

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow. It will be too early.

Mr. Speaker: It will be too early. Let hon. Members scan all this and come prepared on Monday.

Some Hon. Members: There may be other work.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; if it is given tonight, we will circulate it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: When shall we send in amendments? It will be on Monday only.

Mr. Speaker: Every attempt is made to give as much time to hon. Members as possible to think out this matter. In the meanwhile, the hon. Law Minister will place also the re-draft in accordance with what has happened here. The hon. Minister Shri Humayun Kabir is telling me that his Bill would not take more than 15 minutes.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I hope so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no. It is an important matter.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It depends on the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: This motion may come up again on Tuesday next.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we adjourn straightaway?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Before you adjourn it, Sir, changes will be necessary in other clauses of the resolution.

Shri A. K. Sen: It will come before the House.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: There are other points and changes may be suggested by the House.

Mr. Speaker: They will bring a new draft in pursuance of what has happened in regard to the two points of

order that have been raised. There will be a new draft before the House. Even then, it will be open to hon. Members to accept or not to accept or to modify it. I will allow sufficient time. The substitute motion will be called on that day. We will adjourn this matter and take up Private Members' business if they are ready.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My Bill is before that.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Shri Humayun Kabir.

14.10 hrs.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY BILL

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, be taken into consideration".

I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of moving for consideration the Institutes of Technology Bill, 1961. This is a very important but a very non-controversial Bill.

14.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Kharagpur Institute has already been incorporated by an Act of this House, and it has established itself as one of the leading institutions in the country. It has won recognition outside India as well.

Since then, three more Indian Institutes of Technology have been established at Bombay, Kanpur and Madras. These four institutions mark the apex of the structure of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

technical education in this country. They are all institutions of national importance, and this Bill seeks to declare them as institutions of national importance and provide for their proper co-ordination and administration.

The Bill provides that all these four institutions will be autonomous; and in academic matters, their senates will have complete powers. There will be a council which will co-ordinate certain administrative matters.

Since the principle of this Bill has already been accepted by the House in the case of the Kharagpur Institute, and we are only extending the same principles to the other three institutes. I do not propose to make any further speech at this stage and I would request the House to take the Bill into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, be taken into consideration."

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I was not a Member of this House when the Kharagpur Institute of Technology was declared an institution of national importance. Therefore, I have a right to speak and to object to the fundamental principles enunciated in the present Bill. We find that it is necessary to encourage and to enlarge the scope of technical education in this country. But there is one danger, as I envisage it, in passing a Bill of this nature.

I find that unfortunately we are in the habit of creating caste distinction in so many institutions that we bring into being in this country. The Institute at Kharagpur has already been established and has been declared to be of national importance. Now,

Government are going to give a statutory status to the other three institutes of technology at Bombay, Kanpur and Madras, so that all these four institutions will be of the same category. We know that there is the university at Roorkee. That stands in a category by itself. But these four institutes will be in a different category. Then, we have the regional colleges of engineering, which will probably form a third category, which will be partly under the control of the Government of India and partly under the control of the State Governments. Then, in the fourth category, we have the engineering colleges in the different States.

In a democratic country like ours, I do not know if by creating a separate category of institutes, Government are not creating institutes which will have some sort of a superiority complex as compared with other such institutions. At pages 21 and 22 of the Bill, in the Financial Memorandum appended thereto, we have been given an idea of the amount of money that will be spent in these institutes.

I do not know whether the staff that will be appointed in these institutes will have a superior status, so far as pay, prospects and other amenities are concerned, as compared with the staff of other institutes like the regional colleges of engineering and the engineering colleges in the different States of India, and I do not know whether the students that go into and come out of such institutions will have privileges and facilities which may not probably be available to the students of other institutions of a more general nature. I hope the hon. Minister will clear these doubts, and will give us an assurance that though these institutes are given a separate status by this measure, the staff as well as the students of these institutions will have the same facilities and privileges, so far as pay and other amenities are concerned, as compared with those of the staff and students of other engineering colleges.

So far as the scheme of the Bill is concerned, I might say that under this measure, these institutes are being raised to the status more or less of universities, although there will be a council to look after and co-ordinate the functions of all these four institutions.

So far as the functioning of the institutes and the educational and administrative aspects of these institutes are concerned I submit that the whole thing could have been a little more democratic. I have compared the scheme of this Bill with that of any ordinary university in India. I am a member of one of the university bodies, and I find that even people from outside the academic sphere do come into the university bodies, and they do make a useful contribution to the maintenance of the academic standards and also to the better administration of the universities. But, here I find that the academic body, namely the senate will be more or less a nominated body. The composition of the senate is given in clause 14.

It reads:

"The Senate of each Institute shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

- (a) the Director, *ex-officio*, who shall be the Chairman of the Senate;
- (b) the Deputy-Director, *ex-officio*;
- (c) the professors appointed or recognised as such by the Chairman in consultation with the Director, from among educationists of repute, one each from the fields of science, engineering and humanities;
- (e) such other members of the staff as may be laid down in the Statutes".

It appears from this that all the members are practically *ex-officio*.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Let him not please be misled by the word 'Senate'.

It is an Academic Council. It consists of teachers. It is not an administrative body.

Shri Supakar: Where is the Senate then? There is no Senate. The Board of Governors is the governing body.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Board is the executive body. The Senate is the academic body.

Shri Supakar: There is the governing body, and the Senate, as the hon. Member himself says, is the academic body....

Shri Humayun Kabir: With academicians.

Shri Supakar: which probably corresponds to the Board of Studies or something like that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Academic Council.

Shri Supakar: Even in universities, the Academic Council will have some elected representatives. If the Board is a body corresponding to the Senate in other universities, I feel that the matter becomes still worse.

Shri Humayun Kabir: On a point of clarification. The hon. Member probably has not read the Bill. The Board administers the institute and corresponds to the Syndicate and the Senate in ordinary universities. The Senate here is the Academic Council and it is the acknowledged practice everywhere that in all Academic Councils you should have only academicians. So far as the Board is concerned, it is the Senate plus the Syndicate of the ordinary university. There non-academicians are also associated and there are a number of non-officials also.

Shri Supakar: The hon. Minister is referring to the Board of Governors. I still say that practically everybody is nominated. The whole body which governs the institution, the Board of

[Shri Supakar]

Governors, the Senate and such other organisations as may be there by statute have no elected persons, persons elected even from amongst the staff or people from outside, who could give some useful advice.

I hope Government will consider this matter and see that the general administration is not confined to merely members of the staff or members nominated by Government but is done in a more representative capacity.

With these words, I conclude as there was no time for tabling amendments, as we had no notice that this Bill would be coming up for discussion in the first week of the Session itself.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Even now, he could table amendments. While moving this Motion for consideration, the hon. Minister stated that the House had already approved of the principle thereof when it passed the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Bill. True; I was present in this very House when that Bill was passed. I know what were the amendments moved. Not a single one of the amendments moved was accepted by the Mover of the Bill, Dr. M. M. Das. I expected he would be here today. The Bill was passed by a majority and in that way it could be said that we approved of the principle. But certain very good amendments which were moved from this side of the House were not found acceptable by the Deputy Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably Shri Supakar did not know that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He might not know. He was not present.

This Bill which declares the three Institutes of Bombay, Madras and Kanpur as Institutes of national importance is very essential. But I should think while drafting it a little more thought and attention could have been given, because on this depends the proper training of the engineers

and various other technical people who are so necessary for the industrial development of our country and for its economic advancement. I say in all seriousness that we from this side of the House have been insisting upon the establishment of these Institutes at a very very early date. From 1953, since the formulation of the First Five Year Plan, we were very insistent that these four Higher Technological Institutes which have been sanctioned should be set up as early as possible. What was the reply we got? We used to get a very stereotype reply, that even in regard to the running of the Kharagpur Institute they do not have the necessary teaching staff; so how could they go ahead with the other Institutes? The result is that certain amounts which were set apart for the establishment of these technical institutes in the First Plan lapsed. Fortunately for us, during the Third Plan, these three Institutes are coming up, with the liberal assistance rendered to the Government of India by UNESCO.

In our country, we are today facing a shortage of engineering graduates. I do not at the moment remember the exact figures, but I think we are not going to be self-sufficient with regard to engineering degree holders in the Third Plan period. Probably in the Fourth Plan period, we expect that the demand for engineering graduates will be met.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The demand has been met fully already.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Fully met? I do not know whether the Minister has been going round industrial establishments in our country. Whenever I go to a place where there is a factory or industrial establishment, I make it a point to visit that factory first. During the course of my visits, I have met several people connected with the maintenance and management of these factories. Invariably I get a complaint from them, 'We are short of technical hands'.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend has himself complained about unemployment also occasionally. The two cannot go together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They go side by side.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister says that I have complained about unemployment among engineering graduates. I have not at any time made any such complaint. Might be some of my colleagues. I know the position very well. I am interested in the development of these institutions. The question list would clearly show how many questions on this matter I have tabled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both things could co-exist.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Supposing there is demand for an engineering graduate. He may perhaps demand a little more than what is offered by the management. That way there may be a little unemployment. But today, wherever we go, whether it is the Indian Telephone Industries or any other industrial undertaking, the usual cry we hear is inadequate supply of technical people. The same is the case with regard to our steel factories. Only yesterday I was reading the proceedings of the All India Council for Technical Education of the Southern Region which clearly shows that there is great shortage of technical hands. To whichever mine you go, you hear complaints of shortage of mine managers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to conclude in two or three minutes?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would take some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will continue on the next day. We shall now take up non-official business.

Shri Humayun Kabir: When will this Bill be taken up—tomorrow or on Monday?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Tomorrow immediately after Question Hour.

14.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINTIETH REPORT

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move that this House agrees with the Nintieth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 21st November 1961.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Nintieth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st November 1961.”

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ASHES OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND BIPLABI MAHANAYAK RASA BIHARI BASU—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Iqbal Singh on the 8th September 1961. Out of one hour allotted for the discussion seven minutes have already been taken up. Sardar Iqbal Singh may continue his speech.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फिरोजपुर) :
जनाब बिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पिछले इजलास में मैंने जब इस रिजोल्यूशन को मूव किया था तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि नेता जी की और रास बिहारी बाबू की अस्थियों को यहाँ लाया