

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to call the Prime Minister. I am not going to waste the time of the House like that. Now I am going to call the next item of business. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, in our meeting with you I made it very clear... (*Interruptions*).

[The Deputy Chairman in the Chair].

NAGALAND UNIVERSITY BILL, 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Nagaland and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Madam, today we are fulfilling a commitment made by the Prime Minister ... (*Interruptions*) ... to the people of Nagaland when he laid the foundation stone for this University in 1987 ... (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot give a ruling over the ruling of the Chairman. Please do not destroy Rajya Sabha makes ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The Prime Minister, in his speech during the foundation laying ceremony had rightly stated that every university is a major step forward for a State and this University at Lumami represents a major step forward not just for Nagaland or the North-East but for the whole country ... (*Interruptions*). We hope that the establishment of a new University would mark a sig-

nificant phase in the development of the State of Nagaland and the entire North-Eastern region ... (*Interruptions*). We also hope that this University will, in the course of time, become a Centre of excellence and contribute to the development and manpower requirements of the State ... (*Interruptions*).

I would like to inform the hon. Members that the higher education needs of Nagaland are presently being served by the North Eastern Hill University which has jurisdiction over the State ... (*Interruptions*). The Kohima campus of the NEHU has four Departments offering post-graduate courses ... (*Interruptions*). The NEHU has also established an Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Medziphema which was upgraded into a School a few years back... (*Interruptions*). This Institute was started to meet the manpower requirements in the field of agriculture in the North-Eastern region ... (*Interruptions*). Nagaland has about 19 colleges which are affiliated to the NEHU having a total enrolment of about 6,000 students ... (*Interruptions*). However, this arrangement has not been able to meet the expectations and aspirations of the people of Nagaland who have been continuously pressing for a separate University... (*Interruptions*).

It is proposed that the Nagaland University will be a teaching-cum-affiliating University with jurisdiction over the entire State and with headquarters at Lumami... (*Interruptions*). The University would have an all-India character and enrol students and teachers from the entire country. The University will be innovative and non-traditional in character and will focus on subjects related to more practical, productive and skill oriented aspects and is expected to play a crucial role in deve-

[Shri L. P. Shahi]
 loping the human resources for the diverse and multi-farious developmental needs of the State. It would introduce application-oriented courses to suit the needs of the society and economy of Nagaland; promote inter-disciplinary research and studies; and use modern communications technology in imparting instructions ... (*Interruptions*). Continuing education and extension services would be essential components of the programmes and activities of the University... (*Interruptions*). The University would also pursue the broad objectives of the National Policy on Education—1986... (*Interruptions*). The powers, functions and the structure of the University would be by and large the same as in other Central Universities. The President of India will be the Visitor of the University. The officers of the University will include a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Deans, Registrar and Finance Officer. (*Interruptions*). The Authorities of the University would be the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the Planning Board, the Finance Committee and the Board of Schools. We also propose to associate the Governor of Nagaland as the Chief Rector of the University. (*Interruptions*).

As in the case of newly established universities, the first Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the Finance Officer shall be appointed by the Visitor. The Visitor would also constitute the first Court, the Academic Council, the Executive Council, the Planning Board and the Finance Committee. (*Interruptions*).

With the establishment of the Nagaland University the jurisdiction of the NEHU shall cease over the State of Nagaland.

I do hope that the establishment of a Central University in Naga-

land will fulfil the aspirations of the people of Nagaland and that the University will, as envisaged by our Prime Minister, inculcate the best values of science and technology and modern development while keeping alive everything that is good in our traditions and in our heritage. I am sure that Members from all sections of the House will support this measure whole-heartedly. (*Interruptions*).

With these words, I move that the Nagaland University Bill, 1989, may be taken into consideration. (*Interruptions*).

The question was proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
 Shri R. K. Poddar. (*Interruptions*)
 We are discussing Nagaland University Bill, 1989. Do you want to speak on this Bill or not?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Before this please listen to me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
 I will not listen to you. If Mr. Poddar wants to speak on the Bill (*Interruptions*). I am sorry, I cannot listen to you. We are doing business. (*Interruptions*). You defied the Chair. You came in the well. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Chairman has already called the Nagaland University Bill. I have asked Mr. Poddar to speak specifically on the Bill.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Before that I want to make a submission.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): You please hear the Leader of the Opposition.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
 We have been hearing the opposition leaders in the last 45 minutes. (*Interruptions*). Please leave the mike. Do not destroy the property of the Parliament. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*). No, no.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADAS-WAMY: Whether you like it or not I say this on behalf of the Opposition that the Bofors gun deal issue is so important. We are not against discussion. We are for discussion on Bofors but we wanted the Prime Minister to come and explain the position.

The view of the fact that the Chair is stubborn and obdurate, in view of the fact that the Government is stubborn and obdurate; we walk out in protest.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH (Nagaland): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to speak and support the Nagaland University Bill, 1989.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): What about the notice of my motion?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman will take a decision on it. We have a Business Advisory Committee. It will take a decision and we will let you know about it.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTH: I would have been happier if the Opposition Members were also present. I say this because many of our national leaders have a very poor knowledge about the North-Eastern region. I remember way back in 1978 when I had met the then Home Minister, he did not know where Nagaland was. So on occasions like this when we are discussing the Bill as introduced today, our Opposition leaders who are so much concerned about the nation and yet many of whom do not know about their own people in the far flung areas, in the backward regions, about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, their problems and difficulties, would also have benefited much and it would have been better had they

also remained here to support this Bill.

In Nagaland, after many years of insurgency, now peace and tranquillity has come to stay. And during this period of peace and tranquillity, the Naga people are striving very hard to achieve literacy which has now crossed the 50 per cent mark in the State and they are working very hard in the field of higher education.

A century ago, the missionaries from abroad had introduced education in the State during the British regime. But during the Second World War, when the entire North-East, and especially Nagaland, was affected, the effort in the field of education was once again thwarted. After Independence, once again the insurgency started in Nagaland and education was again disturbed. A few schools which were opened at district headquarters were also disturbed and many able-bodied young people had to, under compulsion, join insurgency and give up their education. It was only after 1964 when the peace accord was signed and the State of Nagaland was ushered in that the real progress in the field of education started. Today we are very happy to say that there are more than 600 schools and many more colleges.

We do not have any script of our own in Nagaland because the saying goes that in the days past when our forefathers had a certain script, it was written on the skin of an animal. Before this could be passed on to the next generation, a dog came and ate away the skin on which the script was written, and so we lost our script. Because of that, Nagaland does not have any script of its own. But we adopted the Roman script. There was a time when our parents learnt the Assamese script but, because of the dialects

[Shri Khyomo Lotha]

and difficult pronunciation, the Assamese script could not be adopted, and the Roman script was adopted, which actually suited our different dialects and pronunciation. So we have now progressed in the field of higher education and we are very happy that this Bill is now introduced. I am sure that this Bill will be passed without any opposition.

We hope that this University will not be just a university where only certificates will be churned out and the students will simply be given certificates or degrees but that this University will bring about development in all spheres of life—intellectual, moral and spiritual—and that it will make our young people very good citizens not of Nagaland alone but of the whole country.

Our people, after a long spell of insurgency and fighting, have now come to take up education seriously and I am sure this University will benefit the entire generation not only of Nagaland but also of the neighbouring States and also people from other parts of the country who would like to come and study in Nagaland. So, this University will benefit not only the people of Nagaland but will also interact with Universities of other States and benefit youth from other areas also.

We are very happy, especially, to have this University, and my special appreciation goes to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who had personally visited this area. He not only visited the headquarters, but he had himself driven vehicles and visited many small villages in difficult areas and had gained a good knowledge of Nagaland and the people of Nagaland. It was under his dynamic leadership and

his keenness for the development of our people that it was agreed to set up this University in Nagaland.

To clear the doubts of many who are thinking whether this small University would be of any use, I would say that this University in the extreme north-east State will not only benefit the people of this area but the country as a whole. The people there are very happy that they are happy that they are being given this University. They are happy in that they have a sense of belonging, not only to the State or area or region but a sense of belonging to this country when such institutions for development are established. The establishment of this University also, I am sure and confident, will bring about an emotional integration in the country, among the people dwelling in the State of Nagaland and also among the people living in the other States of the country. It

will also solve a great deal of unemployment problem and also the problem of people who are seeking admission for higher education. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government here that this year many students came to Delhi to seek admission in the Delhi University but many had to face a great deal of difficulty in getting admission in different colleges in the Delhi University. It was really an ordeal for many of our students who had come from far-away distance and spending a lot of money. Though the Nagaland University Bill, 1989 will be passed, it will take some time to start the real functioning of this university. Until such time I would like to appeal to the Education Minister that in matters of admission to higher education and technical education, the rules may be sim-

plified and people coming from Nagaland and North-Eastern States for admissions in other universities may be favourably considered so that they may achieve higher education to work in the new university that is going to be established in Nagaland.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Mirza Irshadbaig) in the Chair.]

I thank the Central Government, especially the Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for helping this university to come through. It has been a very long-felt need for the people of Nagaland and way back in 1973 when this NEHU (North East Hill University) was established, at that time also with the help and support of Nagaland people NEHU came into being. Even then Nagaland always had the desire to have its own university for the upcoming young people who can be trained, educated to develop in every respect so that they can become worthy citizens of this great country of India. With this, I once again welcome and support this Bill. Thank you.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अ का कृतज्ञ हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री श्री एल० पी० साहू जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए नागालैंड विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 1989 का समर्थन करने का अवसर आपने मुझे दिया। अच्छा होता कि इस देश के विरोधी दल के जो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनको अगर जनतंत्र में विश्वास होता और यहां पर उपस्थित रहते तो देखते कि श्री राजीव गांधी ने जो नई शिक्षा नीति का निर्माण किया है उसमें इतिहास के झरोखे से आज नागालैंड को एक नया विश्वविद्यालय दिए जाने का प्रावधान राजीव गांधी की सरकार कर रही है। लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दल के लोगों के पास न कोई नीति है और न ही कोई कार्यक्रम है और न ही कोई योजना है। न उनकी कोई विदेश नीति है और न

ही राष्ट्र की जनता कि उत्थान के लिए उनके पास कोई कार्यक्रम है। केवल राजीव गांधी, राजीव गांधी कहते हैं। इतना वे भगवान का नाम ले तो जितने पाप उन्होंने किए हैं उनसे उनका उद्धार हो जाना। लेकिन इस माननीय सदन की सर्वोच्च सदन की, परम्पराओं को तोड़कर वे हर इशु पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर राजीव गांधी का विरोध प्रदर्शित करते हुए सदन छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं। इस देश की जनता ने, २२-२२ और २६-३६ एम० एल० एज० ने, विधायकों ने, हमें बोट दकर यहां भेजा है और तब हम यहां आते हैं। लेकिन ये जो चुने हुए जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं वे जनता के विश्वासों के साथ खुलेआम इस सदन में बलात्कार कर रहे हैं। सारा देश इसको देख रहा है उसकी कटु निन्दा करते हुए संसदीय परम्पराओं को जीवंत, जनतांत्रिक बनाने के लिए मैं उनसे आग्रह करते हुए प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे हमारी मर्यादाओं को न तोड़ें? इस सदन की बड़ी उच्च परम्पराएँ रही हैं। जिस आसन पर आप बैठे हैं संविधान के निर्माता इस आसन पर बैठे हैं और कड़ाई के साथ चैयरमैन साहब महामहोदय डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा साहब ने जो कड़ा रख संविधान के अनुकूल लिया है उसकी प्रशंसा करते हुए मैं विरोधी दल के लोगों को निन्दा करता हूँ और नागालैंड विश्वविद्यालय के संबंध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारे दोस्त लोथा जी जो नागालैंड से राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने बहुत कुछ कहा है और उनकी बातों का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ और बातों को और मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता से अधिक चिन्ता का विषय आज कोई और नहीं है। इस राष्ट्र को तोड़ने की साजिश हो रही है और जगह जगह चाहे बोडो आन्दोलन के नाम पर चाहे झारखंडियों के नाम पर, कश्मीर में तथा हर जगह देश के प्रत्येक हिस्से में देश को तोड़ने की साजिश रची जा रही है और हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जिन पर विशेष ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में हमारे उत्तर पूर्वी भाग के अनेक प्रान्त

[डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय]

आते हैं। भौगोलिक एवं अन्य कारणों से उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के राज्य अपने आप को उपेक्षित अनुभव करते रहे हैं और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इनकी भावनाओं का सारा देश की ओर से सम्मान किया जाय। उनकी जनसंख्या कम हो सकती है लेकिन अगर इस देश के वे नागरिक हैं तो उनकी भावनाओं का सम्मान किया जाना चाहिए और जहाँ बहुत अधिक जनसंख्या है वही सुविधायें उन्हें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सामाजिक व्यवस्था के संबंध में या अन्य क्षेत्रों में दी जानी चाहिए। राजीव गांधी की सरकार ने यह अपना कर्तव्य समझा है कि वह इन क्षेत्रों में एकता एवं भारत की मुख्य धारा से उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए अपने दाखिले का निर्वाहन करे। इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए सर्वोत्तम उपाय शिक्षा है। शिक्षा की अगर कभी न होती तो यह राष्ट्र स्वयं बन जाता। शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण संस्थानों की स्थापना से ही हम अशिक्षा और रहियों तथा गरीबी को दूर कर सकते हैं। वर्ष 1973 में भारत सरकार ने उत्तर पंच पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की थी और सरकार को यह उम्मीद थी कि यह विश्वविद्यालय नागालैंड के साथ साथ उत्तर पूर्व के जितने भी राज्य हैं चाहे मिजोरम हो, मेघालय हो, त्रिपुरा हो, अरुणाचल प्रदेश हो सातों राज्यों के हितों की रक्षा करेगा। इसमें कोई संदेह की बात नहीं है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय एक कुशल एवं परिपूर्ण विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में विकसित हुआ, हालांकि इसमें अनेकों कठिनाइयाँ भी आईं जिनकी चर्चा करने से सदन का बहुत समय खराब होगा लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य यह है कि उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में विविधता के विशेष नत्व मौजूद हैं और कोई एक संस्थान चाहे वह कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र की विविध आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेगा। नागालैंड की अपनी पहचान है। माननीय लोधा जी जानते हैं मुझे एक महीना वहाँ रहने का अवसर मिला है।

प्रभुति के योवन का श्रंगार करेंगे
कभी न बासी फूल

मिलेंगे वे जा कर अति शीघ्र
सतत व्याकुल है उनकी धूल।
पुरातनता का यह निर्भीक सहन
करती न प्रभुति पल एक,
नित्य नूतनता का अविराम,
किए हैं परिवर्तन में टेक।

प्रभुति साक्षात् वहाँ अपना जीतव्य स्वरूप, आत्मीय स्वरूप, बिखेर हुए है नागालैंड में और नागालैंड के युवकों ने अपनी विशेष पहचान बनाई है। नागालैंड के युवकों की अपनी विशेष महत्वकांक्षाएँ हैं जो वहाँ के भौगोलिक, पारंपरिक एवं सांस्कृतिक तत्वों के साथ जुड़ी हुई होने के कारण अपने आप में विलक्षण हैं। नागालैंड पर एक समन्वित इकाई के रूप में भारत की बृहत्तर इकाइयों के अतगत ही विचार किया जाना चाहिए। उनकी देश की एक अलग यूनिट नहीं मानना चाहिए। नागालैंड में बड़े बड़े जंगल हैं वहाँ कृषि के विकास की अधिक आवश्यकता है। नागालैंड पारंपरिक लोक कला का धनी है। अतः नागालैंड की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति तथा जन-कल्याण पर विशेष ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ ही नागालैंड में ज्ञान की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का राष्ट्र को भी लाभ मिलना चाहिए चाहे वह ज्ञान मानविकी के क्षेत्र में हो चाहे टेक्नालाजी के क्षेत्र में हो चाहे समाज विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में हो। इन कारणों से जरूरी है कि नागालैंड का अपना एक विश्वविद्यालय हो और यह मानते हुए कि यह विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय एकता के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कर सकेगा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नागालैंड विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के कदम का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। राजीव गांधी जी के जो कार्य 5 वर्षों में हुए हैं उनमें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यहाँ एक उद्योगिक नक्षत्र की तरह शिक्षा का उदय हुआ है। नागालैंड में जो हमारा सरकार ने किया है, करके दिखाया है और एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना वहाँ की है हम समझते हैं कि सारा देश और सारा सदन इसका स्वागत करेगा।

मान्यवर उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस पृष्ठभूमि को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह आवश्यक है

कि विधेयक की धारा 4 में विश्वविद्यालय के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए समय इसका विशेष तौर पर उल्लेख किया गया है कि यह विश्वविद्यालय मानविकी, सामान्य एवं भौतिक विज्ञान, समाज विज्ञान कृषि विज्ञान, वानिकी एवं शिक्षा के अन्य क्षेत्रों से सम्बद्ध समन्वित पाठ्यक्रम चलायेगा। यहाँ यह भी ध्यान देने योग्य है कि विधेयक में अन्तर-विषयक अध्ययन अथ अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय शोध एवं अध्ययन व्यापन की प्रक्रिया के नवीनीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है। मैं माननीय साहो जी को, मंत्री महोदय को इस मन्त्र के लिए बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि विश्वविद्यालय के उद्देश्यों का निर्धारण करते समय उन्होंने इस बात के भी निर्देश दिए हैं कि राज्य के लोगों के कल्याण, उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था की स्थिति तथा शैक्षिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा चाहिए। मैं इस बात को अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ क्योंकि शिक्षा का संबंध लोगों की महत्वाकांक्षाओं के साथ जोड़ा जाता चाहिए। खासकर विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा को तो आम आदमी की ओर निकट लाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि विश्वविद्यालय हवाई किले मात्र नहीं है बल्कि व जनता के कल्याण के, विकास के, ज्ञान के सच्चे साधन के सोपान है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक का प्रारूप सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है। जो हमारी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उनसे टैली करके इसको बनाया गया है। ऐसा होना भी चाहिए था क्योंकि सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कुछ बातें ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो सबसे समानता का भाव उत्पन्न कर सकें और वातावरण की दृष्टि से उनकी अपनी दूसरी ओर अपनी विशिष्ट स्थिति एवं इंडिविजुअलिटी, अपनी एक अलग पहचान की विशेषताएँ भी निर्धारित होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, नागालैंड राज्य का राज्यपाल इस विश्वविद्यालय का मुख्य निदेशक होगा तथा भारत के राष्ट्रपति इस विश्वविद्यालय के विजिटर हैं। विश्वविद्यालय के कार्या-

लयों में चांसलर, वाइस चांसलर, प्रो०-वाइस चांसलर, डीन, रजिस्ट्रार तथा वित्त अधिकारी के कार्यकलापों का समावेश रहेगा। विधेयक में विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकरणों की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है—(समय की घंटी) दो मिनट उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी—जिनमें कोर्ट कार्यकारी परिषद्, शैक्षिक परिषद् योजना बोर्ड आदि सम्मिलित रहेगा। तथापि विधेयक में समझदारी बरतते हुए लघु एवं सुसंगठित कोर्ट की परिकल्पना की गयी है जिसमें 30 से ज्यादा सदस्य नहीं होंगे। यह इस विधेयक की एक स्वागत योग्य विशेषता है जो ऐसे अनेक पुराने विश्वविद्यालयों से भिन्न है जहाँ कोर्ट के 100 अथवा उससे भी ज्यादा सदस्य होते हैं और जिसकी बैठकें व्यवहारिक एवं परिणामोन्मुख नहीं हो पाती। कार्यकारी परिषद् का आकार छोटा रखे जाने की परिकल्पना की गयी है और 11 सदस्यों की एकजी-क्यूटिव होगी। मैं इस बात से बहुत प्रसन्न हूँ कि विधेयक में एक योजना बोर्ड का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों का अनुभव यह रहा है कि आयोजना भी एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है तथा इसे उन व्यक्तियों को सौंपा जाना चाहिए जिनका पर्याप्त अनुभव हो तथा जिन्हें आयोजना कार्य में विशेष दक्षता हासिल हो। यह व्यवस्था भी ठीक हो रखी गयी है कि शैक्षिक परिषद् भी छोटी एवं सुसंगठित होगी तथा उसमें 21 से ज्यादा सदस्य नहीं होंगे। मैं इस व्यवस्था का भी स्वागत करना चाहूँगा कि पहली कार्यकारी परिषद् पहले योजना बोर्ड तथा पहली शैक्षिक परिषद् के सदस्यों को विजिटर द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा। मेरा विश्वास है कि चुनाव के तत्व को जहाँ तक सम्भव हो विश्वविद्यालय से दूर रखा जाना चाहिए क्योंकि चुनाव प्रक्रिया से विश्वविद्यालय के शैक्षिक वातावरण पर काफी बुरा असर पड़ता है जो प्रायः विश्वविद्यालय परिसर के राजनीतिकरण तक पहुँच जाता है।

विद्यार्थी परिषद् पर भी मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जो वहाँ की स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन है उसमें विद्यार्थी परिषद् का प्रावधान

भी स्वागत योग्य है। 18 वर्ष के नवयुवकों को हमने मतदान का अधिकार दिया है और उसको ध्यान में रखकर जो कुछ बनाया गया है नागालैंड विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों के लिए कि विद्यार्थी परिषद् के अभाव में गम्भीर छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय के कामकाज को प्रभावित करने का कोई अवसर नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि हम सब जानते हैं कि किस तरह से गम्भीर छात्रों को पृष्ठभूमि से छोड़ दिया जाता है। विधेयक को इस व्यवस्था से मैं अत्यन्त प्रसन्न हूँ कि तीन विद्यार्थियों ने पिछले शैक्षिक वर्ष में अध्ययन, ललित कला, खेल-कूद एवं विस्तार कार्यों आदि में पुरस्कार जीते हों, उन्हें विद्यार्थी परिषद् का सदस्य बनाया जाएगा। इस परिषद् में इसके अतिरिक्त बीस ऐसे छात्र और भी होंगे जिन्हें अध्ययन, खेल-कूद एवं व्यक्तित्व के सर्वतोन्मुखी विकास के गुणों पर अपने शैक्षिक परिषद् द्वारा नामित किया जाएगा। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि विद्यार्थी परिषद् के द्वारा सभी छात्रों के लिए खले रहें, विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि "विश्वविद्यालय के किसी भी छात्र को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित कोई मामला अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से विद्यार्थी परिषद् में उठा सकेगा तथा उसे यह भी अधिकार होगा कि उस मामले पर होने वाली चर्चाओं के दौरान वह उनमें भाग ले सकेगा।"

मैं विधेयक के उस प्रावधान का भी स्वागत करता हूँ जिसके अंतर्गत विद्यार्थी परिषद् के कार्यों का निर्धारण किया गया है। शिक्षा का यह सर्वविदित सिद्धांत है कि विद्यार्थी से भी उसके विकास के संबंध में परामर्श किया जाए। अतएव विधेयक की धारा 2, परिनिषम क्रमांक 41 में यह निर्धारित किया जाना उचित ही है कि विद्यार्थी परिषद् का यह कार्य होगा कि वह अध्ययन के कार्यक्रमों, विद्यार्थियों के कल्याण तथा विश्वविद्यालय के सामान्य कामकाज से संबंध रखने वाले

महत्वपूर्ण मामलों के संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय के संबंधित अधिकारियों को सुझाव दे।

मानावर, अब मैं अपने वक्तव्य के अंतिम भाग पर आता हूँ। प्रस्तावित विधेयक की पृष्ठभूमि में कुछ अलिखित धारणाएँ भी हैं, जिसकी ओर मैं माननीय साहो जी का और शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा। एहाँ तक मैं स्पष्ट पाया हूँ विश्वविद्यालय के स्थान के लिए नागालैंड राज्य के "लुमासी" स्थान का चयन काफी सोच-समझ कर किया गया है। यह स्थान नागालैंड राज्य के प्रायः सभी जिलों से बराबर की दूरी पर है। भूमि का वह खंड प्रकृति के वैभव से भरा हुआ है, पानी की भी यहाँ सुविधा है। यह अक्टूबर, 1987 की बात है कि अब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने लुमासी का विशेष दौरा किया और विश्वविद्यालय की आधार-शिला रखी थी। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने केंद्रीय सरकार को यह आदेश दिये थे कि वे विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के काम में शीघ्रता लायें।

मेरे लिए यह प्रवक्तव्य का विषय है कि आधार-शिला रखे जाने के दो वर्षों के भीतर ही केंद्रीय सरकार ने राजीव गांधी के निर्देशों का पालन कर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की और आगे यह विधेयक लाई है। शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक अच्छा उदाहरण देश के सामने शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने बहुत दिनों के बाद रखा है।

नागालैंड की एक मूलभूत आवश्यकता है कि एक्म कृषि-औद्योगिक परिवारों का विकास किया जाना। पहले भी उत्तर-पूर्वी पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के अंतर्गत नागालैंड में एक कृषि परिवार की स्थापना की गई थी। इस कृषि परिवार का काफी कुछ विकास भी हो चुका है। मझे ज्ञात नहीं है कि इस विकास परिषद् के बारे में योजना क्या है किंतु मेरा अंशना सुझाव है कि लुमासी में एक पूरी तरह समन्वित कृषि परिवार की भी स्थापना की जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह अत्यन्त वांछनीय है कि कृषि और वानिकी

को विश्वविद्यालय में केंद्रीय स्थान प्राप्त हो, जो आज के हमारे पर्यावरण और वन-उगाओ आन्दोलन की पूर्ति वहां से होनी चाहिए क्योंकि नागलैंड के पहाड़ों के पेड़ काट करके उनको नंगा कर दिया गया है ।

वस्तुतः विश्वविद्यालय के सामान्य पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार करते समय ग्रिष् एवं बानिकी को एक भौतिक तत्व के रूप में ग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए । इस प्रकार विद्यार्थी को अपनी प्रतिभा का विकास व हे मानविकी, चाहे सामान्य विज्ञान एवं समाज विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में करने का अवसर मिलेगा और वे अपनी जड़ता दूर करके नागलैंड को देश की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ सकेंगे ।

विश्लेषक के वित्तीय ज्ञापन में यह प्रावधान है कि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना में... (सभा की घंटी) माननीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जब अपनी चार-पांच पंक्तियों पर आ रहा हूँ...

अनुमानित: 61.34 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी जिसमें से 47.47 करोड़ रुपये नैरआवर्ती श्रेणी का एवं 13.86 करोड़ रुपये आवर्ती श्रेणी का खर्च होगा । मुझे नहीं मलय कि इन आंकड़ों के तैयार किये जाने का आधार क्या रहा है ? तथापि मैं अपनी जहर करना चाहूंगा माननीय मंत्री जी से कि सरकार इस मामले में खुले दिल से सहयोग करे तथा सभी आवश्यक खर्चों का उल्लेख उसमें होना चाहिए । मोटे-मोटे प्रावधान केवल हम मेम्बरों को नहीं भेज देने चाहिए । आवश्यक धन-राशि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से उपलब्ध करवा दी जाए ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की योजना आवंटन के अनुसार इस धन-राशि को पूर्ण रूप से इसी वर्ष दे दिया जाएगा ताकि किसी को यह कहने का अवसर न मिले कि विश्व-विद्यालय के कार्यों की आवश्यकता के पूर्ति धन के अभाव में नहीं हो पाई ।

इस विश्वविद्यालय का और खास कर नव-स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों की पूरी देख-भाल की जाए और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग धन राशि का आवंटन करते समय केंद्रीय सरकार नागलैंड विश्वविद्यालय के लिए आवंटित धन-राशि के संबंध में ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा उसका उपयोग बिना किसी दूसरे कार्य में किये हुए, उसका सही उपयोग होगा । अंत में, नागलैंड विश्व-विद्यालय विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और अंतिम बात की ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । अभी कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की बैठक थी, हमारे शिवशंकर जी यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं, साथी जी उस मीटिंग में नहीं थे, उसमें तीन-चार बार उठाने के बाद सरकार ने जवाब दिया कि हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का निर्णय हो चुका था और इंदिरा जी की, फिर मैं सदन में दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि 1983 में एक ही इच्छा थी कि विश्व भाषा हिन्दी यू०एन०ओ० की भाषा बनाने में समय लगेगा लेकिन विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन बराबर हो और केंद्रीय हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो, वह सब तैयार हो गया । फिर यू०जी०सी० के चैयरमैन जो बहुत बड़े वैज्ञानिक हैं यशपाल जी, उनके पास भेजा गया और उन्होंने उसको नामंजूर कर दिया । यू०जी०सी० के लोग, चाहे शिक्षा मंत्रालय के लोग हों, कान खोल कर सुन लें कि भविष्य में अगर इस तरह की हरकत की गई और इंदिरा जी की इच्छाओं के विपरीत काम करने की कोशिश, चाहे यशपाल जी हों या यू०जी०सी० ही, चाहे एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री का कोई कितना भी बड़ा पदाधिकारी हो, करने की कोशिश की तो हम उनकी अवमानना करने को तैयार हैं । भाषा के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं होना चाहिए और हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का फिर मैं हमें श्री शिवशंकर जी ने आश्वासन दिया है उ। आश्वासन की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए और यू०जी०सी० की अटोमोमी के नाम पर मनमानी करने की छूट न दी जाए ।

[डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय]

इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपने बहुत विस्तार से मुझ अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): I am calling a new Member, Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria to make his maiden speech.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Bill which has been introduced with regard to the formation of a University in Nagaland is a welcome stand. It is welcome in as much as Nagaland is a far-flung hilly area in north-east of India just like the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is also situated in the north of India. This Bill which has been tabled here makes provision for the establishment of a University to cater to the needs of the people in that far-flung State and thereby to improve the educational opportunities available to these people. It is our earnest hope that this Bill will go a long way in helping the people of Nagaland who need education more than any other part of our country because they are lagging behind; in order to bring about a complete identity between the various sections of our society. In order to bring the backward areas of our State to catch up with the rest of the country, it is very necessary that such a Bill should have been passed before this august House so that the people of that land, that State, are enabled to go ahead with better education and better development.

However, so far as the State of J&K is concerned, we also welcome in the same tone the conferment of the Scheduled Tribes

status on certain sections of the society in the Ladakh region. We, however, feel that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir which had already recommended other sections which are very, very weak and very, very backward in J. & K., such as Gujars, Bakarwals and Arghavans and such other persons living in far-flung areas of the State of J&K are also accorded the status of Scheduled Tribes. The fact that such a status has not been accorded to them and as against that only a portion of the society of Jammu and Kashmir has been accorded that status is likely to bring about friction which we want to avoid in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order that peace and harmony may prevail in the State also, we feel that by not conferring that status on Gujars, Bakarwals and Arghavans, and by not accepting that till now—although the matter is under consideration of the Government of India—is likely to create certain misgivings and frictions amongst the various sections of our society in Jammu and Kashmir. Such things may kindly be avoided so that our people feel one with each other and no grounds exist for them to have any grudge against anybody else and so that we progress hand in hand with the rest of our country towards the goals which have been earmarked for us by Bapuji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sher-e-Kashmir, Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, great strides have been made in the matter of education and education has been the primary consideration in the manifesto of the National Conference called *Naya Kashmir*. We feel that this step which has been taken to give better educational opportunities to the people of Nagaland by providing a spe-

cial Act for the establishment of their own University is an appropriate step which the Government has taken. However, I feel, after going through it cursorily, that in Section 13 of the Bill the Vice-Chancellor has been given very sweeping powers. Section 13 says:

"(1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall exercise general supervision and control over the affairs of the University and give effect to the decisions of all the authorities of the University."

There I request the hon. Minister to consider that the powers conferred to him are very wide and very sweeping and the more the powers the greater the possibility of the same being abused. These powers are uncontrolled.

Clause 13 further says:

"(3) The Vice-Chancellor may, if he is of opinion that immediate action is necessary on any matter, exercise any power conferred on any authority of the University by or under this Act and shall report to such authority the action taken by him on such matter:

Provided that if the authority concerned is of opinion that such action ought not to have been taken, it may refer the matter to the Visitor whose decision thereon shall be final."

I submit that it should have been provided that the action shall be subject to ratification by such authority within a period to be provided in this Bill and if within that period that action is not ratified, it shall be deemed to have lapsed.

Similarly, I may request that Section 34 of the Bill also deserves consideration by the hon. Minister. It says:

"(1) Every employee of the University shall be appointed under a written contract, which shall be lodged with the University and a copy of which shall be furnished to the employee concerned.

(2) Any dispute arising out of the contract between the University and any employee shall at the request of the employee, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the employee concerned and an umpire appointed by the Visitor.

(3) The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal.

(4) Every request made by the employee under sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1940."

It is my submission that even if you make the decision final, there should be some avenue provided so that this decision is also open to test by some other authority. It should be final only to this extent that so far as the Tribunal is concerned, the decision is final. But it should be provided that there shall be at least one avenue which shall decide its correctness.

I shall also draw your kind attention to Section 35 of the Bill which says:

[Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria]

"(1) Any student or candidate for an examination whose name has been removed from the rolls of the University by the orders or resolution of the Vice-Chancellor, Discipline Committee or Examination Committee, as the case may be, and who has been debarred from appearing at the examinations of the University for more than one year, may, within ten days of the date of receipt of such orders or copy of such resolution by him, appeal to the Executive Council may and the Executive Council may confirm, modify or reserve the decision of the Vice-Chancellor or the Committee, as the case may be."

It is stated here that "any student or candidate for an examination whose name has been removed from the rolls of the University by the orders or resolution of the Vice-Chancellor, Discipline Committee or examination Committee, as the case may be, and who has been debarred from appearing at the examinations of the University for more than one year, may, within ten days..." It is my submission that the making of the decision should be made subject to the condition that the decision is made after affording the concerned candidate or the student an opportunity of being heard. The power given here is not subject to according any opportunity of being heard to the concerned student. It is my submission that such a sweeping power without giving the affected person an opportunity of being heard or of showing cause is not correct, is not in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution of India, and it is likely to land the student in difficulty, and is also likely to render the authority which is capable of arriving at a decision to arrive at a wrong decision. The rule of *audi alteram partem*

should be obeyed, should be respected in all matters. And if the affected person is not to be heard and the decision is to be arrived at, the decision will in all likelihood be wrong or can be wrong. Therefore, it is my submission in this respect also that an opportunity of being heard to the person concerned should be afforded before the decision is arrived at. And without that, the mere provision that the decision arrived at unanimously will be appealable is no solace to the person concerned because in the meantime the punishment is visited on him. It is, therefore, my humble submission before the hon. Minister that these matters may kindly be taken into consideration so that the Bill is free from these defects. Moreover, I have read the Bill and I have not found in it the provision for the establishment of any Chair for improvement, for teaching of the Nagaland languages which are local there, the languages that are prevalent there. I feel that there should be a provision in the Bill for the establishment of a special Chair which will go into the teaching and instruction of the language which is particular to the people of Nagaland and which could be fostered so that those people can attain a greater proficiency in their language, and their language also prospers.

In making this submission, I would further make a submission that all this power which the Vice-Chancellor has been conferred with deserves to be reconsidered in the light of my submission.

With these submissions, Sir, I support this Bill and I would request that after taking into consideration the submissions I have made, the Bill may kindly be passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Shri Jierlie E. Tariang—Please conclude within three minutes.

SHRI JERLIE E. TARIANG (Meghalaya): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will try to complete within the limited time. I would like to express my personal gratitude to the Prime Minister and the Government and the Minister concerned for having brought this Bill for the establishment of Nagaland University. Nagaland is one of the States comprised within the jurisdiction of the North-Eastern Hill University which is in Shillong, the capital of my State. Sir, it is true that it is very necessary that these Universities should be opened in as many areas as possible in the North-East as we have different cultures, different languages and different problems. I do not want to go into the merits of the Bill as it has been already explained by my previous speakers. I would only like to comment that it is really important that other Universities should also be expanded, and more Universities should be established. For instance, the NEHU, the North-Eastern Hill University comprises four States—Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Sir, you know the communication problem between one State and the other. The hill tribal people of the North-Eastern Region have different cultures and different ways of life and different habits of food and other things. It is only fair if these students are given higher education in their own home States. Another factor is that they are facing a lot of problem in getting seats elsewhere in the country. There is also a lot of frustration in the minds of the young people. Educated as they are, they would like to go for further studies, but they find that they are not welcome in many of

the university campuses. The NEHU cannot provide all the requirements of every State. This University itself is not having enough seats. Now, Mizoram is the next State which may, due to its educational standard, and otherwise too, I think Mizoram may like to go for another university. And I am sure that the far-flung Arunachal Pradesh people, they are also coming up. And soon they too would like to have a university of their own. Sir, I would therefore submit that it will be in the fitness of things if the Government would go deep into this aspect whether it is not proper also to have separate university for Mizoram. As at present, they have got campuses in Aijawal and in Kohima, i.e., in Nagaland and in Mizoram, and in order to bring satisfaction and privileges to all those people in bulk in the present universities, they should have their own universities so that they can serve their interests better.

Sir, it will be better that we all welcome the Nagaland University Bill. My only request is that the Minister concerned would consider this aspect that the NEHU which is another Central University in Shillong cannot accommodate all the requirements of the States from that part of the country. Therefore, another university should be started in Mizoram and I am sure that this will bring the desired results and fulfil the aspirations of the people of the North-East. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): I have to inform the Hon. Member that the Prime Minister will make a statement regarding the Nagar Rozgar Yojana at 12.50 p.m. today.

[Shri Mirza Irshadbaig]

Now, Prof. Asima Chatterjee will speak for a few minutes on the Nagaland University Bill.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Nagaland University Bill. Considering the geographical situation and the demands of the people of Nagaland, based on valid reasons, the need to have a Central university, for the State of Nagaland has been felt and I am very happy that this Central University is going to be established very soon at Lumami. The at page 40 of the Bill and also in section 4 at page 3. The Bill has been well drafted. But I have a few comments to make.

First of all, I want to say that the routine type of curricula and courses should not be followed in this university. This university should have some speciality depending on the geographical situation and the natural resources. I would like to suggest in this connection that chemical technology, courses on forestry and social forestry should be implemented because there are vast forests and courses on food technology should also be introduced in this university. This should be done for the welfare of the people so that the State can generate more employment opportunities. There is one more important point. The traditional culture and arts should be developed by all means. At the same time, UGC directive should be followed while appointing lecturers.

Lastly, for the discipline of the students, as has been pointed out, appointment of Proctor is a good

suggestion. Proctor should be appointed whose duty should also be to guide the students regarding the courses they should study, helping to overcome the difficulties faced by the students in these academic activities. Moreover, the Proctor should have an advisory committee as well who should be able to help the Proctor by guidelines so that the Proctor may execute his duties efficiently.

These are the few points I wanted to raise, and with this, I support the Bill.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: As I stated, I have been hearing the observations made by hon. Members. Some of the items suggested would actually form part of the courses of studies that are to be framed. So far as inclusion of forestry and agriculture is concerned, it has been given on page 3, paragraph 4 of the Bill "To make provisions for integrated courses in humanities, natural and physical sciences, social sciences, agricultural science and forestry and other allied disciplines in the educational programme of the university". So that has to be kept in mind. After all, if a university is going to function in Nagaland, it has to function in the atmosphere that prevails there. Agriculture will be a part of it; horticulture will be a part of it. That has to be included in the courses of studies which will be finalised later on.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]:

So far as the power of the Vice-Chancellors are concerned, it is in tune with other Central Universities. Already there are ten Central Universities in the country. So, this is nothing new.

So far as providing special chair for language of Nagaland

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT is concerned, as suggested by my hon. friend, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that Nagaland has 14 tribes with as many as 52 dialects. Any big village in Nagaland has its own dialect. There is no common language as such. But those who are educated persons in Nagaland, they have adopted English to a greater extent and the Roman script. Geographical situation is such that Lumami is in the centre of Nagaland.

I now request the House to pass this Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Nagaland and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 48 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA BILL, 1989—Contd.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur to continue.

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR (Bihar): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to continue my interrupted presentation on this Bill. Last time I spoke, there was a lot of pandemonium in the House and it seems that the Opposition was not interested in it. As I said last time, for accelerated development of industry we need much larger and greater momentum in the growth of small firms. A dominant proportion of total production, total employment and number of firms fall in the small firms category and from this point of view there is great scope for further development of this sector. However, we find that there is a high incidence of sickness RBI study shows that 7.8 per cent of the total sick units are in the small sector and 15 per cent of the total outstanding credit also belongs to this sector. Sixteen hundred crore of rupees are stuck up in the sick units. The question arises, why are there so many units sick? There are problems with regard to the poor project choice, with regard to poor entrepreneurship and inefficient project management. Over and above that, there are problem of market constraint, obsolete technology and inadequate finance. This Bill is going to strengthen the financial picture, hopefully if the resources are utilized with imagination and care.

We need to appreciate that the IDBI schemes, like the margin money, viability studies or nursing programmes are welcome but there was a deadline set by the RBI for viability studies and the nursing programmes. I do not know whether the deadline has been crossed by a wide margin or not but it seems that whatever the progress, it is not sufficient because that should have been reflected in the quality of improve-