development is going on. Statistics prove that industrial production and all these things are going up. The only thing that appears to me is that there has not been that driving force with the Government of India.

If you take into consideration the various degree colleges in the various regions, in the eastern region there are only ten, in the western region 14, in the southern region 21 and in the northern region 11. Yet, we have not made much progress. Due to the efforts of the United Nations, we are going to have soon a higher technological institute at Bombay. I feel that the south is being neglected. Where there are 21 engineering colleges, you are not going to have a higher technological institute which will really provide for research and other aspects. Where will these graduates from the 21 engineering colleges go to get higher technical education? They have to go to Kharagpur. Is that possible? It is not possible for them. It is costly. The wherewithal is not there. When you take into consideration the various enterprises, we have the Kolar gold fields which will produce annually Rs. 5 crores worth of gold. We have the Singareni collieries in Hyderabad which produce annually 15 lakh tons. During the second Plan period, they are going to double the production and it is going to be 30 lakh tons. We have got the Neyveli project in the south. There is an aluminium factory which is to come up in the public sector. From where are you going to provide technical personnel unless a higher technological institute is established? Every time I put a question, the hon. Minister says, about the



(Shri T. B. Vittal Rao)

southern region, the matter is under consideration of a sub-committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education. Then, it is said that they have recommended a site. Then it is said that it is under the consideration of the All-India Council of Technical Education. Finally, when you come here, the Government says that the institute for the southern region will be established after the second half of the second Plan period. Even then, I am doubtful because, so far, the Ministry has not initiated any action in this direction. Why this lethargy? If I were to speak a little more strongly, you would dub me with chauvinism, parochialism or provincialism. Therefore, I do not want to say much. I would only draw the attention of the Minister to certain salient factors.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Are you not going to hold back something for the half-an-hour debate?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** That is not going to be admitted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no half-an-hour debate on this subject. The hon. Member might say now what he has to say there.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Thank you very much. I wish my colleague Shri Damodaran was here. He was the Chairman of the selection committee for both the engineering colleges in Tamil Nad, the Coimbatore Engineering college and the Guindy Engineering college. There are 125 seats in the Guindy Engineering college and 75 seats in the Coimbatore Engineering college. 200 in all. About 1478 students applied. This for these two colleges only. The position is, the applicants are  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times more than the seats provided.

**Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam):** Has anybody been taken from outside the Tamil Nad?

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I do not know. This is the position in two out of the 21 colleges. The position is still worse in other engineering col-

leges. We were asked to start a mining and metallurgical education in the Osmania Engineering college. We have not been able to do that. We have had to postpone that. I only urge upon the Education Minister to kindly look into this and see that the other three institutes are started as quickly as possible.

Formerly, in the All-India Council of Technical Education, my organisation, the All-India Trade Union Congress used to be represented till 1953. I do not know why, since 1953, they have not given any representation to our organisation. Even my party, the Communist Party is not represented in the All India Council of Technical Education. I have been absolutely denied any forum. The only forum that I have today to ventilate any grievance or to make any demand is the Parliament. I do not know what are the reasons for not giving representation to our organisation which it enjoyed for nearly 6 or 7 years in the past.

These are the few points that I wanted to raise. I hope that they will receive the consideration of the Minister. Finally, I would like to make only one appeal to the Minister. Till such time as the other three institutes come up, I would request that 50 per cent of the seats in the Kharagpur institute be reserved for students of other States.

श्री ए. ए. सोबिया: मैंने इस बिल को ध्यान से पढ़ा है और अभी हाथ में यहाँ पर जो मेरे मित्रों ने भाषण दिये हैं उनको भी ध्यान से सुना है। मुझे उन संख्याओं से सहानुभूति है जिन्होंने दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी या उत्तरी इस किन्नर के टेकनालाजोकाइ इंस्टीट्यूट्स (प्रौद्योगिक संस्था) की जरूरत की बात कही है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस प्रकार के इंस्टीट्यूट्स (संस्था) कोले जायें।

श्री ने अपने मित्र की सभ्यता की का भी भाषण सुना और उन्होंने यह बात जाननी चाही

कि यह यूनीवर्सिटी (विश्वविद्यालय) होगी या इंस्टीट्यूट। अगर यह यूनिवर्सिटी है तो इसमें इन्फिस्टिबल प्रिंसिपल (निर्वाचित प्राचार्य) होना चाहिए और जो प्रथम प्रथम काम करने वाली बाड़ीय है उनके लिए लोगों को बुना जाना चाहिए। मेरी समझ में यह यूनीवर्सिटी तो नहीं है, यह तो एक बड़ा नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट (राष्ट्रीय महत्व) का इंस्टीट्यूट है। लेकिन मैं अपने मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो प्राप्ति कर इस किस्म के तीन चार या बस धारुह और इंस्टीट्यूट छोले जायेंगे वे भी नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट के हीमें या नहीं। यह "नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट" का शब्द आजकल बीप सा दी गया है। अभी हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी ने एक मेडीकल साइंस का इंस्टीट्यूट पेश किया था। उसको भी नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट का कहा गया था। इसको भी नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट का कहा गया है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि प्राप्ति जो और इस किस्म के इंस्टीट्यूट छोले जायेंगे उनको भी नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट का कहा जायेगा या नहीं।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं, जैसा कि अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि जब तक इस किस्म के इंस्टीट्यूट्स में काफी स्कालरशिप्स नहीं दिये जायेंगे तब तक मध्यम चित्त के लोग अपने लड़कों को इनमें नहीं भेज सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस किस्म के इंस्टीट्यूट्स (संस्था) में जो स्टीजुडेंट फीस है यह कम की जानी चाहिए ताकि इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स से देश के सारे लोग फायदा उठा सकें। मुझे इस इंस्टीट्यूट पर गदं है क्योंकि हमने अपने सामने इस देश की भौतिक उन्नति का न्येय रखा है वह इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स की उन्नति पर ही निर्भर करता है।

मुझे इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में दो चार बातें मंत्री जी से पूछनी हैं। अगर उनके उत्तर से मेरा समाधान हो गया तो मैं अपने संसोधन बापस ले सकूंगा। मुझे इसके सम्बन्ध में जो बातें पूछनी हैं वे सिलसिले वार पूछाए हैं:

१. इस बिल की प्रोबि क्लॉउ में "व्यक्ति-सत" (पदाधिकारियों) का शिक्त उल्लेख है।

इस इंस्टीट्यूट के इनकारपोरेशन (समावेश) के बारे में कहते हुए कहा गया है :

"The first Chairman, the first Director and the first members of the Board who shall be the persons appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, and all persons, who may hereafter become or be appointed as officers or members of the Board..."

इसमें जो यह "आफिसर्स" का शब्द रखा गया है उसकी कहीं परिभाषा नहीं की गयी है कि फलां बादमी इसके आफिसर्स होंगे। एंसी हासत में यह बताना लाजिमी है कि कौन कौन से आफिसर्स होंगे। यह इसमें नहीं बताया गया है। मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि यह कौन कौन से आफिसर्स हैं जो इसमें शामिल होंगे और जिनके नाम के साथ यह बोर्ड इन-कारपोरेट होगा।

दूसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इसमें धारा ६ में लिखा हुआ है :  
The Institute shall have the following powers: इस पावर में लिखा है :

advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

एडवांसमेंट आफ लर्निंग का मतलब मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में रिसर्च के लिए काफी यूजाइज होगी क्योंकि बिना रिसर्च के एडवांसमेंट आफ लर्निंग नहीं हो सकता। और "डिस्टेम्पिनेशन आफ नालिज (ज्ञान कार प्रसार)" का मैं यह अर्थ समझता हूँ कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट लोगों को नई बातें बतलायेगा और नई किताबें लिखेगा। इसी धारा में प्राप्ति बत कर स्टेट्यूट्स के सम्बन्ध में दिया हुआ है कि किन किन बातों के लिए स्टेट्यूट बनाये जायेंगे, लेकिन रिसर्च के लिए या डिस्टेम्पिनेशन आफ लर्निंग के लिए कोई स्टेट्यूट बनाने की बात इसमें नहीं की गयी है। इसमें इस तरह के स्टेट्यूट की बात रजाना जरूरी है जिसमें कहा

[श्री ह्यूं चं. लोचिया:]

जाये कि रिसर्च के वास्ते और डिस्सेमिनेशन आफ नाटिव के लिए एक स्टूडेंट बनाया जायेगा और इसकी प्रगत में लाया जायेगा।

इसकी धारा ७ में यह दिया गया है कि इस संस्था में बिना सैक्स था धर्म के लिहाज के शिक्षार्थियों को भरती किया जायेगा। इसमें आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि अब आगे अगर इस इंस्टीट्यूट को पब्लिक से, या किसी धरमादे से मदद मिलेगी और अगर उसके साथ इस किस्म की कोई शर्त लगी होगी जो कि धारा ७(१) के प्रावोजन्स (उपबन्ध) के खिलाफ जाती हो तो उस दान को नहीं लिया जायेगा। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जो इस संस्था को दान मिले हैं क्या उनमें से किसी में इस तरह की शर्त लगी हुई है जो कि धारा ७(१) के प्रावोजन्स के खिलाफ जाती हो। यदि इस प्रकार का कोई पैसा मिला है जिसमें इस प्रकार की शर्त हो, तो यह कितना है और यह कौन कौन स्थानों में लगा हुआ है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

फिर इसकी धारा ६ में लिखा है कि इस देश का प्रेसिडेंट (राष्ट्रपति) इस इंस्टीट्यूट का विजिटर होगा। इस धारा की उपधारा २ में दिया हुआ है :

"The Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the Institute and to hold enquiries into the affairs thereof and to report there on in such manner as the Visitor may direct."

इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब यह पावर दी गयी है कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट की उन्नति के सम्बन्ध में विजिटर साहब कई आदमियों को मुकदर करके उनसे रिपोर्ट लेंगे, तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट देने के वास्ते कोई समय की अवधि भी निश्चित की जाये कि साल में या दो साल में या तीन साल में इस किस्म के प्रादमी भेजे जावेंगे

और उनसे रिपोर्ट ली जावेगी। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हमको और इस देश के लोगों को मालूम होता रहेगा कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट कैसी उन्नति कर रहा है। इसलिए इस धारा ६ में इस बात का होना लाजिमी है कि एक अवधि के बाद इस इंस्टीट्यूट की उन्नति को जांचने के लिए विजिटर साहब आदमियों को भेजेंगे और यह जो रिपोर्ट देंगे और उसके ऊपर जो विजिटर साहब कार्रवाई करेंगे, यह रिपोर्ट और यह कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश की जावेगी ताकि यह पार्लियामेंट जान सके कि यह नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट कैसी उन्नति कर रहा है और इस देश की प्रगति में उससे कितनी मदद मिल रही है।

अगली बात जो मुझे दरिवास्त करनी है वह यह है कि पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) का रिप्रेजेंटेशन (प्रतिनिधित्व) इसमें दो मेम्बरों का दिया हुआ है और आज इंडिया काउंसिल आफ टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के एक मेम्बर को लेने की बात कही गयी है। बकि यह टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट है और इसमें टेक्निकल विषयों के जानकार होने आवश्यक हैं, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इसमें आज इंडिया काउंसिल आफ टेक्निकल एजुकेशन (टेक्निकल शिक्षा) के एक से अधिक नुमायन्दे रखे जाते चाहिए, और जैसा कि अभी तक और संस्थाओं के लिए पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का एक साल अनुपात में चयन होता रहा है उसी तरह इस संस्था के लिए भी इस हाउस के दो मेम्बर और राज्य सभा का एक मेम्बर, इस प्रकार पार्लियामेंट के कुल तीन मेम्बर, और आज इंडिया काउंसिल आफ टेक्निकल एजुकेशन के दो मेम्बर लिए जाने का प्रावोजन होना चाहिए। अगर इस तरह से दो मेम्बर और बढ़ा दिये जायें तो जिस मतलब से मंत्री जी ने रिप्रेजेंटेशन रखा है यह मतलब पूरा हो जायेगा।

आगे बस कर के प्रोफेसरों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में जो क्लाइ है उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि अगर ₹५०० रुपये या उससे ज्यादा की

नियुक्त करने होंगे तो बोर्ड को विजिटर की प्राएर कौनकरेंस (पूर्व सहमति) लेनी पड़ेगी। १५०० या १५०० से ऊपर की नियुक्ति करने के लिए विजिटर की मंजूरी लेने की बात उसमें निश्ची हुई है लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस तरह उसी संस्थान के जो कर्मचारी हैं या जो उस बोर्ड को मुकरेंस करने वाले हैं, अपने चादमियों की तनख्वाहें ऊँची करके अपने चादमियों की बिना किसी बंधन के नियुक्त करावा लेंगे और यह बाजब नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि १५०० रुपये के बजाय १००० रुपये से ऊपर की जितनी नियुक्तियाँ वे करें, उनके लिए विजिटर की मंजूरी लेना आवश्यक हो, ऐसी इसमें कंठ होनी चाहिए।

स्टैंड्यूट्स के सम्बन्ध में जैसा मैंने कहा है जिसके करने के वास्ते और वहाँ से नई नई पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने के वास्ते स्टैंड्यूट्स (संविधि) में गुणावश होनी चाहिए और यह बात बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए मंत्री जी ने और कौन सा रास्ता सोचा है, वह भी मैं सुनना चाहूँगा।

यह बन्द एक बातें थीं जिनका कि होना मैंने जरूरी समझा है और उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने अपने संशोधन पेश किये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब मंत्री जी अपना भाषण करेंगे तो मेरे संदेहों को दूर करने के वास्ते कुछ न कुछ भवश्य कहेंगे।

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): I join my voice of regret, along with those of others, on the failure of the Education Ministry to gear itself up to the planned economy of the country. If I were asked to name the Ministries which are the least plan-conscious in our country, I would say that it is the Education Ministry which comes first. What it should have planned and thought of five years ago, it has not planned and thought of even today. The result is that this Ministry comes limping, far behind the requirements of the nation in terms of the present Plan.

Already, it is more than five years late. Even now, it does not seem to think in terms of action. Therefore, there is no doubt that in the course of the execution of the Second Five Year Plan, which is based on industrialisation of the country, at a particular stage, there will be a great gap between our personnel requirements, that is to say, the requirements of technical personnel, and what we have. I do not know how this gap is going to be bridged.

Recently, I had the chance to go to Kharagpur to deliver a lecture at the institute, and there, I had discussions with the persons in charge of some departments. One of them said that the technicians of the Bhilai steel plant, which is going to be set up by the Russians, had come to visit that institute, and they had almost invited all the under-graduates in that institute to come and join the Bhilai steel plant. From that, you can have an idea of what the requirements of personnel in the steel industry alone, barring all other industries, will be. The person, with whom I was discussing himself suggested that Government were not thinking of this urgency as much as they ought to have done. He said that if Government were to move in the matter and request them, they would be quite willing to introduce even the shift-system. So, the professors themselves in that institute are thinking of the urgency of the situation in the national economy, and are trying to find out how the problem can be solved. But they cannot take the initiative. The initiative has to come from the top. But that initiative is lacking. It is from this point of view that I have felt with great regret that the Education Ministry does not seem to realise the urgency of the problem.

The House has already heard the very well-informed speech of Shri N. B. Chowdhury. The different assessments of personnel made at different stages, by both Governmental as well as non-governmental agencies, are there. All these facts are there, and yet Government do not seem to

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consider the question how the requirements of engineering personnel at different levels in the country has to be met.

It has been said that four higher technological institutions are necessary in the country right now. I have no difficulty in agreeing to it. Perhaps, it is very necessary. But the point is that we are already lagging behind, and we are now overtaken by the requirements of the actual engineering industries which are coming up. These industries will not immediately require any research personnel.

They will require immediately only graduates, undergraduates and non-graduates. The question is how we are going to get them. Figures have been quoted here to show that there are about six lakhs of engineers in the USA, while we have got only about forty thousand or so. I would submit that it is a very short-sighted way of looking at things. In the USA, although there were so many engineers, yet, as soon as an engineering student came and joined the engineering institutes, he almost got employed immediately by one or other of the engineering firms there, because so much was the shortage of technical personnel there.

If even American, with all its development, is finding itself in a difficult position where it is far deficient in the engineering personnel, then, what about our country? If the position is one of shortage even in the USA, naturally, one would expect that a very urgent situation of emergency has developed and urgent remedies would be sought for. But what are we doing? After a great deal of prodding, a Bill has been brought forward by the Education Ministry, only for the administration of the Kharagpur Institute, an institute which is already existing. If they had brought another Bill for the purpose of establishing a new institute, then, I would have said that they have gone one step ahead. But as it is, they

have not gone any step ahead. They are only seeking to rename an existing institution. Obviously, this is not the way in which we can build the nation.

I must humbly submit that in every country, where planned economy has come, education has proceeded. But in our country, it comes limping behind. Why should that be so? Where lies the mistake in this planned economy? Surely, there must be some mistake somewhere. There must be a lack of sense of urgency in the most important Ministry, namely the Planning Ministry, and it is time that somebody corrects it. But I do not find that anybody is going to correct it. Therefore, I am afraid that in the course of the execution of the Plan, a serious crisis is going to develop, and I do not know, how it will be met.

What happens in a country with an economy that finds itself at a cross-road like this? We require technical personnel at three stages, namely the artisan stage, the semi-engineering stage and the engineering stage. These are the three stages at which we have to provide personnel for every industry. In the report of the Engineering Personnel Committee, it is said that the private industry is not interested in having educated persons for the artisans' trade. Obviously that is a wrong attitude. I think the matriculates and under-matriculates should be diverted at that stage. In our country, there is no diversion. Every student who goes into the high school naturally sides into the intermediate stage and then sides into the graduates stage. This sliding process has produced no good education; at the same time, it creates a sort of unemployment problem because he goes on a straight line. Diversion must be made. Diversion can be made only at a particular stage if you provide avenues.

Now that we are talking of industrialisation, the plan has to be so chalked out that diversion does occur. You will be surprised to know that in

my State we do not have even overseers. We are trying to get overseers from Madras, because we could not produce them ourselves. So much has been the unplanned education in this country. Therefore, I say that there must be diversion of the matriculates and under-matriculates at that stage so that they may go over to the lower technical stage, the artisan stage; then the second stage comes where you require a little higher type of qualification and then there is the third stage.

Now, what shall we do? In the Technical Personnel Committee's report, it is said, 'Oh, we must have a sort of civil engineering code in which a student is grounded widely in all engineering industries, so that he may become a good engineer'. Obviously, that is a very slow-moving way. What happens is this. When you require engineers for a particular purpose, and you know that you require them only for that particular purpose, and there is a shortage there is no need for training those men in all the different engineering sciences. That may be necessary, but that will take time. You can shorten the course. You can train them only for that particular purpose. This has to be done in the present condition of Indian economy. If you do not do it, you will never be able to fill up the gap. If Government have got an analysis of the requirements in the Plan, if they find that in the next two years so many engineering factories are going to come up, next year so many people are likely to be required and so on, they have to plan in this way so that people who are earmarked for particular purposes may be given shorter courses which would be necessary for enabling them to work in those particular industries or units.

If in this way our engineering education is expanded and planned, it may still be possible to gear ourselves up for the requirements which are facing us years ahead. From this point of view, I draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister to the

change which is required in our engineering education set-up.

Coming to the lower grade, again I submit that in the highest developed countries of the world, it has not been possible to train up all required personnel through educational institutions alone. They have had to have recourse to apprenticeship schemes. In our country, nobody thinks of this. No efforts whatsoever are made to expand our apprenticeship system. There are so many industrial concerns enjoying so many benefits from society. It should be their proud privilege or it should be a matter of necessity obliged by law to train apprentices so that they may be obliged to produce the required number of industrial personnel. Then these persons may be available for the country in different stages and in different industries. They may be required in their own industries or in outside concerns.

Sometime back there was a talk going on in the Ministry about bringing about some sort of legislative compulsion on industrial concerns who were deriving a large amount of benefit from the country to train up a large number of apprentices. But no steps were taken. That is also a proof of how slow plans move. This should have been done in the very First Plan. Actually there was this thought in the Government in the very first Plan. Even when I came here in 1952, this was being talked about. But it did not proceed further. It did not move. It was in backwaters, and still it is in the Bill stage. I hope it will move speedily.

I therefore submit that the Ministry should immediately come forward boldly with a plan of education of the technical personnel right from the apprenticeship stage, all through to the full engineering stage. I hope then only we will be in a position to meet the situation.

With regard to higher technological institutes where research is made, that is also a very necessary function. May I point out that in other great developed countries, research is also one

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of the important functions of every industrial unit itself? The industry itself carries on its own research, apart from what government does. In our country, industries are not doing this. So far as feeding the engineering industry is concerned, they are always ordered from across the seas; things are brought from there and then engineering factories are made to work here. So it is necessary that research institutes must be established. From that point of view, four research institutes in four corners of the country are very necessary and desirable. Unless research institutes develop, the nation does not get the dignity of original thinking, and until and unless there is dignity of original thinking, the nation does not have that confidence which makes it great. So this is necessary in order to be a great nation, in order to think greatly, plan greatly and plan for our own purposes and to feel equal with other nations in this respect.

Therefore, I was sorry to hear that out of Rs. 23 crores provided in the First Plan, only Rs. 14 crores were utilised. I must say, it was a serious mistake. Somebody slept where he should have been wide awake. But the chances are still there. The sands of time have not completely run out. I still hope that the Ministry will wake up and gear itself to the purpose for which it is meant and do in an urgent way what is required in the educational system of the country, so that we may divert our students to the technical lines. Unless we do this, the congestion in the general line of education in this country will be tremendous. After all, there must be a balance between the special line and the general line. This balance has been upset in this country. There are too many graduates of certain types, and because there is no balance from all the other types, there is no scope for these people. If this balance is restored, engineering industries will be developed and other industries will be developed. Then only there will be scope for employment of gra-

duates and undergraduates in the general line.

Therefore, from the whole industrial point of view, from the economic point of view and from the employment point of view, everything depends on this Ministry. I trust it will do what is required.

Shri M. K. Molra (Calcutta-North West): The hon. Member, Shri K. P. Tripathi, has severely commented on the snail's speed with which the Government are moving. When we look at the conditions prevailing in this country, we find that they are full of contradictions. We find that there is on one hand, a shortage of engineering and technical personnel; on the other hand, we find that technicians and engineering personnel are being retrenched from DVC without any alternative employment being found for them. In the midst of these contradictions, we have been presented with this Bill and we welcome it. We would have further welcomed it if 4 Bills for the 4 proposed institutions had been presented simultaneously before this House.

Sir, in this Bill, it has been said that the Kharagpur Institute has been established for imparting undergraduate and post-graduate studies in engineering and applied sciences as well as to improve and encourage researches in different branches of technology. It is a very laudable object and everyone will support it. But, in order to impart post-graduate education in technology, in order to encourage researches you must create a situation where the institution can develop its individuality, where the institution can fulfil the purpose for which it is established. It is now an accepted principle that educational institutions should develop as autonomous bodies. If you look to England you will find that educational institutions and universities there are being developed without any control from the State and if there is any

control it is the least control that the State exercises.

But, if you go through the pages of this Bill, you will find that there has been a studious attempt to convert this institution into a department of Government. While presenting this Bill, the Mover recalled the heroic exploits of the martyrs who laid down their lives in Hijli. But Hijli is also notorious for the tyranny of the red-tapism that the British rulers exercised there. It is regrettable that, instead of taking lessons from the examples of the martyrs whom he referred to while moving this Bill, he has preferred to take lessons from British red-tapism and he wants to convert this institution into a department of Government.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** It is already a department of the Government.

**Shri M. K. Moltra:** It is already a department of the Government!

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister says that he has missed the opportunity.

**Shri M. K. Moltra:** The hon. Minister says that it is already a department of Government. But, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been declared that this institution must develop an individuality and for developing that individuality this Bill has been presented before this House. Now the question is whether this Bill will help in developing that individuality which the hon. Minister desires.

Let us examine the Bill. In this Bill, the Board of Governors has been made the supreme governing body. The Board of Governors will, in other words, take the place of the Senate of Universities; it will lay down policies; it will manage the affairs of the institution; it will frame statutes; it will make appointments and such other things. But, how is this Board going to be constituted?

If you look at page 5, clause 11, you will see that there is a plethora of officials: one person to be nominated by the All-India Council for Technical Education; the Chairman, University Grants Commission, the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research and three persons nominated by the Central Government, one to represent the Ministry of Education, another the Ministry of Finance and the third the other Ministries. Sir, we can understand that the Ministry of Education should have one representative on the Board; we can understand that the Ministry of Finance should have one representative on the Board. But, what is the necessity of the other Ministries having one representative on the Board? We fail to understand what the other Ministries will do. The Cabinet exercises joint responsibility and if the Ministry of Education is represented on the Board, if the Ministry of Finance is represented on the Board, what is the necessity of having another representative of the other Ministries?

Then, the teachers have been neglected. It has always been the principle, both in this country and also in other countries, that the charge of education should be left with the teachers. The teachers should frame the policies; the teachers should manage the affairs. Here, the teachers have been left out. On this Board, not a single representative of the teachers—from the Professors of the Institute—has been taken. Not only that; if you look to the Universities Act, the reactionary Universities Act which Lord Curzon prepared in 1904, you will find there that the graduates of the University were given representation on the Senate and a Register of Graduates is maintained. This Institute has been started several years ago and many students have come out of it. They are the alumni of the Institute; they are the pride of this Institute; and there has been no provision to maintain a register of the ex-students of this Institute or to have their representative on the Board.



[M. K. Moitra]

Not only that. In India there have been talents in every branch. The Engineering branch has also produced men like Sir Rajend Mukerjee and Sir Visweswarayya and others. If you look at the composition of the Board where is the effort to take the help of those stalwarts, these technical experts to develop this institution, to develop its individuality? Sir, there is the institute of Engineers here; there are other similar institutions. You could have given them representation and one from among them could give their expert knowledge for guiding this institution. That has not been done.

The teachers have always been neglected. I would request you to look at clause 5. In the Kharagpur Institute Professors and teachers have been appointed under certain terms and conditions. The Bill, in clause 5(1), says that after this Act comes into force, those terms and conditions will be respected. But, in the same breath, in sub-clause (2) it says that the Board has the right to alter the terms and conditions of service of the professors etc. and if the professors and teachers do not accept those altered terms and conditions, their services will either be terminated or they will be asked to go away with compensation. This is the treatment which this Bill proposes to give to the teachers for developing the Institute's individuality. I will request the hon. Minister to look to this and to change this and to do justice to the teachers. Everywhere it has been admitted that the contact between the teachers and the students should be encouraged because the teachers with their individuality will be able to inspire the students and if the teachers are dealt with in this fashion, they cannot carry respect and they cannot inspire the students.

Now, I will refer to another thing. The Director of this Institute has been made the principal executive and academic officer. I expected that this Bill will make the Director not

the principal officer but the academic and executive head of the Institute.

4 P. M.

That has not been done, and over the head of the Director, a Chairman has been imposed. The Act says that the Board will have a Chairman who will preside over the meetings of the Board, who will preside over the convocations, who will see that the decisions of the Board are carried out properly. At the same time, you appoint a Director who also practically will do the same things. What is the necessity of multiplying of officers? What is the necessity of placing a Chairman over the head of the Director? This will always give rise to differences, and probably the relations between the Chairman and the Director will never be happy and will stand in the way of the development of the Institute.

It has been said that the Director should be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of three names to be recommended by the Board. I do not know if there can be a more elaborate instance of a mockery of democracy. You have manned the Board with your men, and your men will select a panel of three names. I have experience of the working of Universities. There also the Syndicate recommends three names, out of which the Chancellor appoints the Vice-Chancellor. The name of the man whom the Government wants to appoint as Vice-Chancellor is infiltrated in this panel by members who represent the Government. Here when the Board is manned by Government men, the name of the man whom Government wants to appoint will automatically come. Then, what is the fun of having this show of democracy? If you want that the appointment of the Director should be free from favouritism and that a really capable man should be appointed as Director, you should make the rule that the Union Public Service Commission should recommend a panel of three names of whom one

will be appointed as Director by the Visitor. The position of Director is a responsible one and a respectable one too. It may not be possible to get the man easily; qualified men may not apply for this job; you will have to find out the fittest man. Therefore, instead of entrusting the Board with this job, the Union Public Service Commission should be entrusted with the work of selecting the panel of three names.

It has been said in clause 26 that the appointment of professors carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500 and over should have the approval and concurrence of the Visitor. I must confess that this has also been taken verbatim from Lord Curzon's reactionary Universities Act. There the British Government wanted to control the appointment of professors of Universities and, therefore, when the Syndicate, in consultation with the Selection Committee, suggested any names, those names must require the approval of the Chancellor. Here that thing has been copied verbatim. In the recent Universities Acts which have been framed by the States, the approval of the Governor or Governor-General has been dispensed with. But in this year of Grace we find that this Bill is copied from Lord Curzon's reactionary Act and it is required that the appointment of professors must have the concurrence of the Visitor. We know that the Visitor is the President, who is the constitutional head, and in the name of the Visitor, the Ministry will exert its influence there.

If we analyse the Bill, we find that the Board has been entrusted with the work of framing statutes, and these statutes will decide matters like conferment of degrees and also prescribe syllabi etc. This Board should be—I must say a democratic one—such a body which should carry respect, which can arrange co-ordination between the engineering profession, the ex-students and also the people. The Board has been entrusted with everything of the Institute.

Therefore, I will plead, and plead with all the emphasis that I can command, that the composition of the Board should be democratised; it should not be copied from the reactionary Universities Act of the time of Lord Curzon.

With these words I would appeal to the Minister that if he really wants that this institution should develop its individuality and encourage technical researches, he must see that the rules are framed in such a way as will help the Institute to develop its individuality as an autonomous body.

**Shri C. E. Iyyanmal (Trichur):**  
While I welcome the Bill, I would like to point out a few things regarding the composition of the Board and other matters.

It is true that an institution of the kind that is contemplated is absolutely necessary in this country. While there is only one institution of this kind, it is contemplated or intended that three other institutions of a similar nature are going to be created. In view of the fact that there is only one institution and that the institution has got a constitution which from the very reading of it will appear to be more or less a Department of the Government, it is necessary that the Board, which is to govern this institution, should be broad-based and should be on an elected basis. But that is not what I find here. There are about eleven members on the Board, consisting of the Chairman, one non-official nominated by the Central Government, one nominated by the All-India Council for Technical Education, the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, etc., etc. What I would suggest is that since there is only one institution of this kind it is considered to be a national institution, it should inspire confidence in the minds of all people in India. And for that matter what I would suggest is that the various engineering colleges and other technical institutions in the different regions of this Republic

[Shri C. R. Iyyunni]

should elect some members to this Board, so that the conduct of this institution may inspire confidence in the people.

With regard to the question of admission of students there will be difficulty. If proper representation is not given to students coming from different parts of the country, that will create certainly a considerable amount of torture, mental torture; not only that, it will create also confusion. So also is the case in the matter of appointment of professors. That problem will arise, and probably it may be something like a close preserve of a particular clique, and such a thing should never be allowed to happen again. What is necessary is this. This Institute is considered to be an institute of national importance. The Visitor is the President of the Republic. This adds to the stature of the Institute. If any clique develops in an institution of that kind, it will lose the confidence of the people. That should not be. It should be bigger than a university. It is intended to give to post-graduates training of a very high order in the technological side. We have got very few technical personnel to carry out the programmes of the Second Plan. Even in the U.S.A. they say that they have not got enough technical personnel. I do not know if it is the same condition in the U.S.S.R. also. Here, in India, we have got a handful of technical personnel. Here is the only institution of its kind. So, it should be run well.

How much money is going to be spent here? From his speech, I understood that Rs. 47 lakhs was the recurring expenditure. Every year you will spend this much. There may be a handful of post-graduates. If we want to start more institutions of this kind, the monetary difficulty will come in and such institutions may not come into being for a long time. There should be only one of its kind. So, it should not be the close preserve of some people. If it is, there will be a lot of complaints from all over the

country. Such a thing should not happen.

I understand that there are more than a thousand under-graduates studying there. Their number should be cut short and the number of post-graduates should increase. It is very necessary. Why should there be more than a thousand under-graduates and a few hundreds of post-graduates while we spend Rs. 47 lakhs per year? It will work out to so many thousands of rupees for each individual.

With regard to the constitution of the board, I feel that it should be broad-based; it should be done on an elective basis. All parts of the country should be represented—South India, Central India, Western India, Eastern India, all parts. That is the only institution of its kind and it takes so much money of the country. There should be equal distribution of the training facilities there and for that purpose, all parts of the country should be represented on the board. It is all-powerful.

With regard to the admission of students, representation must be given to different regions. In the matter of appointments of professors also, there must be some sort of distribution. Otherwise, it may develop into a close preserve of a section and it should not be allowed to become like that.

In my small State of Travancore-Cochin there are about eighteen lakhs of students. It works out to about one-fifth or one-sixth of the total population. A large number of those students have got degrees; they have had collegiate education. I feel that, even if a few arts colleges are to be curtailed, a large number of technical schools and colleges should be opened. Probably, it has been urged by the other speakers also when they said that there was an imbalance and it should be remedied. It can be done only by starting technical colleges and discouraging the arts colleges. I do not know whether the Education Ministry gave careful thought to this

matter. I would appeal to that Ministry to stop this imbalance and give greater importance to technical and technological colleges so that more and more of these colleges are brought into existence.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Barman. Shri Banerjee**—rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I was looking towards the hon. Member but he did not look towards this side.

**Shri Banerjee:** I could not catch your eye this time. I hope to catch your eye next time.

**Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes):** Sir, I will very briefly draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 7(I) which seems to be redundant. It reads:

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

All these things are provided for in the Constitution. I do not know why it is again necessary to put it here in a Bill like this. It does not smack well of the institution which has got such a wide reputation if we put in this clause; it means that, unless a clause like this is put in, there is the danger of evasion of the constitutional provisions. I do not know whether similar clauses are put in in similar Bills passed by us. So, I feel that this provision is not only unnecessary but it does not smack well of a national institution like this.

I wanted to suggest—not by incorporating in the Bill but by way of a policy of the Government—that some principles should be observed. We should encourage the admission of backward class boys and girls in this institution. It is a national institution, financed by the nation and guided and directed by the national Government. It is also our national policy, recognised by the Constitution, to uplift

those who lag behind in education. The Central Government is liberal enough to grant stipends to students coming from the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has also been accepted by the Home Ministry, who have tried their best by advertisements to fill up certain posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unless the students get encouragement, get facilities for getting admission in a national institution like this, it is preposterous, or rather putting the cart before the horse, to simply provide stipends and reserving posts for these Backward Classes. Unless they get facilities of entering into any institution, there is no meaning in making such provisions

Interrupting an observation of one of my friends who was speaking at that time the hon. Deputy Minister opined that admissions into this institution have no consideration about provincialism and that admissions are made strictly on merits. Now, if you want the cart horse to compete with the race horse and remain satisfied with that, the very objective of this Government to bring up the condition of those who are backward will remain a far cry. I would, therefore, request the Minister and this Government to make certain provisions not in the Bill but by way of a declaration of policy or direction to the institute that as far as practicable they shall give facility to the students from Backward Class in the case of admission and not strictly follow the competitive examination policy. I know that in this institution admissions are made after competitive examinations are held. If the policy is to allow admissions only on merit, in that case the main policy will remain obstructed and the much wider object of this Government—equality between man and man—will remain just a dream. I, therefore, submit my humble prayer on this point.

**Shri Banerjee:** Much has been said about the place where this Indian Institute of Technology has been established. It is in my constituency. I was present there when the British rulers began their atrocities and

[Shri Banerjee]

certain martyrs were fired indiscriminately with bullets. Now that place has been honoured with this Indian Institute of Technology.

Now, there is no gainsaying the fact that India has need of engineers and technologists. So this is the only institution for training them and that institution has been established in this place. Of course it is under contemplation that region-wise institutes will be established. But at present I have got something to say with regard to this institute.

Sir, I will just put my points before you. I would suggest that more experts on higher pay should come to teach in this institution having regard to the standard of education which we want to impart to the students.

Secondly, there is another difficulty. On some occasions it has come to my notice that the students rush to the college to get themselves admitted just after passing their matric or intermediate course. But they are not in a position to get admission. What is the reason? I do not know, because I am not in the Board. The difficulty is that they are required to possess some qualification before getting themselves admitted to the college. The standard for admission must be such as common people would be able to join the college and get technical knowledge there. A student after passing the matriculation examination or completing the intermediate course is not admitted to the college. There is an examination for knowing the standard of the student and only after passing that standard he is admitted. But what I say is that they should not wait for their admission, because in that case they would go otherwise.

Then again, it is beyond the means of some students. They are not able to bear the expenses. There is also the question of accommodation to live. Even if the students are able to get admission, there is no living accommodation for them. That is another difficulty on account of which they are not able to join the institution.

But actually there is a great rush for admissions in this institution. Students after passing their matric or even B.A. examination run to this institution to get themselves somehow admitted so that they might be qualified for technical or engineering training. But, unfortunately, they are not taken. That is my main grievance.

I have come in contact with some of the professors—some more qualified professors should be brought. I do not mind whether it is from India or from some foreign countries. But they should impart such sort of education to the students as will be in keeping with the status we expect of the students.

Also, in the Board I find there is no seat for any professor. My friend Shri Tripathi has already mentioned this point. There is no seat for any technician. Then who will administer the college at least academically, if not from the pecuniary standpoint? It is the professors who are to do all these things.

My humble submission, therefore, is that the hon. Deputy Minister should take all these things into consideration and take necessary steps to remedy the defects.

Some Hon. Members— rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not know that there were some more hon. Members who wanted to speak on this. Now I would request hon. Members to be brief.

श्री वल्लभ दास भागवत : (गुडगाँव)

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस जिले के तिलखिले में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ . . .

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Sir, I would request the hon. Member to speak in English.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): There are not as many technical terms in Hindi as in English. So it is better if the hon. Member speaks in English.

श्री वल्लभ दास भागवत : I am not using any technical terms at all, but I will obey your orders.

I come from a State—Punjab—which is most backward so far as industries are concerned. Sometime back, when I saw some figures published by the Government of India, I found that Punjab was the last or the lowest in the rung of industries.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is flowing with milk and honey.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I wish that some of the milk and honey of Punjab is taken to Madras, Travancore-Cochin, etc

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The milk is sent out and the industries are brought in.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Let us exchange our milk for some of the industries. But, at the same time, I find that so far as the qualifications and the predilections of the people as regards the industries are concerned, Punjab is not so backward. So far as the inherent qualities go, I think perhaps Punjab can rank very high among the States of India. So, I find there, there is this conflict, namely, when the inherent qualifications and a bias in favour of the industries are available in the character of the people, yet, there is no industry in Punjab. But I do not hold the Government of India to be at fault so far as our aspirations in this respect are concerned. When the English people came to India, they saw the iron pillar in Delhi. They were then surprised as to how the Indian people knew the art of smelting of and how they possessed such a high skill for utilising steel and iron for such purposes. Some centuries ago India was ahead of all the countries of the world so far as such knowledge is concerned. But what do we find now? We are the most backward people in the whole world as far as industry is concerned. If you speak of other countries, like America and their 6 lakh engineers of high skill and when you speak of other advanced countries and compare the figures, you will find that we stand nowhere in comparison. Those nations who are forward, are forward in industry and are as a consequence more prosperous.

Now, when there is our own Government, it is the first duty of Government to see that the deficiency is made up. If we want to go forward and keep pace with the progress of the rest of the world, we have to give first place to the development of industry.

When we go into the countryside and when we go to any district, we find that there are several high schools and also several colleges at least in the headquarters of the districts. There are several big colleges also in many parts of the country, but they are all arts colleges. If you open an arts college today, from the fees you receive from the students, it may involve no further cost and you may open another arts college. It is not an art now to run an arts college from the fees received. The arts colleges are opened to such an extent that every person can have resort to them. But so far as technical institutes are concerned, I find that there is a great dearth. At the same time, the people are helpless for it is not easy to open a technical school or college.

Sometime back, when I went to my constituency, the people asked me to start a college at Palwal. I said, 'I do not want to have an arts college at Palwal'. I advised them to start something technical. About 12 years ago, I was asked by a Trust to become the President of a Managing Committee of a proposed college. I then sent in an advertisement to the papers for 11 professors, and I got 1,100 applications. I find today that in the Punjab the persons who go to the colleges go there just because there is no other go. They are perforce driven to go to the colleges, because there are no technical colleges or any workshops or any technical schools.

When I read this Bill, I was very happy that at least a beginning has been made, and I congratulate the Minister on having brought in this Bill. He spoke with so much interest and enthusiasm about this Bill. I share his enthusiasm and I feel that the criticism that has been levelled here was not justified. So much regret was

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expressed by every Member and some criticism was made that it infected me to some extent, but, I was very happy to see that the criticism was not directed at the absence of necessity of such an institute but that we have not yet started many more institutes of this kind all over the country. The country today feels the need for nothing else than such institutes. Now, there is only one such institute, and the people cannot take full advantage of it. But every Member of Parliament, State by State, expressed some regret, and Shri K. P. Tripathi also expressed regret. Why should we express any regret at such a happy consummation as this? As a matter of fact, this institute and the Bill concerning the institute have not come too soon. We want that the whole country should be studded with colleges and schools like this institute. At the same time, I know that this is an institute of a special kind. We cannot have an institute like the Kharagpur Institute for the mere asking in a year or so. It is a costly affair. As pointed out by Shri C. R. Iyyunni, it is really a very costly thing. But what shall we do? I am very anxious that the Government should take advantage of the prevailing atmosphere and realise that it is their duty to see that in every State and in every district, at least technical schools, to start with, are established. The matriculates at present go to arts colleges for want of any other opening. At present, we are indeed in an elementary stage as regards technology and technological institutes. Our knowledge of this technique is so elementary in the districts and perhaps in some of the capitals of the States also. So, to start with, it will neither be possible nor financially easy to establish such high-grade institutes as the present one. At the same time, such institutes, as I said, are very costly. Further, I do not know whether many people will be able to take advantage of such big institutes to start with. It will require several years for creating the atmosphere for such a highly evolved insti-

tute as the institute at Kharagpur for making them a success.

My attention has been called to clause 7. Clause 7 says that the institute shall be open to persons of either sex, and of whatever race, creed, caste or class. This can be said of every college and school which is financed by the Government. Every school or college which is financed by the Government of India especially is open to persons of either sex, and of whatever race, creed, caste or class. Otherwise, it is not a Government institution. In any new college or school which is started with Government help, the first condition is that it must be open to all. The Bill does not say that all admissions will take place by competition. I do not find any reason why such a provision should not be made specifically here.

**Shri Barman:** My objection was about the necessity for putting such a clause here, namely, clause 7(1).

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** My friend knows that so much has been said by various Members belonging to various States that they want regional institutions should be put up in their own regions. My friend Shri Barman himself said that for backward classes and others he wants a special concession.

**Shri Barman:** There is no provision to that effect in this Bill.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** There should be no provision to that effect. It is useless. So far as the institutes like this are concerned, I want that every member of the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes should be given scholarships and no other concession. I want full facilities for those people who are backward not only in respect of their castes but in respect of education, etc. I want colleges for them in all the areas. When I heard the cry for regional institutes and the plea that 50 per cent reservation should be given, I felt that because

there are no such facilities in other parts of the country, it is natural for the people to ask for such reservations. But, at the same time, I do not want this regionalism and the reservation. I want all these institutes to be spread out in all parts of India. However, if an institute is to be of such a high-grade or specialised one where higher research is to be carried on, merit alone should count for recruitment of students. Such an institute should not provide for regionalism, and nothing but merit should be the criterion. I do not know whether I am clear. So far as researches are concerned, if you say that it should be confined to students from a particular class or area and merit should not count, I would never be a party to it. Research for knowledge and Science explorations transcend all business of territory, class or caste.

**Shri Sarman:** I never said so.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I want that the best among the students, to whatever class they belong, should be given scholarships to make researches, so that they may enrich the country by their knowledge and by their endeavours.

**Shri Sarman:** If a Backward class student is eligible by virtue of his merit some minimum standard fixed, even then should he be considered as not qualified?

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** No I never said so. I know there are many institutions in my State where there are provisions made for people who come from other States. I know of institutions in other States also, where there are such provisions. When it is an all-India institution, all persons from every State have got equal rights to go there and study; at the same time, to provide rigidly that so many persons should come from such and such region will be wrong.

When I studied this Bill, I came to the conclusion that from an environment like that of Kharagpur, nothing better could be produced. It is an

institution which is already being run and therefore, all the limitations and the inhibitions which we find in an existing college or institution are represented here. I do not like the constitution of this Kharagpur institute. As a matter of fact, the free atmosphere of an educational institution is wanting. It is a closed thing; all the posts are nominated. I do not want it to be so. At the same time, I do not want that every person must be there by election. In an institution of this kind, you cannot have everything by election; it is impossible. But, that free atmosphere in which the institution can grow, that independence and freshness of thought are not to be found here. Every person is nominated by Government. But, it is already being run there and nothing better can be expected.

My friend, Mr. Samanta while bringing his motion, said that three more institutions would be started and their constitution will be similar to the constitution of this institute. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to this. The Kharagpur institute is a thing already existing there and out of that, nothing better can be evolved. So far as the other three new institutions are concerned, I would like their constitution to be like that of the universities. Whenever a Bill concerning the universities comes here, we say that the universities should not be so circumscribed in their vision; the work of a university is not confined so much to the officials themselves, and in the new universities, the constitution has been liberalised. I, therefore, expect the Government to see to it that the constitution of the three new institutions is not on these lines, but on more liberal lines.

I can only express the feeling, and I feel I am expressing the feelings of every Member of this House, that we are not satisfied with the slow progress which the Government has been making, so far as technical education is concerned. In this connection, the figures quoted by Mr. N. B. Chowdhury are very telling. The Government themselves say that in the second Five



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Year Plan), there is going to be dearth of technical people; but, when the question comes for making arrangements for increasing the number of technical people, the Government come forward with such a small and meagre contribution I wish that the Government stop spending money on many of the art institutions and out of those funds establish a net-work of technical schools and colleges, so that ultimately in every province such an atmosphere is created in which nothing but technical colleges will be available. There is the question of employment. Every matriculate does not want to go to a place where he cannot earn his livelihood, but the circumstances compel him to go to some arts college. It is for the Government to do something in the whole of India whereby this kind of education is diverted and more and more technical schools are started. If more technical schools and colleges are started, everybody will feel that he is reading in an institution where he is equipping and qualifying himself for earning his livelihood.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government with all the force at my command to contribute much more and open these three institutions as soon as possible. If they are not able to open such institutions very early, I would request them to see that at least a net-work of technical schools and colleges is established in every province as soon as possible.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Matthen has made up his mind to speak very late; he should be brief.

**Shri Matthen:** I express my appreciation and welcome to this Bill along with every other Member, irrespective of their party, in this House. I agree with my hon. friend, Pandit Bhargava, that any amount of money spent on the establishment of an institution like this or more institutions in future will not be a waste. Instead of a thousand arts colleges, one college like this will do more

good to the development of our developing economy.

I express my full sympathy and support to my hon. friend, Mr. Moitra, for the observation that he made that the board should be more broad-based. This whole "Curzonian atmosphere" should be stopped and the board must be more broad-based and certainly more autonomous. I have no two opinions that in this board, representation should be given to the engineering professors of the various technical colleges in India. It is conspicuous by its absence. Again, I support my friend in saying that the present students and the past students must have a representation. They would have been in touch with the institution and so, they would be able to suggest methods for its improvement.

In page 5 of this Bill it is said:

"two members of Parliament, one to be elected from among themselves by the members of the House of the People and the other from among themselves by the members of the Council of States".

I want to make one suggestion. In every such representation, I have noticed that there are two members from the House of the people and one from the Council of States. I cannot understand why here, it should be like this.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We are going to accept an amendment of Shri Sodhia to the effect that there will be two members from this House and one from the other House.

**Shri Matthen:** I thank the hon. Deputy Minister.

There is one more point I was listening to Mr. Tripathi when he said that more technical schools and colleges at a lower level should be started all over India. After the First Five Year Plan, when we have started the second Plan, everyone of us

must have noticed the developing economy of the country. It means that we will have to meet our needs from our own industries in this country. For that we want more technical people. In this connection, a chain of technical schools in my State of Travancore-Cochin comes to my memory. There are hundreds of tutorial engineering colleges—a rather high-sounding name—in my State, which are attended by lots of unemployed people. Of course, these students come out better than they were before. But, there is no co-ordination, there is no definite policy or standard I do not know whether it is the case in other States also. It will be expensive for the Government to establish institutions for imparting technical education for all people. I would suggest that every State must have a Technical Board to watch and inspect these institutions, set a standard for them and if necessary, give a sort of grant-in-aid to these schools so that they can control them. Then, they will be able to turn out better qualified students. I specially invite the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister, particularly because my State is under the President's rule, to see the hundreds of institutions and organise them with a definite standard. These boys who come out of these institutions, intelligent boys no doubt as most of our boys and girls are, must be given a chance to get employment in the various developing industries. If the Government of Travancore-Cochin has a Board and recognises the schools, their certificates will enable them to get into the several development schemes all over India. I appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister and the Government of India to give consideration to these arguments.

Dr. M. M. Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to this House and the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. The suggestions that have been made by hon. Members and the criticisms that have been made on the floor of the House will, no doubt, benefit the

Government in the carrying out of their plans regarding development of technical education in this country.

A vast field has been traversed by hon. Members during the past 2½ hours. It is impossible for me to cover all the different points that have been raised by them during this time. The only alternative left to me is to pick and choose some of those points and try to satisfy the Members and supply to them the necessary information regarding the activities of the Government in this respect.

I was pained to listen to the remarks of some of the hon. Members which were tending to minimise the activities of the Government of India in this respect. It is true that we have not been able to achieve miracles during the last seven years of our independent existence. But, my humble submission to this House will be that the progress that has been achieved during the last few years is not at all negligible. In the year 1947, the number of degree institutions was 28 in this country. In 1955, we find that this has gone up to 43. Another five degree colleges are going to be established very soon, one in P.E.P.S.U.,—I am speaking from memory—another in Madhya Pradesh, another in Orissa and two—my hon. friend has gone—in the province of my hon. friend Shri K. P. Tripathi. In addition to that, a large number of technical schools are going to be opened all over the country soon,—the figures may not be very correct; I say as far as I remember—five engineering colleges and 21 technical schools are going to be established in this country. This decision has already been taken by the Government.

There is another recommendation of the Engineering Personnel Committee. It has recommended that about 18 more degree colleges, in addition to these five, in Engineering and Technology and 62 more schools should be established by the Government if the Second Five Year Plan is

[Dr. M. M. Das]

to be implemented. This is a recommendation. I do not say that this is the ultimate decision of the Government. Government is now considering this question in its various aspects. What I was going to submit to the House is this: a comparison of the figures will show the progress that has been made by the Government of India in the field of technical education.

I have said that in 1947, the total number of degree colleges was 28. In 1955, the total number of degree colleges was 43. The output of degreeholders in the year 1947 was 950. In the year 1955, it was 3000, that is, an increase of more than 300 per cent. So far as schools are concerned, in 1947, there were 41 schools or diploma giving institutions. In 1955, this number has gone up to 83. The output in the year 1947 was 1150. In 1955, this number had gone up to 3472, that is, more than 300 per cent. We do not claim that we have achieved any miracle. But, we want to place before the House our humble submission that we have tried our best and tried with all sincerity of purpose and with all the emphasis at our command and we have achieved something which is really commendable.

Some criticism has been made about regionalism. Perhaps it has been the general impression in this House that because the Kharagpur institute happens to be situated in the State of West Bengal, the students of West Bengal get any preference. It is not at all the case. It is a Central Government institution. It is an institution of the Government of India. Every pie that has been spent for building up this institution has come from the people of India, from the Consolidated Fund of India and it is an All India Institution in every respect possible. No concession, no special preference is given to any students except when they really deserve. I may mention that so far as admission in the

Kharagpur Technological institute is concerned, 30 per cent of the seats have been reserved for those States which have not got higher engineering colleges. My hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao asked that at least 50 per cent of the seats should be reserved for the south.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I said for States other than West Bengal.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I shall give you the figures. The suggestion comes from the idea that West Bengal gets some undue advantage so far as admission is concerned. In the year 1955-56, the total number of admission was 327 in the Kharagpur institute. Out of the 327, the figures are:

West Bengal	..	40
U.P.	..	66
Punjab	..	69
Orissa	..	39
Delhi	..	43

**Shri Mathen:** What about T.C.?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us first hear these figures.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I shall have to find out. My submission is that these admissions have been made purely on merit. As I said, 30 per cent. of the seats have been reserved to the States which have not got engineering colleges. There also, among those States, merit is the main consideration on which admissions are given.

5 P.M.

**Shri Sarman:** Is there any consideration for the backward classes in the matter of admission?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Yes, there is.

**Shri C. R. Iyyannal:** What is the number of the post-graduate students who were studying there during the last year?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** We are just developing this college. Post-graduate departments have not yet been fully

developed. I think one or two departments have been established.

I find that there are some misapprehensions in the minds of some friends who come from the South. Their complaints sometimes have been somewhat bitter. May I inform my hon. friends that no injustice has been done to the South in the past and neither is it being done in the present?

**Shri C. E. Narasimhan:** Nobody complained like that Nobody complained that some injustice was done.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Fears were expressed.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** My hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao has said that there is no higher technical institute in the South and he asked: "Where will the graduates go?" May I inform him that they have got a higher technical institute earlier than the Eastern Zone. My friend has forgotten the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore which is much older than the Kharagpur Institute, but there also I may inform him that because it is situated in the heart of the southern region I do not think that students from the southern region get some extra facility. I may also tell my friend that if a higher technological institute is set up in Madras—it will be set up some day—it will be wrong to think that the students from Madras State or some other State will get any undue preference. That will not be the case. Wherever these institutions may be situated, they are central institutions and they are open to students from all parts of the country without any distinction.

Perhaps it is necessary to say a few words about the difficulties in the way of establishing the three other higher technological institutes immediately. In my introductory speech pointed out that the committee headed by Shri N. R. Sarkar which was set up by the then Government of India in the year 1945 recommended that a chain of

four higher technological institutions should be set up in the country, the first in the Eastern Zone and the second in the Western Zone, both to be taken up simultaneously, and the other two some time later. Now, what were the reasons for that? The reasons were the difficult in getting the necessary material, both men and material, for setting up these institutions. Even with regard to the Kharagpur Institute many of our important sections we have not been able to open for want of proper professors. We have not the properly qualified men at our disposal who can run these departments which we want to open in this college. We have searched not only in this country but in foreign countries also.

**Shri M. K. Motra:** Could we have an idea of such departments which have not been opened?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I ask my hon. friend to put a question. That will facilitate.

The first institute of this chain was established in Kharagpur. The next is going to be set up in Bombay with the help of the UNESCO as the hon. Member knows. What is the difficulty in our way? The difficulty has been that there are no proper men, properly qualified professors who can run these institutions. So, there must be a time-lag so that students who qualify from these institutes may go to foreign countries and come back more qualified and then we will be in a position to take up the other institutes.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** It will take ten years.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Not ten years.

**Shri C. E. Narasimhan:** That difficulty will be always there.

**Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava:** May we have an idea when the two institutes in the North and the South may be opened?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** On the floor of this House, in reply to a question, I have already said that those two institutions in the North and the South will be taken up in the latter half of the Second Five Year Plan.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Only land will be purchased!

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The work relating to the planning and development of each higher technical institute is a very big task. If all the three institutions are taken up simultaneously, the enterprise will become too big to execute successfully having regard to the material and human resources available in the country. The crux of the problem of a higher technical institute is well-qualified and experienced staff required for conducting post-graduate and advanced studies and research in the different branches of engineering and technology. The experience with the Kharagpur Institute has shown that the required staff for one Institute itself can only be found with the greatest difficulty. It will be beyond the resources of the country to provide the required staff for all the other three institutions if they were undertaken at the same time. It is for this reason that the establishment of the other three institutions has been phased in such a manner as could be accomplished. Hence the decision to establish the Western Higher Technological Institute in the first half of the Second Plan period and the Southern and the Northern Institutes in the second half. As I have already explained, the Kharagpur Institute, though located in the eastern region is an all-India institute, admits candidates from all over the country without any regional bias. I hope my friends from the South are satisfied to some extent.

I can also tell them that in comparison with the North no injustice has been done to the southern part of the country. So far as degree colleges are concerned, in the southern region there are 22 colleges whereas in the northern region there are 15, in the eastern 13 and in the western 14. So, they win.

**Shri C. E. Narasimhan:** What about mining and metallurgy?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Similarly, the annual intake during the year 1955-56 in the southern region was 5,950 whereas in

the northern region it was 3,180, in the eastern 2,740 and in the western 3,910.

**Shri Achuthan (Cranganur):** Where does the southern region begin—from Hyderabad onwards?

**An Hon. Member:** Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has the hon. Minister concluded?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** If the time is short, I can reserve my other remarks for the clause by clause stage.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If he has to say certain other things, he might say, but we are much behind the time.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** As the Education Ministry usually is!

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Something has been said about the service conditions of the professors of our technical institutes. It is a fact that the salaries and emoluments given to the professors of our technical institutes do not compare favourably with those given by industries and even some of our projects, but this is a thing not peculiar to this country. The same problem exists in countries like the U.S.A. and the U.K. Trade and industry are able to pay more for qualified persons than the educational institutions and naturally the educational institutions suffer. We are trying to get over this as far as possible, but I may inform hon. Members that the pay scales in the Kharagpur Institute are not very bad. The grade of the Director there is Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500. The other grades are: senior professor Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,800; professor Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500; assistant professor Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,150. In the case of the lecturer, the grade is Rs. 350-850, and in the case of the assistant lecturer, it is Rs. 260-500.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Even good ordinary technicians get that.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Then, something has been said about the constitution.

of the board. This institution has been built up by the Government of India, from its very inception. The first director was Dr. J. C. Ghosh, who did the pioneering work.

My hon. friend Shri M. K. Moitra said that the teachers have not been given any position at all. I would like to draw his attention to the composition of the Academic Council.

Shri M. K. Moitra: We have read that.

Dr. M. M. Das: The professors have got a fair representation in that. What we want is that regarding academic matters, the professors should have a voice. But regarding broad policy matters, we do not want that professors should get any representation and voice. I may inform my hon. friend that in the Massachusetts Institute also, the same thing obtains; there also, no representation is given to the teaching staff, so far as administration is concerned. I am reading from the General Information of that institute.

"No professor, teacher, or lecturer, under engagement for compensation to be paid by the Institute...."

Shri M. K. Moitra: Where is the necessity for reading that? The Negroes are not admitted in that institute.

Dr. M. M. Das: I think some other points also had been raised, but I am afraid it is not possible to cover all of them.

The only point that I want to cover now is in regard to the amendment of my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta seeking to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. My submission to him is that this is a small Bill. Though it has been made, to some extent, controversial, yet, there is no controversial matter in it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But it is a very important Bill.

Dr. M. M. Das: So, there is no necessity of referring this Bill to a Select

Committee. I would request my hon. friend to withdraw his amendment.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is already so late.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know the reaction of the hon. Member to the appeal of the Minister?

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment seeking to introduce a new clause 2A.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I move that amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That amendment is out of order. We cannot take up pious wishes and promises made and what would be done when these are taken up.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I just request the Minister at least....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should depend upon his second alternative for that. He has made that appeal and some assurance might come. That is for the Minister to give and not for me.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Transfer of service of existing employees etc)

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I have three amendments to this clause.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member will be brief. He has already dealt with all the points elaborately.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** But I did not touch upon the subject of these amendments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So, he may now touch upon those things.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** That would involve scientific precision.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 20—  
after 'permanently' insert 'or temporarily'.

(ii) Page 2, line 31—  
after 'sub-section (1)' insert:

'Provided that such alteration does not affect any employee adversely'.

(iii) Page 2, line 36--  
add at the end 'or one month's remuneration for each year of service, whichever is larger'.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 5 provides that:

'Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Institute may, with the prior approval of the visitor, alter the terms and conditions of any employees specified in sub-section (1).....'

This creates an apprehension in our minds that in the case of the temporary staff, such alterations may be made as might adversely affect the employees. So, we want the word 'temporarily' also to be put in here, after the word 'permanently'. Since the institute has been newly established, it may be that some people have worked here for only four or five years; or there may be some important persons who are working there in a temporary capacity. Now that this institute is going to be an institute of national importance, a permanent institute of all-India status, it is keenly felt by us that those employees who are working there in a temporary capacity, for the time being, should not have any

apprehensions in their minds that they would be affected adversely.

I now come to my second amendment. Under sub-clause (2) of this clause, the Visitor, who is no other person than the President of the Republic of India, will have to give his approval to any scheme by which the institute authorities may alter the present conditions of service of the employee now serving in this institute. Here, we want to specifically provide that such alteration should not affect any of the employees adversely.

I have already referred to the cases of laboratory helpers and others. The Minister has read out the pay-scales of professors and lecturers of different categories, but he has not said anything with regard to the scales of the lower-grade employees. I have referred specifically to the cases of laboratory helpers and other subordinate staff who assist the demonstrators and professors. In their case, I know that justice has not been done. They made some representations to the representatives of the Labour Ministry, but they could not get justice. Under these circumstances, we want to be assured that these employees would not be adversely affected.

I now come to my third amendment. It has been provided in this Bill that if, after the institute has been declared to be of national importance, the authorities alter the conditions of service of any of the employees, and if such alteration is not found to be acceptable to him then his services may be terminated by the institute in accordance with the terms of the contract entered into with him, or if, no provision is made in this behalf therein, on payment to him by the institute of compensation equivalent to three month's remuneration.

It may be that an employee might have rendered a total service of fifteen to twenty years, because it is just possible that certain persons who were working elsewhere might have been transferred to this institute, they being either temporary or permanent Government employees. In

such cases, generally, they are entitled to something more than three months' remuneration as is provided for here.

So, I want to provide specifically that in case their services are dispensed with, they should be given one month's remuneration for each year of service, or three months' remuneration, whichever is larger.

I hope the Minister will accept the three amendments that I have moved to this clause.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** This particular clause safeguards the interests of those employees who are already serving this institution, and as it is a Central Government institution, they are now Central Government employees. But after this Act comes into force, when the institution will be under an autonomous Board, what will be their condition? We want to safeguard their interests. The future employees will be recruited by the autonomous Board. In their case, this will not be applicable. This clause will be applicable only to those employees who are already serving in this Institute. This clause only protects their interests as Central Government servants. If there is any temporary hand, he will be guided by his own contract in service. It may be that he may have served for one month. For example, take the case of an architect. He may be appointed for one month to make a design of a new building. If I accept the amendment of my hon. friend, we should pay him for three months before he takes leave.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** He may have served for ten years also.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The Institute is not ten years old. This is only for those who are serving now.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The amendment says, one year's salary for every completed year of service.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How old is the Institute?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** It is only six years old.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member means that if an employee is

retrenched or discharged, he should have the option of taking one month's salary for each year of service.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** That is not the usual government practice. So I cannot accept it. I cannot also accept the other two amendments.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** How many temporary and permanent employees are there?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** That I cannot say without notice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put these amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2, line 20—

after "permanently" insert:  
"or temporarily".

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2, line 31—

after "sub-section (1)" insert:  
"Provided that such alteration does not affect any employee adversely".

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2, line 36—

add at the end:

"or one month's remuneration for each year of service, whichever is larger"

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 8 were added to the Bill.



**Clause 9- (Visitor)**

**Shri K. C. Sodhia:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 4, line 24—

before "The Visitor" insert:

"At the end of every three years or earlier if he so desires".

(ii) Page 4, line 31—

add at the end:

"A copy of the report and the action taken or directions issued by the Visitor shall be placed before Parliament".

It is stated that the Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the Institute and to hold enquiries into the affairs thereof and to report thereon in such manner as the Visitor may direct. Then it is said that upon receipt of any such report, the Visitor may take such action and issue such directions as he considers necessary in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the report and the Institute shall be bound to comply with such directions.

In order that the progress and work of the Institute may be reviewed periodically and the general public and Parliament may be able to know its results, it is necessary that the period should be specified in the Bill. Therefore, I have put down that at the end of every three years or earlier, if he so desires, the Visitor may appoint one or more persons. The second amendment is to the effect that a copy of the report and the action taken or directions issued by the Visitor shall be placed before Parliament.

I say that both these amendments are necessary in the interest of the good work of the Institute and in the interest of the right of Parliament to know what action the Visitor has taken on the report. These are very eminently reasonable amendments and I hope the Minister will have no difficulty in accepting them.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I am sorry I cannot comply with the request of my hon. friend to accept these amendments.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Has he a closed mind?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Both these sub-clauses have been taken from the Viswa Bharati University Act and the Delhi University Act.

**Shri M. K. Moltra:** What does it matter?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** There is no such provision there. Of course, I am not saying that it should not be here because it is not there either in the Viswa Bharati University Act or the Delhi University Act. But I do not see any reason why we should have these provisions here.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Why?

**Shri K. C. Sodhia:** This is to enable Parliament to know about the progress.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put these amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 4, line 24—

before "The Visitor" insert—

"At the end of every three years or earlier if he so desires".

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 4, line 31—

add at the end:

"A copy of the report and the action taken or directions issued by the Visitor shall be placed before Parliament."

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11.—(The Board)

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5—

(i) line 14, for "two" substitute "three".

(ii) line 14, for "one" substitute "two".

(iii) line 16, for "the other" substitute— "one".

(ii) Page 5—

after line 17 add:

"(i) one person to be elected from among themselves by the members of the teaching staff of the Institute."

My amendment No. 11 is the same as Shri K. C. Sodhia's amendment No. 4. With regard to this amendment, it has now already been accepted by the hon. Minister that he would agree to this. Whether it is Shri K. C. Sodhia's amendment or my amendment, it does not matter. My intention in providing for another Member of this House is that in view of the criticisms that have been made with regard to the shortfall in expenditure during the First Five Year Plan and also the slow progress that has been made up till now, it is very necessary that this House has to keep a close watch on the progress of the Plan and the progress of developmental activities. So we should have another Member on the Board of Governors of this Institute.

With regard to amendment No. 12, which I consider a very important amendment, I would like to say this. The Minister has said that there is no such provision in the statute regarding the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and so he cannot accept it. He also read out certain portions from the law there. We are ready to accept anything good from any land, whatever it may be. But

why should he be a blind imitator like this? What is the harm if you accept one member from the teaching staff? It has already been pointed that the Massachusetts Institute does not allow admission to a Negro. So why should that be an ideal for the hon. Minister when Government have announced a socialist pattern here?

So far as the policy of Government is concerned, they have spoken about the association of workers with management in industry. Here is an institute of national importance where there will be eminent engineers. It has already been read out by the hon. Minister himself that the professors who are working there are drawing salaries of about Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 and so on and he has also said that they are not in a position to get a sufficient number of talented persons to serve in such technical institutions. There will be qualified and competent professors who will be in a position to advise so far as the day to day activities of the Institute are concerned. It is a research and teaching institute. The professors in such institutions come in close contact with the students and they know the details of the working of this institute. There is no earthly reason why such competent professors should not be given a place on this Board.

In every college, in the governing body, there is provision for the representation of the professors in it. Why should there be no such provision at all in this Institute of national importance? It has already been pointed out by my friend Shri Moitra that so far as the Calcutta University is concerned—and for the matter of that in any other University—they have provision for the election of a certain number of representatives from the graduates etc. When Government speak so proudly about democratic socialism etc., we wonder why they should not see reason and say that they are not in a position to accept this simply

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

because the Massachusetts Institute of Technology does not provide for such a thing. It is highly regrettable to see that while we are proud of this Institute Government are not accepting this and seriously object to it. We feel that there should be a provision like this—one member from among the teaching staff to be on the governing body. That is my point.

**Shri K. C. Soodia:** Sir, my amendments to clause 11 are two in number. I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 5—  
for "one person" substitute  
"two persons".

(2) Page 5—

(i) line 14, for "two members"  
substitute "three members";

(ii) line 14, for "one" substitute  
"two"; and

(iii) line 16, for "the other"  
substitute "one".

I want that instead of one person to be nominated by the All-India Council of Technical Education, two persons should be nominated, because the Institute is of technological education.

My second amendment is that instead of two Members of Parliament there should be 3 Members on the governing body, two elected from among the Members of Lok Sabha and one from among the Members of Rajya Sabha. These are my amendments.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** So far as the amendment of Shri Chowdhury is concerned, I think it is eminently reasonable to have some member of the teaching staff on this Board. If you kindly see the constitution of every college in India, you will find that on the governing body, usually, the Principal or some senior professor is there so that there may be liaison between the teaching staff and the students as well as the

administration. It is entirely wrong if you want to have a Board which shall not be able to understand the difficulties and the problems the aspirations and the lines of development that may arise so far as the college is concerned. I should think that if the hon. Minister just takes in one member from the teaching staff on the Board nothing would be lost. On the contrary, I think, the administration will be improved and will be much better and will not be ignorant of the difficulties and problems which confront the students and the professors. I think the amendment is worthy of acceptance.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I should like to draw the attention of our esteemed friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to clause 14 of the Bill. It reads:

"The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

(a) the Director, *ex-officio*, who shall be the Chairman of the Council;

(b) the Deputy-Director, *ex-officio*, who shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Council;

(c) the Registrar, *ex-officio*;

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

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

This Academic Council will control the whole academic activities.

**Sbri M. K. Moltra:** No, Sir.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The professors are intimately concerned with teaching and so far as the academic life is concerned, everything is in the hands of the Academic Council. And, so far as the administration and policy is concerned, it is in the hands of the Board and I do not think it will be advisable to accept this.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** You have provided for 11 members and now you are going to accept an amendment for the addition of another member and so there will be 12 members. So, if one more member is there from among the teachers or the teaching staff, what is the harm? They cannot influence your policy to such an extent as to upset it.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** There is the Academic Council. So far as academic matters are concerned, they will have the voice but so far as the administration is concerned, we do not think it is necessary at all.

**Shri M. K. Moitra:** The Minister has said that the Academic Council will control the educational atmosphere. But, if the Minister looks into the Bill he will find that it is the Board which will frame the statutes and by statutes only the courses of studies and the syllabi will be fixed.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Who will frame the Ordinances? They will be framed by the Academic Council.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** In case of difference on a certain issue between the Academic Council and the Board, who will have the overriding authority? Naturally, the Board will have it. So, even in academic matters, whatever the Academic Council may decide, ultimately the Board's opinion will count. Therefore, in Universities and other educational Institutions, there is some representative of the teachers.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I am sorry I cannot accept it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** None of these, 3 and 4?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** So far as the amendment of Shri Sodhia is concerned, No. 4, we accept it as well as the corresponding amendment of Shri Chowdhury also. Both of them have given the same amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So, amendment No. 4 is accepted?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 5—

(i) line 14, for "two members" substitute "three members";

(ii) line 14, for "one" substitute "two"; and

(iii) line 16, for "the other" substitute "one"

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I need not now put amendment No. 11 to the House because it is the same as No. 4.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put amendments Nos. 3 and 12 to vote.

The question is:

(1) Page 3, line 5—

for "one person" substitute "two persons"

(2) Page, 5 after line 17 add:

"(i) one person to be elected from among themselves by the members of the teaching staff of the Institute."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** It is a question of principle; we want a division.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. Member insists, I shall have to allow division. I am having the bell rung.

5-40 P. M.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

**Mr. Speaker:** The bell is ringing not merely for quorum but for division also. I think the division was challenged only in respect of amendment No. 12. So far as Shri Sodhia's amendment No. 3 is concerned, let me put it first.

The question is:

Page 5, line 5—

for "one person" substitute "two persons".

The motion was negatived.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Shri Sodhia's amendment was already accepted.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was amendment No. 4; this is No. 3. I will put amendment No. 12 to vote.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** It may be read out because most of the Members were not present earlier.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

Page 5—

after line 17 add:

"(i) one person to be elected from among themselves by the members of the teaching staff of the Institute."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: 'Aye'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Those against will please say 'No'.

Several hon. Members: 'No'.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** The Ayes have it, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, those in favour will please rise in their seats. There are eight. Now, those against will please rise in their seats. I see a large number against. The motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

Some hon. Members: Names of 'Ayes' may be recorded.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Members who are in favour of this motion are particular that their names should be there, they will kindly pass on their names in one consolidated chit and I will try to include their names in the proceedings.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I think they are not particular.

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendment No. 11 is barred.

The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Classes 13 to 25

**Mr. Speaker:** I will put clauses 13 to 25 to vote as I find no amendments to them.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I have something to say in respect of clause 19 and clause 22.

Clause 19 confers the right for the Registrar to be the Secretary of the Board, the Finance Committee, etc. He is the custodian of the records of the Institute, funds of the Institute and other properties of the Institute. But while sitting in the meeting, he will have nothing to say. I request the hon. Minister to see whether he can be regarded as a member without the power of voting.

Regarding clause 22, sub-clause (2), it says:

"All moneys credited to the Fund shall be deposited in such Banks or invested in such manner as the Institute may, with the approval of the Central Government, decide."

This is an institution dealing with education, especially, technological education, and its fund should be vested in a bank, that is, the State Bank of India. If it is allowed to invest the money in any other form, in the working of the Institute, the Financial Board and others will be implicated in the investment of money. I have given an amendment in this regard. As I put before a motion for reference to the Select Committee, I did not give notice of any amendment then. But when I came to know that the motion for reference to the Select Committee was not going to be accepted, at 1-45 P.M. I gave notice of this amendment, which I will read with your permission:

"All moneys credited to the Fund shall be deposited in the State Bank of India."

This is my suggestion and I hope Government will accept it.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The difference will be this. If we deposit the money with certain banks, we are not entitled to interest.

**Mr. Speaker:** Investment comes in where there is a surplus over expenditure.

The question is:

"That clauses 13 to 25 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 and 27 were added to the Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** The following are the names of Members who voted in favour of amendment No. 12: Shri K. K. Basu, Shri Mohit K. Moitra, Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, Shri Raja Ram Shastri, Shri N. B. Chowdhury, Shri Narayan Rao Waghmare and Shri Ram Nagina Singh.

**Clause 28.— (Statutes how made).**

**Shri K. C. Godhla:** I beg to move:

Page 11, line 10—

add at the end:—

"and a copy of the same shall be laid before Parliament".

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Minister accept it?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** It is a copy of the statutes that is wanted here. I do not accept it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Statutes are different from rules; is that so?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Yes, they are different.

**Mr. Speaker:** Where is the provision for rules?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** A teaching institution has got statutes and ordinance. He wants that the statutes issued for the first time should be placed on the Table of the House. There is no necessity.

**Mr. Speaker:** Parliament has nothing to do with this Institute. Is it?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Three Members are three-two from this House and one from the other.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the harm if the rules etc. are placed before this House? Every institution becomes independent of Parliament.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** If you look at it, there is nothing sacrosanct about it. We can place a copy of these statutes on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister accepts the amendment. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 11, line 10—

add at the end:—

"and a copy of the same shall be laid before Parliament".

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 31, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Sir, I beg to move:

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

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

**Shri K. K. Basu:** As the Bill received the general support of the House. I did not, at the first stage, think of participating in this discussion. In the course of the discussion, I was pained to find the attitude of the hon. Minister in respect of the composition of the board. All sections of the House welcome that we are going to have such a big national institution which will be of such great help in the development of our national economy. It will help all parts of the country and we do not have very much of technical education or technical personnel now.

Clause 11 deals with the composition of the board. It seems that it is nothing but a department of the Government. I have no objection if it is so and if the Government come forward and say that this particular institution should be run by the Education Ministry. Then, it would be open for Parliament to come and criticise the functioning of that institution. But, when this Bill is passed, it becomes autonomous. Excepting for three Members of Parliament and one person to be nominated by the All India Council for Technical Education, all the rest are more or less Government nominees or representatives of the Government. We have in this board the Chairman of the University Grants

Commission. We saw today the announcement about the new Chairman who has very little knowledge of technical education, or of education as such—I say so without meaning any disrespect to him. So, this institution is not going to be run as a Government department. We want to work this institution in such a way that the gap in the technical personnel of our country will be filled up as soon as possible. We have been given the example of a great American institution. I do not want to go into the merits but I want to say that it was established at a different period: when the ruling section of the Americans established this, there was white supremacy in America. In our country, we have a different problem. We are going to give a Plan in the democratic set-up. The Government often proclaims that there is a democratic process at work and there is a Parliamentary Government. We want to say that there is democracy at work here unlike in many other countries where they do not have this form of Parliament or social or economic plan.

Even in this institution, representation to the professors was refused. It was unfortunate—it may appear personal—that the Minister of Education could not find any time to be present here even for a minute when this important piece of legislation was discussed in this House. This one institution will have much greater status than any other university. It was unfortunate that he could not be present and the Deputy Minister was not properly advised to accept the amendment. Even elder Members like Pandit Bhargava pleaded for this and whose opinions are heard with respect.

In the educational institutions in our parts—I think it is the same practice in your parts also—proprietary interests are not allowed under the university rules or secondary education rules. Educational institutions cannot be considered as property. The rules provide that a representative of the teaching staff should be

taken in every educational institution. There is no point in saying that administration is completely different from the teaching. The relationship between the students and professors may be an administrative problem but it is necessary to know the reaction of the persons concerned, especially the professors who come in contact with students every day. They may have suggestions with regard to the system of education, methods or even fees. The nominees here are nothing but officials of the Government except four persons whom I have mentioned. After this Bill gets through, even this Parliament will have no voice in regard to this institution. Even questions will not be answered because they will say that it is an autonomous body. Only if there is some financial mismanagement and the Auditor-General finds something fishy, he will report to the PAC which will go into it. The Leader of the House is present here. I would urge upon the Government that we are creating an educational institution of the highest order, the first of the four of its kind. It should be managed in such a way that it will be a model for others. We know in what respect and esteem our teachers were held in the past for generations. But here the Minister says that the teachers cannot have any voice as they are not competent to participate in the administration. In this institution especially, we want teachers who are expected to teach and also do research. Such an important institution is bound to play a very important part and an effective role in the development of our economy and the uplift of the social condition of our country. Still, we find the same attitude on the part of the Government when Lord Curzon was ruling in the good old days while education formed part of a Government department or under its domination. In this case, it is worse as it is an autonomous body filled up with Government's nominees. So, the Parliament will not have any control. I hope

that the Government will consider all these things and bring in some amending measures within a short time.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Sir, I think I own an explanation to this House as to why I refuse to accept the amendment of Shri Chowdhury. We do not object to take a professor into the board. But, we do not want electioneering campaigns to be run within the campus of the institution or the formation of parties and cliques. (Interruptions.) It means there will be formation of parties and other political cliques within the institution. That is the only reason why I refuse to accept that amendment.

This institution is to be developed on the lines of the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology in America. There also you will find the same thing. Professors or members of the teaching staff do not find place in the administrative body. The main reason is that we do not want to leave any scope for forming political parties or cliques and running electioneering campaigns within the campus of the institution.

6 P.M.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

## STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL

**The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kaanngo):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish standards of weights and measures based on the metric system be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 30 from this House, namely: Shri R. D. Misra, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shrimati Ammu