

- (b) if so, the reasons for delay in settling the issue; and
- (c) by when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table on the House.

***Statement***

- (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The wage settlement of officers and employees is negotiated by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) representing the managements of such banks, which have mandated it to negotiate on their behalf, with the Unions/Associations representing the employees and officers. The wage revision exercise includes revision of pay and allowances, basic service conditions, perquisites and benefits and retrial benefits etc. The Unions/Associations present their Charter of Demands to IBA and thereafter several rounds of negotiations are held by IBA with the Unions/Association to arrive at a settlement. Resolving the issues involved is a time consuming process. Efforts are being made to arrive at a settlement.

**Discussion with States regarding Yashpal Committee's report**

\*449. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed during the year 2008, with Prof. Yashpal as the Chairman, to advise renovation and rejuvenation of higher education in India has submitted its report;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether this report has been accepted by the competent authority;

- (d) if so, the details of decision taken, if any, to implement the report;

(e) whether the report has been made available to the competent authority of States and the general public for discussion;

(f) if so, whether the views of the various State Governments will be considered before implementing the report; and

- (g) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Yes, Sir. The Committee to advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education constituted by the Government under the chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal has submitted its Report on 24th June, 2009.

- (b) Recommendations of the Committee *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Creation of an all-encompassing National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER), a Constitutional body to replace the existing regulatory bodies including the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical

Education (AICTE), National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) and Distance Education Council (DEC) and the academic functions of professional councils;

- (ii) Universities are to be made responsible regarding the academic content of all courses and programmes of study including professional courses;
- (iii) Curricular reform should be of priority of the NCHER which would create a curricular framework based on the principles of mobility within a full range of curricular areas and integration of skills with academic depth;
- (iv) It should be mandatory for all universities to have a rich undergraduate programme and undergraduate students must get opportunities to interact with the best faculty. While appointing teachers to the universities their affiliations to a particular college should also be specified to emphasize the need for their exposure to undergraduate students;
- (v) Undergraduate programs should be restructured to enable students to have opportunities to access all curricular areas with fair degree of mobility. Normally, no single discipline or specialized university should be created;
- (vi) The vocational education sector is at present outside the purview of universities and colleges, and alienation of this sector can be overcome by bringing it under the purview of universities and by providing necessary accreditation to the courses available in polytechnics, industrial training institutions, and so on. Additionally the barriers to entry into universities for students going through vocational training should be lowered to enable them to upgrade their knowledge base at any stage of their careers;
- (vii) The NCHER should also galvanize research in the university system through the creation of a National Research Foundation;
- (viii) New governing structures should be evolved to enable the universities to preserve their autonomy in a transparent and accountable manner;
- (ix) Practice of according status of deemed university be stopped forthwith till the NCHER takes a considered view on it. It would be mandatory for all existing deemed universities to submit to the new accreditation norms to be framed on the lines proposed in the report within a period of three years failing which the status of university should be withdrawn. However, unique educational initiatives which have over a period of time enriched higher education by their innovations, be given recognition and supported appropriately;
- (x) Modern higher education system requires extension facilities, sophisticated equipment and highly specialized knowledge and competent teachers. It would not be possible for every university to possess the best of these infrastructures. Hence, one of the primary tasks of the NCHER should be to create several inter-university centers (IUCs) in diverse fields to create the best of these possibilities and attract the participation of several institutions of higher learning to avail them;

- (xi) Institutions of excellence like the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) should be encouraged to diversify and expand their scope to work as full-fledged universities, while keeping intact their unique features, which shall act as pace-setting and model governance systems for all universities;
- (xii) One of the first tasks of the NCHER should be to identify the best 1,500 colleges across India to upgrade them as universities, and create clusters of other potentially good colleges of evolve as universities;
- (xiii) Universities should establish live relationship with the real world outside and develop capacities to respond to the challenges faced by rural and urban economies and culture;
- (xiv) All levels of teacher education should be brought under the purview of higher education;
- (xv) A national testing scheme for admission to the universities on the pattern of the Graduate Record Examination (GRE) should be evolved which would be open to all the aspirants of University education, to be held more than once a year. Students would be permitted to send their best test score to the university of their choice;
- (xvi) Quantum of Central financial support to State-funded universities should be enhanced substantially on an incentive pattern, keeping in view the needs for their growth;
- (xvii) Expansion of the higher education system should be evaluated and assessed continuously to excel and to respond to the needs of different regions in India in order to ensure not only equity and access but also quality and opportunity of growth along academic vertical. The NCHER too should to external review once in five years;
- (xviii) A National Education Tribunal should be established with powers to adjudicate on disputes among stake-holders within institutions and between institutions so as to reduce litigation in courts involving universities and higher education institutions;
- (xix) A Task Force should be set up to follow up on the implementation of the recommended Agenda for Action, within a definite time-frame.

(c) and (d) While the report is under consideration of the Government, the need for an overarching regulatory body in higher and technical education has been accepted by Government as one of its priorities.

(e) to (g) The report has been made available to State Governments and has also been placed on the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Comments of State Governments have been invited and a few States have already responded which is being considered. A meeting of State Education Secretaries has been held on 24th July, 2009 and the recommendations of the Prof. Yash Pal Committee were considered in the meeting.