

to manufacturing of latex to running companies and factories. Another expericment is, as I mentioned in my introductory speech, is that the rubber-growing tribals in Tripura are authorised to form co-operative societies to help them to rehabilitate economically through rubber plantation and they arc also being supported by us. We arc watching to what extent we can achieve success in that area. I can assure Mr. Tacob that our efforts to step up the reasearch and development expenditure would continue and, in fact, in the current Plan itself, in my capacity as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, I have stepped up the investment "outlay for research and development substantially, not only for the Universities and IITs but also for certain national laboratories. Therefore, that effort would continue and our rubber sector would also get due attention.

Mr. Gautam suggested that we should expand our export further. I am happy to inform that the export of tyre is expanding and in the last two years it has increased practically three-fold, that is, from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 600 crores.

Mr. Baby has drawn our attention particularly to the need to ensure that the synthetic rubber does not come and replace the natural rubber. Presently, I am happy to inform that comapred to many other countries consumption of synthetic rubber in our country is much less. I think it is around 22%. We are having 78% natural rubber. There is only one point which we have to emphasise. If synthetic products are out and natural rubber becomes competitive, if we can enhance the productivity and reduce the cost of production of the natural rubber as far as the users are concerned, it will become economically viable. In regard to price, as the hon. Member is aware, the benchmark price for RM-4 Rs. 20.04. But the real price is a little more than Rs. 26/- per kilogram.

If we convert it into a tonne we will find that it is on a par with the international price, which is roughly 926 dollars per tonne, which will come to roughly Rs. 26,000.

The price support mechanism, which is being operated, will take care of the problem of growers. As I mentioned earlier, this scheme is basically to enhance the resources of the Rubber Board and to ensure that they are properly funded to carry out their activities. A large number of developmental projects have been undertaken by it. We will see to it that they implement those developmental projects successfully. With these words. Madam, I, once again, thank the House, through you, which has extended its whole-hearted support to this proposal to amend the Rubber Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1994**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY
OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): Madam, I move:

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

The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 was enacted to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. The Act was amended in 1963 to declare the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi as an institution of national importance. Through this Bill, the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 is proposed to be further amended to declare the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati as an institution of national importance.

The UTs, over the years, have been instrumental in producing highly competent technical/technological manpower and in extending their services to the industry with the help of well-designed academic programmes, research activities, consultancy services, sponsored research etc.

The "Assam Accord" between the then Prime Minister Late Rajiv Gandhi and the student leaders of Assam signed in August, 1985 provides, among other things for establishing an Indian Institute of Technology in the State of Assam. While the establishment of an IIT in the North-East would catalyse industrial development the all-India character of students and Faculty would strengthen the bond between the people there and those in the rest of the country. To meet the aspirations of the North-Eastern region, the thrust of this IIT would be to cater to the needs of oil refining industries, forest-based timber industry, food processing, water resources and economic exploitation of other natural resources available in the region.

The total cost of the project upto the

end of the VIII Plan would be Rs. 64.40 crores.

I would now commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH (Manipur): Madam, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I feel elated to say something on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1994. As the Minister has said, it is to meet the aspirations of the people of Assam, particularly the students represented by the All Assam Students Union. This has been a long standing demand of a majority of the students of Assam, who are economically poor, and who cannot go abroad or to places like Bombay, Kharagpur Madras or Delhi for higher studies. Therefore, the students of this region wanted that an institute of high technology, higher studies, should be established in Assam. It will not only benefit the students of Assam. But it will also benefit all the students of the North-Eastern Region.

Now, I think, this is the sixth Institute that is being established. As such, we have UTs at Kharagpur, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Bombay. So, the Institute to be set up at Guwahati will be the sixth one. I feel very much elated that such an institute is being established at a place very near to my home State. As I submitted, it will benefit not only the students of Assam but it will also benefit the students of the entire North-Eastern States. Now, Madam, as regards constitution of the Council, it is very patently clear that very, very important officials of the Central Government will be members of the Council. Apart from the Chairmen of the existing Institutes, the Council may consist of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, Chairman and Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Chairman of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. So, all these eminent scientists and prominent persons in the field of science and technology will be

members of the Council. So, to have an institute of such a high stature at Guwahati will benefit students of all the seven sister States. I do not have to say anything more about this. The hon. Minister has mentioned that the total cost of the project up to the end of the Eighth Plan would be Rs. 64.40 crores. For a State like Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu or Punjab or any other affluent State, this may not be a big amount. But for the state of Assam, an institute to be established at a cost of around Rs. 64 crores is of a great value. Therefore, I feel very happy and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Thank You.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम .(उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बढ़ते हुए विज्ञान के चमत्कारों और बढ़ती हुई टेक्नालाजी के साथ हमारे देश में यह आवश्यक है कि हम भी अपने यहां विज्ञान और तकनीकी का बढ़ाव करें। इस दृष्टिकोण से अधिक से अधिक हमारे यहां टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स स्थापित हो सकें इस दिशा में हमारे कदम उठाने चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि पिछले दिनों हमने उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में एक विश्वविद्यालय भी दिया था। जैसे कि कल जब हम मणिपुर विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे थे राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि को बढ़ाने के विषय में तो यह बात उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों के बारे में देखने और सुनने को मिली कि वहां पर जितना पिछले दिनों विकास होना चाहिए था वह विकास उतना और उस गति से नहीं हो पाया और जो असंतोष उस क्षेत्र के युवाओं में था वह दूर नहीं कर पाये-न तो उनके रोजगार दे पाए और न ही हम वहां पर जो भ्रष्टाचार था उसके मिटा पाए। ऐसी परिस्थिति में वे बागी लोगों के हाथों में खेलने लगे जो विदेशों से प्रशिक्षित होकर हमारे यहां आते हैं और इसीलिए अशांति की स्थिति वहां पैदा हो गयी। एक कहावत है कि खाली आदमी का दिमाग शैतान का घर होता है। जब काम नहीं होता है तो व्यक्ति खुराफात की बातें सोचता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में विशेषकर आसाम में जो किसी समय में एक ही राज्य था उत्तर पूर्व का और बाकी राज्य पिछले वर्षों में उससे कट करके अलग बने इस इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नालाजी को स्थापित करना निसंदेह उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र के नौजवानों का ध्यान आकर्षित करेगा। इस विश्वविद्यालय से, इस इंस्टीट्यूट से वे जब तकनीकी और साइंस में प्रशिक्षित हो कर आयेंगे तो निसंदेह उन्हें काम भी

मिलेगा। लेकिन मैं इस सदन में एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि...

एक बार मुझे आसाम जाने का मौका मिला। असम गण परिषद् के तत्वाधान में जब आंदोलन चल रहा था तो वहां के लोगों की आम शिकायत यह थी कि एक तो वहां उद्योग ज्वादा नहीं और जो उद्योग हैं उनमें अधिकारी व कर्मचारी आसाम से बाहर के हैं। मैं मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस बात को भी सुनिश्चित करें कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट में शिक्षार्थियों की भी संख्या उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों से ही अधिक होनी चाहिए और उसी क्षेत्र के लोगों को इसमें रोजगार और काम मिलना चाहिए और फिर जब वे तकनीक प्राप्त करके, प्रशिक्षित हो करके निकलें तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वहां पर रोजगार के अवसर ही पैदा न हो सकें और फिर वे बागियों और उग्रवादियों के हाथ में चले जाएं। इसलिए भविष्य में इस प्रकार की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि इस तकनीक का लाभ रोजगार पा करके वे अपने क्षेत्र को पहुंचा सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Thank you very much. Madam. Our country has the third largest technical manpower in the world and we are proud of that. Unfortunately, in the North-Eastern region where this Institute is going to be set up is backward in technical education. In the North-Eastern region, we don't even have an engineering college, a medical college or any other institute which can provide technical education. When this idea came, when the Assam Accord was drafted in 1985, it was our former Prime Minister of India, our beloved leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who initiated the steps. The setting up of an IIT was there in the demands of the All-Assam Student's Union and other agitating organisations. But this issue was not given the priority which it should have been given. The then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, took the initiative to set up technical education centres in this part of the country to spread and to provide technical education to the people of this region, it was because of his

initiative that this IIT was set up and our present Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone about two years ago.

Madam, it is very unfortunate that the setting up of the IIT at Guwahati for which this Bill has been brought before this House is delayed for years. But I am happy that although it is delayed, it has come now and is going to be translated into action soon. I don't want to give the details of the whole thing. I want to mention only two important points which the Minister should take into account while passing the Bill. You are all aware, the House is aware, that this part of the country, particularly Assam, is very rich in its natural resources which include, tea, petroleum, coal, etc. So, the courses and disciplines that will be taught in this Institute include some of these disciplines and I am happy over that. I think it will be more appropriate to provide such technical education to the people of this region so as to enable them to exploit the local natural resources, both technically and otherwise.

The second point is that in the Eighth Plan, Rs. 35 crores have been approved. But I do not think that will give the IIT a full-fledged status. So, some more finance will be required, and I request the Ministry of Education to allocate some more funds from the Ministry itself so that the IIT can function in a full-fledged manner, and education can be imparted successfully and without losing much time. Madam, we have already lost many years. So, I would like to request the ministry to begin the classes immediately. Classes have already begun in some other Institutes. So, I would like to request the Ministry that instead of waiting till the buildings and other infrastructure comes up, they can make temporary arrangements to start the classes so that the IIT can begin functioning without losing any more time. And I welcome the Bill.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I support the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1994. While supporting the Bill, I would like to

seek some clarifications and make some observations.

Madam, this Assam Accord was signed in August, 1985 between the students of Assam and the Government of India. And the Society was registered in February, 1989. And now we are adopting this Bill. Why is there such a lapse of time between the acceptance of the demand of the Assam people and its implementation? In between, of course, they have acquired some land, they have spent some Rs. 11 crores. That is all true. But between the decision and its implementation, there is a gap of over nine years, and it will take one or two more years, and by the end of the Eighth Plan period, this institution may take some concrete shape. So, the Government owes an explanation why there is this undue delay in bringing this institution into existence. Not only this time, but when we have been discussing the other aspects also with regard to the North-East, it is quite clear that the Government is showing a step-motherly attitude and neglecting the aspirations of the people of the North East. These are the reasons for the growth of insurgency in that area, and that Assam agitation was also the resulting of the neglect shown by the Government. We are already having some troubles in some parts of the country. Why the Government is inviting some more troubles and aggravating the existing troubles in the North-East, they must explain properly. And, at least, hereafter, they should not make any delay with regard to the developmental or educational activities in the North-East.

Madam, this Guwahati Institute was registered as a Society. What is the particular advantage that the Government will get by registering it as a society or a Society running the Institute? Why can't the Government directly set up this type of institutions instead of going through this circuitous route? If there are any advantages, I have no objection.

I am not clear about the advantages

that flow from this route. Moreover, today, we are living in an age of scientific and technological revolution. No country which does not progress in science and technology would be able to compete in the world and would be able to modernise itself in the field of agriculture, industry and various other activities. In this context, I would like to point out that there are only five institutions of this type. Now, this is the sixth institute which the Government is declaring as an institution of national importance. I think, just five or six institutions of this type would not be suffice to the needs of the country, particularly, for promotion of technological research and development. We know that the students who come out of these institutions occupy very prominent positions. They are taken by the industry as well as research organisations. They go abroad also for further training. When the students coming out of institutions of this type get such a recognition, why can't the Government start some more such institutions in other parts of the country? As I said, without developing technology, we are not going to win the race in the world. In this regard, we find that some centres have already been developed in particular aspects. For example, Bangalore has developed in electronics. Perhaps, Hyderabad is developing in terms of pharmaceuticals. Ahmedabad is famous for textiles. Therefore, when there are such possibilities, resources as well as expertise, when these things are available, the Government should think of starting some more institutions of this type so that we can progress well ahead of others.

As you know, Japan and some other countries have made tremendous progress because of their technological development, not only in terms of having technological inventions, but in terms of applying the technologies developed elsewhere as well. Therefore, I think the Government should think of starting some more such institutions.

With these observations, I conclude. I hope the hon. Minister would answer the clarifications that I sought. I support this Bill wholeheartedly. I request the Government to see that there is no further delay in prosecuting this project.

Thank you, Madam.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal):
Madam Vice-Chairman, we are not opposing this Bill. But still, a couple of points are there, which need to be mentioned.

This issue involves two complex aspects. One aspect has been covered in the Preamble of the Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, as the hon. Minister has pointed out. It is the linkage of this Bill with the implementation of the Assam Accord, and, therefore, the linkage of this issue with the overall issue of development of that particular region. The second aspect is the character of the I.I.Ts. themselves.

Madam, I would take the second aspect first. Now, all of us are agreed on this point that in today's world, in the contemporary world, if our country has to stand firm on its two feet, we will have to augment our technical manpower. At the same time, there can also be no two opinions in regard to the fact that the augmentation of technical manpower in the country should be linked with the question of overall socio-economic development of the country. I would use this opportunity to draw the attention of the House to this. We should see what purpose the I.I.Ts. are serving in the country, I say this because there are reports, there are review reports, of I.I.Ts., where we see that 80 per cent of the graduates and post-graduates who are coming out of these I.I.Ts. are going out of the country. They are getting loan scholarship, but they are not paying back the money to the Government. Also, if we go into the admission policy, we find that it is elite-oriented. The 80 per cent of the I.I.T. graduates and post-graduates who are going out of the country are a

social asset. The social asset we are creating, investing the scarce national resources for this purpose, is being drained out of the country.

Quite a large section of the graduates and post-graduates coming out of them are going in for management jobs. They are working as bank officers, etc., which has nothing to do with contribution towards the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, taking the opportunity of the presence of the Minister here, I would request her that really a study should be made, and if a reorientation in the conduct of the courses, etc., is needed, it should be done so that the products of the IITs can really be of use in terms of contribution to the socio-economic development of the country. What I want to say is that a good measure may not necessarily be beneficial to the masses of the country unless specific measures are taken to reimpose this linkage between higher education, technical manpower augmentation and overall socio-economic development of the country.

I will cite one instance. I think, in the last year's budget our Finance Minister announced certain tax exemptions for those entrepreneurs who will be trying to set up industries in the North-Eastern region. I have been told by more knowledgeable Members of the House that in the last one year, in spite of such a tax exemption, not a single new industry came up in the North-East. So my point is that a measure of the Government can be as well meaning as it is, but the question is whether other infrastructural developments are also taking place simultaneously so that such a measure gets integrated into our overall objective, overall thrust, for socio-economic development... (*Time-bell rings*).

Madam, I think I am mentioning issues of substance. So I may be allowed a couple of minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Try to be brief.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: I am trying to be brief, but you see, substantial issues are involved and I think we should not rush through.

Thirdly, the question that is coming up with the IITs is, along with elite orientation, inside the UTs the ethos is such that students who go through the courses do not get integrated with the overall milieu outside the campus. I think a certain democratization of the campus life of the UTs is needed so that they can have a sense of identity and oneness with the community outside.

Madam, I would like to repeat some of the points that Kalkaji has made—they are relevant points. Specifically I would like to mention tea technology and bio-technology because it is a very rich area in terms of biodiversity and also the disciplines concerned with engineering and water resources management because that is one area where floods cause havoc year after year. I raise this issue because many of us oppose the movement which we call the Assam movement. But the basic premise, the basic ground on which the movement came up was a sense of suffering, a sense of persecution and a sense of neglect. Yesterday we were discussing the extension of President's Rule in Manipur. This question is vital for the entire region. We may blame external agencies for fomenting trouble in that area, but the point is, internally how can we reflect our policies so that such discontent as is there and which acts as a fertile ground for the insurgent forces, extremist forces, fissiparous forces is removed, whereby we can reorganize our internal life in

that region so that even those who try to destabilize that region cannot have a go at it? This is very vital. Therefore, what I am saying is that establishing just one IIT there is not adequate.

Overall infrastructure development is needed in that area so that the fruits of taking such a good step, of concentrating our scarce national resources on such a centre of excellence can really be beneficial to the entire masses of that region. That is very necessary. Unless we can address ourselves to that vital concern, though we can go about it, ultimately, the kind of resource allocation that we are making for building the IIT, will not serve the purpose of really making the people understand that this country is their also.

I think the Minister is here. We should take care to see that the IIT really plays a meaningful role in the overall socioeconomic development of that region and that it plays really a contributing role to uplift the lives of the masses as such, not just the elite sections, exclusive sections.

With these observations, I would like to say that we would like this Bill to be passed. See to it that the IIT gets started as soon as possible.

Thank You, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Thank you, Mr. Basu, Mr. Tara Charan Majumdar.

SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR (Assam): Madam, I rise to support the Bill.

A provision for this bill was made in the Assam Accord, 1985. Almost all the provisions of the Assam Accord remain unfulfilled. There is no sincere attempt on the part of the Government to fulfil the provisions made in the Assam Accord. I don't think that this Bill has been brought after sincere realisation of the need for facilities for technical education in the North-Eastern region. It is as a result of the disaffection and pressure of the people that this Bill has come after

nine years. The Assam Accord was signed in 1985, and this has come after nine years. I do not know how much more time will be required for completing the infrastructure and making the IIT fully functional. We sincerely hope that this Government will take steps to make the IIT functional without further loss of time. Only Rs. 35 crores has been provided in the Eighth Plan. I do not think that the amount will be adequate to make the IIT fully functional. We wish that there should be no financial constraints in making the Institute fully functional.

My friend who spoke before me, just remarked that in spite of so many concessions given to industry, nobody was coming forward. People may not go to a place where the minimum infrastructure is not available. We do not have any railway facilities. We do not have any power or any other infrastructural facilities which might attract industries to the region. The whole North-Eastern region is backward not only in industries but in all other respects.

We have got natural resources. Had they been available in other places, there would have been much industrial development and growth. We do not have any industry worth the name. So, our earnest desire is that the Government should be sincere in seeing that institutions like this come up in the region. The IIT at Guwahati will serve not only Assam but the entire North-Eastern region. We are very diligent. Our people are very poor. They cannot go outside or send their boys outside to take education in technological and other fields. This is another important point raised by my friend that there should be some study and there should be some programme to see that the services of the boys coming out of the Institute are utilised in that region so that there is no need for them to go outside. Otherwise, that will mean wastage of our money.

Although the Bill is belated, I welcome

it. I wish there will be no further delay in making the IIT fully operational.

Thank you.

SHRI HIPHEI (Mizoram): Madam, it is a very good Bill. I congratulate the minister in charge for this. Today's Human Resource Development Ministry was earlier called Education Ministry. Our late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, had coined this name. The name itself has a very deep meaning—how resource-full is the human being, if he is properly developed and explored. Today India is ahead of many other countries in the area of science of technology. We are all proud of our scientists.

After nine years of the signing of the Assam Accord this provision is being fulfilled. Assam is the mother-State of the North-Eastern States of India. Though we are now separated from it and have formed into many States, we respect the mother State. Whatever is in Assam, we accept it as ours. Now, the word 'Assam' is going to be deleted from the original name of the Indian Institute of Technology. It will now be called Indian Institute of Technology, Gauhati. If the word 'Assam' is deleted, my humble suggestion is that in its place the words 'North-Eastern Region States' be inserted, so that it becomes common to all citizens of North-East India. It will be common to seven North-Eastern States and to Sikkim. We are now eight sister States.

I would also request that seat reservations for the tribals may also be made in this Institute. These days tribal students of our area are facing a lot of problems in getting admissions. If this is done, it would help us.

Secondly, it took nine years to implement the Assam Peace Accord. My only fear is how long the Human Resource Development Ministry would take to get it implemented.

Madam, I would like to go a little further. The Mizoram Accord was signed in 1986. According to the agreement, a

Central University in Mizoram is to be established. According to the Agreement, a Central University was to be established in Mizoram. The Agreement says that the Mizoram State Assembly should pass a Bill to this effect. They have already passed a Bill. Now it has to be introduced in Parliament. I am sorry to say that till today, it has not been introduced in Parliament. So, I would request the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development to fulfil the Mizoram Accord because the Assam Accord is being fulfilled. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. John. F. Fernandes. Though your name is not there in the list, still I am giving you a chance.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Madam, I gave my name yesterday itself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Please try to be brief.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Madam Vice-chairperson, I rise to support the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 1994. This Bill is a fitting tribute to the memory of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It has already been mentioned in this House that this was proposal of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to see that the misguided youth in the North-Eastern Region were properly educated and they got proper job opportunities.

Under this Act, there were Indian Institutes of Technology in the country. In 1961, there were only three Institutes, one each at Kanpur, Bombay and Madras. In 1963, this Act was amended to have one more Institute in Delhi. Out of four metropolitan cities in the country, Calcutta was left out. I feel the Institute at Guwahati, Assam is a going to be a new Institute. Now this area will be represented in the IIT map. We do not know why all these Institutes are called Indian Institutes of Technology. When the Act was amended in 1963, they have

mentioned the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi. Why did they not name it as the Indian Institute of Technology to see that there was no ambiguity in the Act? Then, there would have been uniformity.

Secondly, this proposed Institute will be situated in a very sensitive area. I think it has to be an ideal institutions because this is going to be one of the modern institutions. The people of that region are basically tribal people and poor people. It has been said in the House and it is our common knowledge also that these Institutes are meant only for the elite people who can afford to pay the admission fees in these Institutes. I would like to know from the Minister whether these tribals will be given any concession. I would also like to know from the Minister whether they will have any access to this type of education or it will be reserved for the elite and rich people in the country. The fee is very high and exorbitant. The poor people cannot pay.

When the talented students are spotted by the multi-national companies, they come forward to sponsor them. Then, there is a brain-drain in our country. "Rajivji has rightly called it as" brain investment . I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he will do for the poor people, the tribal people to have access to this Institute and to charge less fee I would like to know whether this Institute will cater to the technocrats. It has been said that with the liberalisation policy India is going to be the Asian economic titan. Unless we have proper technocrats in our country who can master their own destiny, unless we have talented young entrepreneurs who can stand on their own feet, we cannot compete with others. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government would see that this type of education is also imparted.

I do not know the jurisdiction of the proposed IIT at Guwahati. There are more literate States in the country like

Goa and Kerala where these Institutes are not available. People have to travel long distance often to seek admissions in these Institutes. Getting admission is also not possible. I would like to know whether the Government will consider having more and more such Institutes throughout the country. I hope that the hon. Minister will respond to my few submissions positively.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): Madam
Vice-Chairpersons, I would like to thank all
the hon. Members who have shown their keen
interest in this Bill.

Madam, as the hon. Members are aware, the Indian Institute of Technology is being set up in Guwahati, Assam in accordance with the Assam Accord between late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the AASU. With the opening of this Institute, new avenues will be opened in the North-Eastern Region, and the students of that Region will get an opportunity to study in that Institute. The opportunity is there even now. But we are hoping that it will encourage more students from that area to this Institute. Admissions will be through the Joint Entrance Examination which is held throughout the country and for the whole country. However, we are hoping that the respective States in the North-Eastern region will provide some extra coaching classes or some such arrangements will be made for these students so that they can also avail themselves of this facility. The Students who will come out of the various disciplines like the B. Tech. programme, etc., of this Institute will be providing for that very region, the North-Eastern region. Therefore, we are hoping that this will encourage the people from that area to come into this IIT. Moreover, it will also act as a catalyst for the development of that area and there will be a stronger linkage among the IIT, the

industry and the user or any other agency in the North-Eastern region.

Madam, action was initiated soon after the Assam Accord was signed. Work has already started. The boundary wall has been proposed to be constructed. I think, soon, the building should also come up and classes will start from 1995-96.

Another major features of this IIT is, it will have a Technology Innovation Park for constant interaction with the industries of that area.

Another point that was brought up was about funds, the outlay is Rs. 64 crores for the Eighth Plan. But, if need be, we can provide for more in the Ninth Plan.

A point was raised about the tribal students of that area. I am afraid reservation will be as per the provisions in the Constitution. As I said, it will be up to the State Government to provide for more coaching. We hope that this will encourage students in that area to come and seek admission into this IIT.

I think that all the points raised have been covered. Thank you, Madani.

SHRI HIPHEI: What about the setting up of a Central University in Mizoram? (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): I think the Minister has replied to all the queries and observations.

Now, the question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

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

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY BILL, 1994

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Now, we will take up the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Bill, 1994.

श्री संय प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आधा मिनट। इस विधेयक को पढ़ने से पहले हमने सोचा था कि इसमें करोड़ों अनुसूचित जातियों और बाबा साहेब के अनुयायियों की भावनाओं का उल्लेख होगा। लेकिन हमें बड़ी निराशा हुई क्योंकि इसमें ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं था। इसलिये उन भावनाओं को माननीय मंत्री महोदय और सरकार तक पहुंचाया है और लोगों के सामने रख दिया है। मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारी भावनाओं का वे कद्र करेंगे।

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): Madam Vice-Chairman, I have gone through this Bill. I just start with a story. When Rama came back after 12 years, after *Pattabhishekam*, he used to felicitate the people who had supported him. Sita thought of blessing Hanuman by giving him some prize. She took out her pearls necklace which was given to her by Rama with so much of love and affection and handed over the same to Hanuman. Hanuman, right in front of Sita, in the presence of Rama, started breaking the beads of the pearl necklace one by one and he totally broke the necklace. Sita got annoyed with Hanuman as to what he was doing. She said: "This is the necklace given to me by Rama and I have presented it to you and you are breaking every bead of this pearls necklace. What are you doing?" Hanuman said: "I am searching Rama in the pearls necklace. But Rama is not there. So, without Rama, I will not accept the necklace consisting of pearls even if it comes from Sita." This is the position of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University. Accept B. R. Ambedkar, there is no Ambedkar in between. That is where we have our strong reservations.