

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not asking any question or going to do anything like that. I would like to submit to the House and to the countrymen that we are very unhappy the way in which Sri Lanka is responding to the situation. We are also equally unhappy with the Government of India's attitude because mere sympathetic words are not going to solve the problem. The hon. Minister said, "I leave it to the wisdom of the Parliament". I feel that this is the right time for Members of Parliament to visit, see the situation themselves, come back and then discuss with the Government of India. I lodge a protest about the inaction on the part of the Indian Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

□ That the Bill to amend the Central Universities Act 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Government of India, the UPA Government, over the years, has been emphasising not just on the expansion of higher education, but also improving the quality of higher education and to remove the regional imbalances that have occurred over the years. As you are aware, there were several States which did not have a Central University and there were demands from some States that the State Universities should be upgraded into Central Universities. And it is unthinkable that in a country like India, large State should not have a Central University. So, to actually remove the regional imbalances, we decided through the Central Universities Ordinance 2009 which is promulgated by the President on the 15th of January 2009 the conversion of some State Universities into Central Universities in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh, and by deciding to establish 12 new Central Universities, Jammu and Kashmir was one such State where we decided to establish Central University. Now, the methodology that has been followed by the Government of India is that the State gives to the Government of India free of cost 500 acres of land. Then we have set up within the Government of India a Site Selection Committee. When the particulars of the lands are given to us, normally there is a choice given. The Site Selection Committee actually visits various States, comes back and gives a report, and on the basis of that, we take a decision as to what would be most appropriate.

Now, in some States, the sites were given. But in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, they told us that there are 3 sites in Jammu that they wanted to be considered for the setting up of a Central University, but they never gave us any particulars. In the meantime, the previous UPA

Government, and the then Minister for Human Resource Development appointed Vice-Chancellors to these Universities, and the Vice-Chancellor was also appointed by Jammu and Kashmir, but because the site was not firmed up, he set up office, and this is the normal practice that he set up office in the capital, in Srinagar, and in the meantime, in Jammu region, there was a feeling that because the Vice-Chancellor was in Srinagar, Jammu is not going to get a Central University, and as you know, in situations of this nature, we have seen it in the past, some vested interests get into the act and try and vitiate the atmosphere, and we saw the beginnings of that, and we saw the beginnings of negative sentiment within Jammu, based on the feeling that they were being discriminated against and that a Central University is going to be set up in the Kashmir region. In the meantime, because the Vice-Chancellor was located in Srinagar, the people in Srinagar thought that the University was going to be set up in the Kashmir area, and therefore, any displacement of that would amount to discrimination to the people of Kashmir. So, the atmosphere was getting vitiated at both ends. We thought in the peculiar circumstances of the case, especially, in the context of Jammu and Kashmir being a very sensitive area, we decided that we would. But as you know, Sir, the original announcement was that there was going to be an IIM for the Kashmir region and the Central University for the Jammu region. We said, it is not possible. If we want to change the decision, it is not possible for us to give you an IIM. What we can do, of course, is to give you a University as well. So, the original Central University in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was split into two separate Central Universities, one for the Jammu area having jurisdiction in the Jammu region, and another for Kashmir area having jurisdiction in the Kashmir region, which includes Leh and Kargil. It is in these circumstances that this decision was taken and we decided to promulgate an Ordinance because, in the meantime, the business of setting up Universities must go on. We do not want to delay it, and therefore, we promulgated an Ordinance, and that is how the Bill has come before you.

There is only one issue that I want to mention here, and that is the financial requirement of the new Central University of Jammu during the 11th Plan period is estimated at Rs. 240 crores, Rs. 160 crores non-recurring and Rs. 78 crores recurring. The expenditure would be met by the Central Government through the University Grants Commission. The Bill seeks to replace the Central Universities Amendment Ordinance, 2009.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Balwant *alias* Bal Apte. Your Party has 23 minutes and there are two speakers.

SHRI BALAVANT *alias* BAL APTE (Maharashtra): Sir, this Bill seeks to split the Jammu and Kashmir University into two. Somebody will feel the more the merrier as we say here अधिकस्य अधिकं फलम्, but the way this has been done speaks volumes about the functioning of this

Government. We are talking about the need for strengthening our higher education infrastructure. The Eleventh Plan contemplates that we should have 30 universities and 14 internationally recognised institutions during this period. The Knowledge Commission contemplates that we should have 1,500 universities! The present Bill, or the original Act which is now sought to be amended, proposes 15 universities; out of them, 3 existing. That Bill also was brought in a hurry even though a Bill was pending in the Rajya Sabha. An Ordinance was brought, and that Bill was brought and passed hurriedly. Now, this Bill also is preceded by an Ordinance. Nothing happened between the Ordinance and the Bill. Nothing happened between this Ordinance and this Bill. But a different kind of urgency seems to be working here.

Sir, insofar as increasing the number of Universities is concerned, there is no homework done, there is no ground laid. When I had an occasion to speak on the earlier Bill, I mentioned that unless you have a sound school system, establishing a number of universities is not going to strengthen our higher education system. By neglecting that, you cannot emphasise on this. That position continues to be so today. We are talking about the GER to be risen to 20, the General Enrolment ratio, and we are at eleven. But that is only insofar as establishment of these universities is concerned. When the Jammu and Kashmir University was decided to be set up, and when sites were chosen, 'Jammu' area was the site chosen, with the concurrence of the Jammu and Kashmir Government. In the meanwhile, hands changed in Kashmir and the policy, here, also had a method in its madness.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Therefore, the enactment of the Central University Act was criticised for giving all the powers to the Central Government initially, and rightly, because the moment the Act was passed, one of the last acts of the last Minister was to appoint 15 Vice-Chancellors to non-existing universities with all perks. This Vice-Chancellor started functioning; I don't know from where. None of the other universities has any level of preparation. And as mentioned by the hon. Minister, a Vice-Chancellor was appointed for the University, even though the University had no site! And he started functioning from Sri Nagar. A Kashmiri was appointed there deliberately, and the idea was: 'Even though we have initially chosen 'Jammu', let us now transfer it to 'Sri Nagar'!' Therefore, the agitation in Jammu started. Sir, Jammu agitation is not a response only to this but it is also an expression of pent-up feelings because of years of injustice done to the region of Jammu. All the Government corporations have their headquarters in Kashmir. Most of the Central Government offices are in Srinagar. Out of the Central grants, only eight per cent goes to the Jammu region; majority of those grants goes to the Kashmir region. I have all the lists. All the professional institutions, the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, the Regional Engineering College, the Veterinary College, etc., are in Srinagar, not one in Jammu.

The sense of injustice is such that the students in Jammu were angry and the united agitation of the Jammuites because of the injustice has been seen in its climactic way in the recent Amarnath agitation. Therefore, the Government thought it wise to shift the University to Jammu. That would have been a reasonable way of responding to the people, but it is not. How can we give to Jammu which we have not given to Kashmir? It will be discrimination. Therefore, as I have said, there is a method in the madness of giving two Universities, splitting a small University into two, to small regions, when States with large areas and large population have been awarded only one University. This splitting may be helpful to the students, I believe and hope. But there is no logic except that the discrimination of Jammu has to be fought every time and still there has to be a preference to the Kashmir region. Therefore, I want to place before this House this particular socio-political situation in Jammu and Kashmir for further steps to redress this grievance of injustice to Jammu.

Splitting of Jammu and Kashmir University into two Universities raises one more question. It is regarding the number of Universities to be established by the Centre in States, apart from these 15 or 30. Is there a policy? Will the Government have a policy? How many Universities for a State? Where are they going to be situated? States have regions and regions have differences; sometimes, regions have varying differences. Are we going to select regions in that manner? If it is Uttar Pradesh, is it western UP or eastern UP? If it is Maharashtra, is it Vidarbha or western Maharashtra? If it is Andhra Pradesh, is it Telengana or coastal Andhra? Will there be a policy for establishing more Universities? Or, will Jammu and Kashmir be an exceptional case because we have kept an exception, most unnecessarily, under article 370 of the Constitution? Is there going to be a policy for establishment of more Universities? Will there be any homework on that? I believe that *ad hoc* approach, in any case, will not help education. When Universities are being established, let them be given sufficient funds early because in the earlier Bill financial assistance was provided only for three Universities which were already established. Insofar as other 12 Universities are concerned, there was no provision. The Bill did not talk about how they would be financed because those who foot the bill were aware that nothing was going to happen, they didn't have to spend and it was only on paper. Therefore, let these Universities be provided for and let there be a broader policy for establishing Universities equitably throughout the country, not in response to agitations alone, as had happened in the south. This agitation, and establishment of a Central University, is all a history. Therefore, I am saying this. So, will it be on an equitable, regional, logical and educational basis, or, will it be for extraneous considerations?

With these questions, which are uppermost in my mind, I support this Bill.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the importance of Universities in our public life cannot be underestimated. It is true that there has been a tremendous growth of

universities over the last 20 years or so. But we are still far behind the requirements of an international standard of university education. Therefore, the importance of Central Universities becomes crucial. Let us not forget that education, basically, is a State subject. The States can set up universities. It is open to the States to set up universities. In fact, the bulk of universities in the country are State Universities. There are only a small number of Central Universities. I happened to be the Chancellor of two of them. I am now the Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University, and I was, for five years, the Chancellor of the JNU. So, I am aware of the functioning of the Central University. Therefore, even though the number may not be terribly impressive, I, warmly, welcome the fact that 15 or 16 new Central Universities are being flagged. They will be in addition to the universities that the States are going to set up. And I would congratulate the Prime Minister and the Minister for having taken a positive decision in this regard.

As has been mentioned, and as you are aware, Jammu and Kashmir is a bi-focal State. It is not like any other region. It is the only State where the Government moves, for six months, from Srinagar to Jammu. Since the State was founded in 1856 by my ancestor, it has been called Jammu and Kashmir. It has always been a bi-focal State. Therefore, if we have one Central University in each region, it is nothing very surprising. In fact, that is something which could have, perhaps, been thought of right in the beginning. I am not going now into this question of regional discrimination. We have tried for many years, and I was responsible for setting up the Gajendragadkar Commission headed by a Chief Justice of India. Then, we had the Sikri Commission headed by another Chief Justice of India. So, many Commissions have been set up. I am not going into that problem. This is an endemic problem there which will have to be tackled at some point or the other.

As far as this particular Bill is concerned, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for not being rigid, for not saying, "No; we have taken this decision and nothing is going to change now." He did take cognisance of the fact that there was confusion. And the confusion, perhaps, lies in the fact that his predecessor — I do not want to mention any names — appointed a lot of Vice-Chancellors without any universities there. And the Vice-Chancellor started functioning from Srinagar and started recruiting people from Srinagar. Naturally, there was an explosion. People asked: "What is this? You have made an announcement that the University will be in Jammu, and your Vice-Chancellor opened an office in Srinagar and has started recruiting people." So, there was some problem which was brewing. But the Government of India, the UPA Government, has always said, "We are aware of these problems. We do not want the problems to snowball into some disaster before we take action." Therefore, the result has been one additional University to the country, one additional University to Jammu and Kashmir, and, I think, that is something which we should all welcome.

Sir, let me give a little background. I was the Chancellor of the Jammu and Kashmir University for 18 years. It was a combined university. I was responsible, at that time, for opening a campus of the Jammu and Kashmir University in Jammu, and then, very peacefully, two universities were set up. In Srinagar, Mr. Minister, the University is on my orchard, the land which I donated to the University. On the 120 acres of prime land is where the Kashmir University stands today. There is also the Jammu University. Both are flourishing.

A few things I would like to point out. Firstly, I would submit that the location of these two new universities should be very carefully thought out. Let us not make the mistake of putting them on top of the head of the existing universities. Both universities, Jammu University and Kashmir University are now flourishing. If you build two Central universities on top of them or next door to them, you will be sucking out all energy and talent from those universities. It is a large State; it may not have a lot of people, but it is a large State. You can spread yourself out a bit. You can choose locations that are environmentally beautiful. For example, in the Jammu region, you have got a lot of land in the Bhadrawah-Kishtwar area. It is a beautiful landscape. There is a road, the Bhadrawah Chamba road, coming in from Himachal Pradesh now, If you were to put the university somewhere in these areas, you would open up a whole new area of the State and the people who are backward in the area, who are in the far flung areas would also be able to get opportunities. Otherwise, what you are doing is putting everything in these urban clusters which are already overpopulated, which are already over-crowded and which already have a large number of educational institutions. So, I would like to suggest that because of the confusion with regard to the three sites, your site committees should again visit the State and now look for new appropriate sites for the new Jammu University and the new Kashmir University.

The second point that I would like to make is that the Vice-Chancellors should be chosen very carefully. I do not know what can be done with the ones already chosen. But, the Vice-Chancellor is the key and critical element in the setting up of any institution, particularly the first Vice-Chancellor. Therefore, it is very important that a lot of energy and a lot of time should go into choosing the right person who will spearhead these universities. Otherwise, if you get a mediocre person or, worse than that, if you get someone whose integrity is doubtful, then the whole thing will collapse from the beginning.

Also, Sir, let me very briefly say that the new Central universities are opportunities to make some innovative changes in our whole curriculum, in our whole approach towards education. The Minister has already done a great deal in the short time that he has been in office. But what we need to do is to breakaway from the old compartmentalised system of higher education—the old departments, the old system where a teacher comes in and for 35 years he moves his way

up and retires as professor whether he performs or does not perform; that is no longer a paradigm for the present age. Sir, today, the world is moving very rapidly. We need constant upgradation of skills. Even the teaching staff cannot continue to teach the same chemistry for 30 years. This is all out of date. Therefore, you need new holistic structures. You have got to get in subjects like the natural environment. You have got to get in subjects like conflict resolution and peace studies. You have got to involve new ideas and new subjects in these universities.

Let us not make these universities only carbon copies of the ones that we already have and let each university specialise in the region where they are placed. The idea that every university everywhere must teach exactly the same curriculum, I am afraid, is not correct in a country like ours. For example, a coastal university in one of the coastal regions of the country should not necessarily teach what the mountain university teaches. The topography is different, the environment is different, the ethnicity is different, the food is different, the customs are different. Therefore, obviously, whereas they will have common subjects, there must be some specialisation in these universities also, particularly in research. I am afraid, generally, the research outputs of our universities are well below par. There are very few of our universities that are producing research monographs that are considered to be of peer condition by the international community.

So, Sir, this is an excellent opportunity. I very warmly congratulate the Government for setting up these universities on behalf of the people of Kashmir and on behalf of the people of Jammu, with whom I have been closely associated, although I am now elected from Delhi. Really, I should have more interest in a Delhi university. We already have several Central universities in Delhi. I would like to warmly congratulate him and hope that these two new universities will become models for a new kind of educational breakthrough in our country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, while I am supporting the Bill, I wish to say something regarding Central Universities and higher education of our country. I feel it is a special case for Jammu and Kashmir. It is the speciality of that particular State. So, not only I, perhaps everyone have no objection for setting up a Central University in Kashmir and another university in Jammu region. Sir, it is an undeniable fact that university has a great role to improve the education situation of our country and particularly, the Central University's growth for the quality and betterment of educational system of our nation. I am not going into the details about the different recommendations of the different commissions or committees since independence. But I would like to say something about the problem we are facing. In this particular Bill, I would like to know from the hon. Minister in Bill No. 101-C. In line no. 10, Section 2, sub-section 2, I would like to read out, "There shall be established a university, which shall be a body corporate". My

point is, it is for Jammu and in the same paragraph it is also for Jammu and Kashmir, “which shall be body corporate”. I would like to clarify as to why we are using these three to four words. Secondly, as far as the financial memorandum is concerned, Minister has already said that “Rs. 240 crores for each to meet the expenditure”. It is perhaps the 11th Planning which is up to 2012. He has given the break up for recurring and non-recurring. My submission is, in a modern and equipped university, in an up to a mark university, with a good established curriculum, a modern university, it is not possible within this financial limitation. So, it should be enhanced in a big way. Another question which I would like to ask the Minister is, is it a duplication of one? My opinion is, the two should not duplicate each other, as far the Jammu University and Kashmir University are concerned. My other point is, the policy of the Government to establish a university should be widely expressed. I know there is an act. But, in different times, different demands have come up as to when Government will bring in a comprehensive policy. In connection with this, Sir, I would like to say with a heavy heart, Sir, that I am also a Member of a court of a Central University. Many of my esteemed colleagues are also members of different courts of the different central universities. I am Member of the Aligarh Muslim University. Another person is a Member of Visva Bharati University. I would like to say that the law and order situation in different Central Universities are worsening day-by-day. Our students are suffering. In the last one month AMU was closed.

In the last three or four years, four or five students were murdered within the campus or just outside the campus. What is the role of the Government? Is there any intervention? What the Government is doing? As a Member of the Court, I had written a letter to the hon. Minister and also to hon. Prime Minister. I have raised the issue in Parliament. What is going on? We are talking of quality education. But, our own wards and students are suffering. The situation is very vulnerable. I am mentioning just about the AMU. It is also happening in other parts of the country. In my State, West Bengal, the Vice Chancellor himself is on a hunger strike under *chatamtola*. I came to know through newspapers that the hon. Prime Minister is the Chancellor of that university. Hon. Prime Minister intervened in the issue. Sir, everybody is against this Vice Chancellor. So, what is happening?

Sir, I come to Tripura University which is situated in a remote part of our country. It is located in Tripura in the North-Eastern Region. There is no elected students union in the University. There is no elected Teachers union. Everything is nominated. No democratic process is upheld there. If there is no democratic process in an institution, I suppose, there will be a bar on the quality of education. So, elections should be introduced.

So far as curriculum is concerned, Dr. Karan Singh has already mentioned about it. The Government has to lay emphasis on curriculum, because the paradigm has been changed. Sir,

not only science and humanities but also new technologies should be taken up for teaching. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the vision of the Government on this.

Sir, finally, for a Central University, 500 acres of land is required. It is very difficult in a contiguous area to acquire such a huge land. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any second thinking in the Government on this aspect.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ। इनके बारे में देश भर की राय थी कि ये कानून के विशेषज्ञ हैं। कानून का विशेषज्ञ शिक्षा का विशेषज्ञ भी होगा, यह अलग विषय हो जाता है। यह भी हो सकता है कि इनके अधिकारी तय करके बताते हों या सरकार बताती हो, लेकिन इनकी पकड़ ठीक जा रही है। जम्मू और कश्मीर के विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में इन्होंने जो निर्णय लिया, हम समझते हैं कि वह सराहनीय निर्णय है। देश में अभी भी बहुत से इलाके हैं जहाँ पाँच सौ किलोमीटर की आबादी के बाद भी कोई विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है। मैं उच्च शिक्षा के हिसाब से कह रहा हूँ कि जब तक देश के उस नक्शे को हम पकड़ने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो हम लोगों के बच्चे बड़े होने के बाद, थोड़ा ज्यादा समझदार होने के बाद बहुत विद्वान हो जाएंगे, यह कहना मुश्किल पड़ेगा। वैसे भी हमारे बच्चे बहुत विद्वान नहीं बन रहे हैं, क्योंकि दुनिया की एक एजेंसी ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि हिंदुस्तान में सो सैकड़ों में केवल दस ग्रेजुएट्स की दिमागी हैसियत के लड़के होते हैं, बाकी सब बेकार हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी उस एजेंसी की रिपोर्ट को जरूर पढ़ लेंगे। शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता लाने का प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसको टेक्निकल चाल से चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जैसे कचहरी में कानून की बहस करते समय कई पुरानी नजीर देते हुए अपनी बात को जीतने का प्रयास होता है। यह टेक्निकल चीज नहीं रह गई है, क्योंकि सच तो यह है कि आज हमारी तालीम प्रतिभा नहीं दे रही है। गुणवत्ता तो छोटी चीज है, प्रतिभा नहीं दे रही है, किसी भी विषय में नहीं दे रही है। सर, मैं जान-बूझकर कह रहा हूँ। अब बंगला साहित्य में कोई रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर पैदा होगा! ये लोग कोई पुराने नहीं हैं, मैं तुलसीदास, सूरदास की बात नहीं करता, ये अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पैदा हुए लोग हैं, जब प्रतिभाएँ विकसित होती थीं। क्या अब हिन्दी साहित्य में महादेवी वर्मा, निराला और पन्त पैदा होंगे? शिक्षा से ही प्रतिभा आती है, यह हम नहीं मानते, लेकिन इतना तो मान कर चलना पड़ता है कि एक माहौल होता है प्रतिभा का। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि देश का कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय, चाहे राज्य सरकारें चलाती हों, चाहे केन्द्र सरकार चलाती हो, केवल संचालन के लिए वे विश्वविद्यालय चल रहे हैं। मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी, सच तो यह है कि जब सरकार बनी थी, तो अबुल कलाम आज़ाद साहब शिक्षा मंत्री बने थे, उनके बाद हुमायूँ कबीर साहब बने थे, उनके बाद वी.के.आर.वी राव साहब बने थे। लगता था कि a series of विद्वान लोग मानव संसाधन मंत्री थे। अब हम लोग कामचलाऊ इंतजाम कर रहे हैं। जनता पार्टी के जमाने में भी एक कामचलाऊ इंतजाम था, डा. सुन्दर को हम लोगों ने शिक्षा मंत्री बनाया था, पढ़े-लिखे आदमी थे। आपका जो विषय है, आप जानते हैं, लेकिन आप कभी भी पेंटिंग के टीचर को गणित पढ़ाने के लिए भेज दीजिए, तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाएगी। इस समय कामचलाऊ इंतजाम चल रहा है और कामचलाऊ इंतजाम में आदमी के हाथ सख्त हो जाते हैं। हाथ की सख्ती मैं इस तरह से बता रहा हूँ कि जब हाथ की सख्ती कड़ी होती है, तो उसमें छोटी-छोटी भावनाएँ बहुत उभरती हैं। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने ठीक कहा था कि कैसे जम्मू में वह भावना फैल गई है। भाजपा के माननीय नेता ने ठीक कहा था कि जम्मू को दो नम्बर का दर्जा नहीं दिया जा सकता। सर, हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी दो नम्बर का होता जा रहा है, इस तरह से कि आप जितना ही कसेंगे, उतना ही बच्चों में असंतोष होगा। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर अलीगढ़ शहर का नक्शा नहीं जानते हैं, वे तमिलनाडु या किसी और जगह से आए हैं और अपने साथ वहाँ से एक रजिस्ट्रार भी

लेकर आए हैं। न वहाँ के अध्यापक, न वहाँ के विद्यार्थी, कोई उनसे ठीक से परिचित नहीं है। जबर्दस्ती कसने के लिए इंतजाम मत बनाइए। इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को भी आपने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दे दिया है। बनारस विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है। ये तीनों विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जहाँ पर लड़कों की यूनियन नहीं चला करती। सर, बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में अंग्रेजों के जमाने में छात्र संघ चलता था और लड़के अपनी यूनिवर्सिटी छोड़ कर पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में फैल गए थे और एक तरह से लगता था कि अंग्रेजों का झंडा उखड़ जाएगा। 18-20 दिनों के लिए बलिया से उखड़ भी गया था, केवल हिन्दुस्तानियों की हुकूमत थी। वह यूनियन भी एक छोटा सा learning democracy का platform थी। एक छोटा सा प्लेटफॉर्म, जहाँ लड़के सीखते थे, आपस में झगड़ते थे, बहस करते थे और बहस करते-करते वे बड़े नेता हो जाते थे। यही इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी है, जहाँ सन् 1942 के आन्दोलन में लड़के गोлияँ खा लेते थे। अब हम तीनों सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में देखते हैं कि छात्र संघ है ही नहीं। अगर सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी पंगु किस्म के लड़कों को पैदा करने के लिए है, जो हिम्मत और हौसले के साथ सीना तान कर अपनी बात न कह सकें, आज की विद्या का मतलब केवल एक बुजदिल पैदा करना है, तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह दुकान बन्द कीजिए। इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

पहले शिक्षा का मतलब विद्वान पैदा करना होता था, लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज शिक्षा का मतलब हो गया है, बेईमान पैदा करना। इस पर बहस होगी। जितनी ऊँची शिक्षा, उतना ही बड़ा बेईमान। पहले जितनी बड़ी और जितनी मेहनत की पढ़ाई होती थी, उतना ही बड़ा विद्वान होता था, चाहे तीरंदाज़ी में हो, चाहे गदाधारी में हो और चाहे बहस में हो। अब कहीं पर बहस रह ही नहीं गई है, इसलिए इस दुकान को बंद करना पड़ेगा। यह ठीक से नहीं चल पा रही है, क्योंकि केवल बच्चों का समय बहलाने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है। हो यह रहा है कि बच्चे इस लायक बन जाएं कि रुपया कमाएं, दो रुपया खर्च करके पच्चीस रुपया कमाएं। यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

सर, मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है। हमने सुना है कि इस सरकार ने कुछ नये किस्म के विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का निर्णय लिया है - Innovative विश्वविद्यालय। ये नये ढंग के 14 नये विश्वविद्यालय खोले जा रहे हैं। इन विश्वविद्यालयों में निजी पूंजी लगाई जा रही है, विदेशी पूंजी लगाई जा रही है। अब उनको भी खर्चा करने की इजाज़त दी जा रही है। अगर ये विश्वविद्यालय आ जाएंगे, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर के विश्वविद्यालय का क्या होगा? हमारे इलाहाबाद के विश्वविद्यालय का क्या होगा? ये विश्वविद्यालय पूंजीपति घरानों की दौलत बन जाएंगे। हमारी सरकार यह भी सोच रही है कि विदेश में कहीं किसी कैम्पस में विश्वविद्यालय के लिए जगह ले ले। लेकिन कैम्पस में जगह ले लेने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, असल चीज़ है- ब्रेन। इसको हम कैसे साफ करें? इसे साफ करने की ताकत हममें या आपमें है कि नहीं, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार में नहीं है। पूरे देश में इसकी ताकत नहीं है, क्योंकि अंग्रेजी वाला यह रोग जो लगा हुआ है, जो कि एक तरह का दिमागी कोढ़ है। जब तक यह पकड़े रहेगा, हिन्दुस्तान को हम स्वस्थ शिक्षा पद्धति दे सकेंगे, ऐसा संभव नहीं। सर, एक-दो विश्वविद्यालय खोलने से यह काम नहीं हुआ करता है।

मैं माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर शिक्षा की सफाई की योजना ... यहां मैं 'सफाई' शब्द जान-बूझकर कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि सफाई आपके अकेले के बस की बात नहीं है। शायद आपकी सरकार इसमें रुकावट डालेगी। शिक्षा की सफाई की योजना में अकेले आपकी सरकार ही नहीं, पूरी जो व्यवस्था चल रही है, साथ ही दूसरे लोग, जो समाज और देश के मालिक हैं, वे सब अड़ंगाबाज़ी करेंगे। अगर आप शिक्षा की सफाई की योजना शुरू करेंगे, तो मेरे जैसा छोटी हैसियत का आदमी भी आपकी मदद करेगा।

आपने पहाड़ी इलाके में विश्वविद्यालय खोला है, यह एक बहुत बढ़िया पहल की है, लेकिन कुछ-एक जंगली इलाकों में भी यह होना चाहिए। कुछ ऐसे इलाकों में भी होना चाहिए, जहां के लोगों ने विश्वविद्यालय तो क्या स्कूल भी नहीं देखा है। बंगाल में जहां पर कुछ लोग अपनी जमीन बचाने के लिए हथियार उठाए हुए हैं, वहां पर भी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की बात आप सोचिए। अगर आपमें यह सोचने की ताकत नहीं है और केवल कश्मीर के लिए ... वे महाराज कहां चले गए, जिन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने इतनी जमीन दी है उस विश्वविद्यालय को और हजार एकड़ में वह विश्वविद्यालय बना है। सर, यह तो मुकामी सेंटिमेंट्स या जज़्बात हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ओके मिश्र जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: उन्होंने क्यों नहीं इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को कुछ दिया और क्यों नहीं कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय को कुछ दिया? यह तो उनका निजी मामला है कि उन्होंने वहां पर दिया, लेकिन हमारे कानपुर और इलाहाबाद में इतना बड़ा आदमी नहीं है कि इतनी सारी जमीन दे दे। उसके लिए तो आपको अपनी तरफ से पहल करनी पड़ेगी।

हम चाहेंगे कि विश्वविद्यालयों के दरवाजों पर जो काई, जाले और गंदगी लगी हुई है, साथ ही पूरी की पूरी शिक्षा पद्धति में अंग्रेजी भाषा के नाम से जो एक कुष्ठ रोग लगा हुआ है, इन दोनों की सफाई में आप आगे बढ़ कर प्रयास करें। हम लोग आपके साथ रहेंगे। अलीगढ़, बनारस और इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में Statutory Order करके वहां के छात्र संघ का चुनाव कराया जाए, क्योंकि आजादी की लड़ाई के जमाने से वह छात्र संघ है और तब से आज तक चलता आ रहा है। उनके लिए आज दरवाजे बंद हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मिश्र जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: बीच में मायावती जी की सरकार ने भी कुछ छात्र संघों को रोका था, लेकिन लड़कों ने हल्ला मचाया तो उन्होंने कहा कि चुनाव होंगे, हालांकि चुनाव हो नहीं रहे हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि वादा-खिलाफी न की जाए। चाहे सूबे की सरकार हो या दिल्ली की सरकार हो, बच्चों के लिए दरवाजा खुला रहना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity to speak on the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009. I really support this Bill and congratulate Shri Kapil Sibal. He has put his heart into the HRD Ministry. He has decided to reform the whole education system and we welcome that. While supporting this Bill, I would like to make a few observations. My first observation is that it seems that we have not prepared any roadmap for the growth and development of higher education in this country. Of course, the Knowledge Commission has recommended 50 National Universities to be established. Last time, I think, we established nearly 12 Universities, and we are going ahead in that particular direction. The Central Universities are really important because in addition to teaching, they emphasise on research. And, research is an important component of universities. In State Universities, I mean, affiliated Universities, research is not seriously taken up. Many colleges are affiliated to the State University. And, the whole energy, time, money is spent on managing the colleges. We have to reconsider this. We have to decide whether we should continue with the system of affiliating universities in the country or not. Sir, most of the countries have discarded the principle of affiliating universities. There are universities and there are colleges which are autonomous. The U.G.C. is trying to give autonomy to colleges, but colleges are not coming forward to take autonomy. This autonomy will solve the problem of research. Our universities have failed in

doing research, I mean, worthwhile research. Therefore, Central Universities are needed and I do not know why they have not given a Central University to Maharashtra, such a big State. There is one Hindi University at Wardha which has no building, no office, this and that. Infrastructure of the university is a very important aspect, and we have to give emphasis on research. Along with teaching, there is one more objective of the university and that is extension. Universities and colleges, in the advanced countries, have this component of extension. We do not have extension. Whatever research we do, whatever innovations we do in higher education, they have to be taken to the people there, and extension is the only channel to take the new knowledge to the people there. So, why not introduce the principle of de-centralisation in academic growth so that you can solve the problem of land. We did this experiment in Maharashtra. I was the Vice-Chancellor of a university and we did this. Instead of concentrating all activities, all the departments in one campus, they can be decentralised. They can be located at other places in the jurisdiction of that particular university. That is how you can solve this particular problem.

Therefore, now, we have to think very seriously about giving autonomy to the colleges. Our universities are autonomous; they enjoy more autonomy than that of colleges. Our colleges do not have any autonomy at all. In spite of our efforts, the percentage of higher education in our country has not gone beyond ten per cent whereas in the advanced countries, Sir, it is nearly 50 per cent. So, we are far behind, and, unless you take a very long stride in the direction of higher education, I think, the future of the country will not be very bright. This is the need of the time. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Dr. Waghmare. You always stick to the time.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am also one of those who stick to the allotted time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Syed Azeez Pasha. Mr. Pasha, your Party's time is only three minutes. You can take five minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, you are very generous. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, on behalf of my party, I rise to support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Sir, by creating two separate universities, one in Jammu region, and, one in Kashmir region, you have fulfilled the long-standing demand and aspirations of people of both the regions. As has been correctly said, you have tried to cover up the regional imbalances by creating these two universities in these two regions. As such, the level of education and literacy is far from satisfaction in Jammu and Kashmir region, if we compare it with other advanced States. Of late, people of Jammu have started feeling that they have been discriminated in each and every field. Had you gone in for only one university in Srinagar, this feeling would have become more distinct? That way, it is good that you have established two

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separate universities. Once you establish these universities, the need of the hour is to grant funds generously. You have seen the universities suffering due to paucity of funds.

I just want to remind you that the Common Minimum Programme of the UPA Government talked about enhancing the funds for the education sector by 5 to 6 per cent; which is yet to take place. We have to strive in that direction. Once you are going to establish fifteen universities, I think, we should not fall into the trap of complacency because we have to go a long way. If we compare ourselves with the developed countries, this figure is far from satisfaction. We have to strive to establish more universities, and, then, deemed universities also. While talking about deemed universities, I really appreciate the Ministry of HRD, which is taking proper care to see that the deemed universities which are coming forward as applicants should follow certain criteria. In this way, you are going to uphold the quality of the education.

Once again, I support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009, and, congratulate the hon. Minister for establishing two separate universities in two separate regions. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Mr. Pasha. Very good. You adhered to your three minutes. I am very happy. Now, Shri Sabir Ali. You have five minutes.

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar): That is enough for me, Sir. मंत्री जी, आपने बहुत सराहनीय कदम उठाया है, जम्मू और कश्मीर में दो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ लगाने के लिए आप जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं उसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ, बिहार, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के गरीब प्रदेशों में से वह भी एक गरीब प्रदेश है। वहाँ यूनिवर्सिटी लगाने की बात आपने पहले कही थी। बिहार सरकार से आपने जमीन भी मांगी थी, किन्तु मुझे लगता है और जो हमारी जानकारी है, शायद आपको अभी तक वह जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है, आपका क्राइटेरिया 500 एकड़ जमीन का है, वहाँ पर 100 एकड़ की उपलब्धता की बात की गई थी। उसमें क्या आपने पहल की है, वहाँ पर क्या प्रगति है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ? अभी तक हम लोगों को इसका पता नहीं चला है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक आप जमीन ढूँढ़ रहे हैं, किन्तु बिहार में एक-दो ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं जो आपके क्राइटेरिया को फुल-फिल कर सकती हैं। Why not take over those Universities and make a Central University? अगर आपको इतनी बड़ी जमीन उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है, तो कम से कम आप यह कर सकते हैं कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी, बहुत पुरानी यूनिवर्सिटी है, लेकिन अगर वह आपका क्राइटेरिया फुल-फिल नहीं करती तो बिहार यूनिवर्सिटी के पास बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी जमीन है, मगध यूनिवर्सिटी है, कम से कम आप यहां से अपनी पहल को शुरू सकते हैं। बिहार सरकार बिहार के बंटवारे के बाद बहुत गरीबी में डूबी जा रही है और झारखंड के बंटवारे के बाद बिहार के पास केवल सूखी जमीन और बाढ़ के अलावा बाकी कुछ नहीं बचा। एक बिहार ही ऐसा प्रदेश है, जिसमें एक भी सिंगल इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। इसलिए कम से कम आपकी पहल जोरदार होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ मैं आपसे एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने 20 नवम्बर को एक क्वेश्चन पूछा था, आपके मंत्रालय के जरिए उसका जवाब मिला था, क्वेश्चन नं० 209, कि दो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जो माइनोंरिटीज़ के नाम से जानी जाती हैं - एक जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी और दूसरी जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में मैं समझता हूँ कि चूंकि उसका मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लम्बित है, आप उसमें अपना फैसला नहीं ले सकते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी आपके ज्यूरिस्ट्रिकेशन में है, आपने उस केस को रेफर भी किया है माइनोंरिटी कमीशन को, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कितना बड़ा मज़ाक है। मंत्रालय को इस बात की

जानकारी है कि माइनोंरिटी कमीशन के पास इतने अख्तियारात नहीं हैं और उनके ज्यूरिस्टिकशन में यह नहीं है कि वे फैसला ले लें किसी यूनिवर्सिटी की शकल-सूरत को बदलने का, लेकिन वहां उसको रेफर किया जाता है! बड़ी विडम्बना की बात यह है कि माइनोंरिटी कमीशन कालेज की सूरत बदल सकती है, न कि यूनिवर्सिटी की, लेकिन उसको वहां पर रेफर करके मामले को लम्बित कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए आपसे विनती है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप जवाब भी देंगे। जामिया का मामला 1920 में उस वक्त बना, जब गांधी जी का बड़ा ऐलान हुआ था कि सरकारी स्कूलों का हम लोग फायदा नहीं लेंगे और अपनी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाएंगे और मुसलमानों के एक बहुत बड़े तबके ने इसकी फाउंडेशन डाली, इतनी बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाकर दी। इसलिए, उसका हक बनता है कि आप कम से कम जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी को, आप अपनी ईमानदारी यहां दिखाइए कि जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी, जो कि मुसलमानों की, माइनोंरिटी यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसको आप डिक्लेअर कीजिए कि जामिया माइनोंरिटी इंस्टिट्यूशन है और यह आपके अंदर रहेगी। मैं आपसे इतनी ही मांग करता हूं।

बहुत कुछ न कहकर मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि आप ईमानदारी बरत कर इसमें जरूर पहल करेंगे, ताकि litigation न हो। इसकी पहल करके जामिया को आप अवगत कराएंगे और हमको भी खुश होने का मौका देंगे, जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी को एक माइनोंरिटी यूनिवर्सिटी डिक्लेअर किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Sir, I fully support the Central University (Amendment) Bill 2009, which is brought forward for making two Universities, one for Kashmir and another for Jammu, and making a provision of Rs. 240 crores for each. It is a very welcome step because Jammu and Kashmir is the crown jewel of India. We are proud to make any investment for Jammu and Kashmir. The investment in the field of intellectual research and teaching is very much needed. Students who hail from different parts of India will be very happy and proud to study in these universities. But, at the same time, I would like to recollect the request, for local people's participation in each and every aspect, made by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to the hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, when he attended the inauguration of one of the Central Universities in Thiruvaur. He demanded that at least 50 per cent of the local people, including students and staff, should be accommodated in these universities. Then only the local culture will be there and also the feeling will be there that this is the University created by the Central Government for the development of these areas. We are creating universities at many places. But many among staff and students are from different parts of the country. No doubt, we want to have an integrated society by way of universities and also Navodaya Vidyalayas. These Navodaya Vidyalayas were created with the vision of our youthful leader Rajiv Gandhi and they successfully made unification of national mind among youths.

When the Central Universities are created, two things are taken into consideration. One is that there will not be any scarcity of funds like State Universities are facing. Many State Universities and colleges are expecting only the UGC grants. They cannot generate any fund on

their own. Certain universities, which have a distance education system, are earning huge money. Others are not having such type of earning. When you compare them with autonomous universities, which are now allowed to be conducted by private people, they are charging exorbitant fee. But, at the same time, there is no link between their production of intellectuals and the need of the society.

Second point regarding the demand of the Central University is national stature, and so to say international stature. Even 45 years ago when I tried to study at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, getting education from a reputed university was the motivation at that time for a person coming from a remote place like Sivaganga to Delhi. Similarly, a Central University in each and every State has to be utilised for the purpose of research. Culturally, architecturally and from several aspects, we are an ancient civilisation. We have got our own knowledge. We have never studied those issues from research aspect. We are always looking at the Western countries, or the USA, and saying that this is the type of research that we have to take up. We have forgotten one aspect that the research is also based on certain demands. Now we have to compete with China in the international market. When we want to capture that market, why do we have to bring China into this aspect? I am just quoting one paragraph from Amartya Sen's book. "Making good use of global trade opportunities is among the lessons that China offers to India and the lessons here can be critically important for India's economic progress. A similar message had already emerged from the economic success of other South-East Asian economies, including South Korea. But given China's size and intensity of its pre-existing poverty, China's experience are particularly relevant for India's economic policy making."

In this matter, I would like to suggest that two aspects have to be taken into consideration when the Central Universities go for research. One is, we have to see that industry, corporate bodies, business bodies and service organisations should have access to the research which has been done in universities.

What is the need for it? The research should be oriented to these commercial aspects, international demand, etc. It should not be a research for making a book or reading a paper or putting a patent and waiting for the person to come and occupy that space. We have to see that it is marketed immediately and a person who has done the research should get benefit immediately so that the demand for more research increases. In this respect, Sir, we have to see that professors and heads of the departments should have the same mindset. Now, we are putting the persons who are more managerial or administratively-oriented as the Vice-Chancellors and the heads of the departments. Those persons have much ego about how to control their lecturers and students. That is their aspect. They are not worried that they are doing a research in part and when they are doing a research, some more people will join along. I would

like to quote Shri Chandrasekhar, the Nobel laureate from Tamil Nadu. When he won the Nobel prize he said, “I have not won the Nobel prize, but my team of students have won the Nobel prize.” That is the attitude of a professor who is a Nobel laureate. That attitude has to be brought in every professor. Our professors are more politically-oriented leaders. They are creating more products for the politics rather than for the scientific field and international global trade.

Therefore, I request that the focus should be clear in the Central Universities. We know that the Indira Gandhi National Open University is creating a very great thing after Shri Kapil Sibal has taken over as the Minister. He has made it so efficient that even a person who, sitting in any part of the world, can just click into the IGNOU website, start reading it and write an examination and get a certificate. That should be the way of teaching. Persons at the age of 70 should have a capacity to learn if they want to. The flexibility should also be there. Now, our academic system is not having the flexibility. We feel that the youthful days from 21 to 35 have to be drained away by going in for this type of university education. Our students don’t know how to run the family, how to go about it, etc. Instead of that, the person who is working should also have the capacity to develop his own skill by having a flexible curriculum, by which he can go, and enhance and develop his skill and go for better jobs. This is the thing which is attracting the youth towards western universities, more so of the USA. Sir, in the USA, I know many of the people who, after their engineering studies here, have gone there and switched over to some other jobs. They have gone there for a particular university as a science research scholar but they switched over to some other field because they felt that to be more attractive. So, the flexibility of education has to be brought in when Shri Kapil Sibalji is leading this particular Ministry. *(Time-bell rings)* Sir, he is bringing in a new thinking regarding the international universities to have their location in India. We welcome it. We need the competition. But, at the same time, those universities should not come up in the cities; they should go to the rural areas. They have to put their investment in the rural areas and develop them. If they are mustering their strength and having a joint sector position in the cities....*(Interruptions)*... I know your position. Kindly don’t interfere. *(Interruptions)* I am arguing for you also. Kindly hear me. Therefore, my submission is, when you are opening any university or private university, there should be some regulation. It is not for producing certain degree holders. Its effects should be afterwards and how they are marketed in the public. Whether they have got the jobs; whether this university has produced such people; whether he has done a research; whether it is useful for having such a university at all. That should be the ultimatum. There should be a regular body to oversee whether the diplomas are useful for jobs or for society at large. Thank you, Sir.

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि जो अमेंडमेंट बिल मंत्री जी हमारे सामने लाए हैं, उसको हम सपोर्ट करें, तो मैं पहले ही कहती हूं कि we support the Bill. Having said that, यहां नाच्चीयप्पन साहब ने अभी मुझे पहले बोलते हुए बहुत विस्तार से बताया कि यूनिवर्सिटीज का स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा होना चाहिए। मैंने अपना career यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ाने से शुरू किया, इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि इससे ज्यादा noble profession कोई दूसरा नहीं होगा। सर, हमारी जो यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, वे एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के तौर पर भी हैं। उनका मकसद केवल कागज़ की डिग्री देने का ही नहीं हो, बल्कि उनका मकसद यह भी हो कि laboratories से, बैंच से मार्केट तक उनकी रिसर्च की जो applicability होती है, वह होना बहुत ज़रूरी है और उनका स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ाना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे जनेश्वर मिश्र जी यहां बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने मौलाना आज़ाद साहब का जिक्र किया, जो भारत के पहले शिक्षा मंत्री थे और जिन्होंने आज़ाद हिंदुस्तान की शिक्षा नीति की बुनियाद रखी। मुझे उनकी तकरीर का एक हिस्सा याद आ रहा है। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज़ नहीं है कि मेरे students बाहर की दुनिया में जाकर तालीम हासिल करें, मगर मैं यह चाहूंगा कि एक दिन मेरे मुल्क की यूनिवर्सिटीज, मेरे मुल्क के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स इतनी आला तालीम दें कि हिंदुस्तान में बाहर से लोग नॉलेज हासिल करने के लिए, इल्म हासिल करने के लिए आएंगे। जैसे प्राचीन काल में हमारी नालन्दा और तक्षशिला यूनिवर्सिटीज थीं, उस level के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स मैं देखना चाहता हूं।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्टर, जो खुद पढ़े-लिखे हैं और हाऊस में बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, वे इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखेंगे कि केवल the number of universities should not be increased कि हम गिनती गिनें कि सौ हैं, दो सौ हैं या एक हजार हैं, मगर उनमें से जो पढ़कर निकलते हैं, वे कैसा दिमाग लेकर निकलते हैं, कैसा पढ़ते हैं, यह ज़रूरी है। A country's development is not going to be measured by how many institutions we have, but the quality of mind created in those universities will be most important. That is what I want to say.

सर, अभी मेरे एक और साथी बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मंत्री जी, आपने अपनी पिछली किसी announcement में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के पांच कैम्पस खोलने की बात कही थी। उनमें से एक पश्चिमी बंगाल में खुल रहा है, एक बिहार में खुल रहा है, एक केरल में है, एक मध्य प्रदेश में है और एक शायद पुणे, महाराष्ट्र में है। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आपने एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पस खोलने की कोशिश की है, मगर क्या ये कैम्पस खोलने से पहले, क्योंकि कैम्पस खोलने के लिए सैकड़ों एकड़ ज़मीन की ज़रूरत पड़ती है, तो क्या आपने वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पहले इस सिलसिले में बात की थी? क्या उनका मशवरा लेकर आपने यह बात कही थी? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ज़मीन न मिले और वे कैम्पस सिर्फ पेपर पर ही रह जाएं, क्योंकि आपने खुद ही कहा कि जम्मू में ज़मीन की बात थी और ज़मीन आपको मुहैया नहीं हुई, तो वाइस चांसलर साहब श्रीनगर में appoint हो गए। बिना यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर कैसे appoint हो गए, यह भी अपने में अजूबा ही है। इसलिए मुझे यह पूछना है कि क्या आपने मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट, वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट, बिहार गवर्नमेंट आदि से ज़मीन के बारे में बात की है? क्या वे सौ-सवा सौ एकड़ ज़मीन आपको दे सकते हैं? यदि नहीं, तो ये यूनिवर्सिटीज सिर्फ कागज़ पर ही रह जाएंगी।

सर, हमारी एक और बहुत अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटी है - बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, जिसका आज़ादी की लड़ाई में बहुत अहम रोल रहा है। क्या सरकार कुछ सोच रही है कि जिस तरीके से देश में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के और कैम्पस खोले जाएंगे, उसी तरीके से बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पस भी आप पूरे हिंदुस्तान में खोलने की कोशिश करेंगे? और अगर आपके कैम्पस ऑलरेडी हैं, जो अच्छे चल रहे होंगे - ऐसा मुझे यक़ीन है, तो क्या उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का आपका कोई इरादा है?

सर, आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का बार-बार जिक्र हुआ। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के जो वाइस चांसलर appoint हुए हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहती, क्योंकि वे अपने आप को defend नहीं कर सकते, तो सवाल यह है कि वे सिवाय अंग्रेजी के या अपनी मादरी ज़बान के कोई ज़बान बोल नहीं सकते।

अलीगढ़, जो हमारे यूपी में है, जहाँ की भाषा उर्दू और हिन्दी हो, वहाँ पर वे अपने students से communicate कैसे कर पाएँगे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। अगर आप कभी Vice-Chancellor को appoint करते हैं, तो यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि उनका background क्या है। खाली यह देखना कि कोई काबिल आदमी है and that educated man cannot communicate with his own students, how can it be possible? मैंने यह बात इसलिए महसूस की कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में, जैसा आपको भी मालूम है, agitation चल रहा था। मुझे स्टूडेंट्स से मिलने का मौका मिला क्योंकि वे मेरे पास आए। मैंने उन्हें समझा-बुझाकर भेजा कि अगर पहली दिसम्बर को यूनिवर्सिटी खुलनी है तो आप लोग अपने हित के लिए - क्योंकि अगर आप agitation करेंगे तो नुकसान आपका होगा, और किसी का नहीं होगा, आपका semester खत्म हो जाएगा, exams में आपको कोई मौका नहीं मिलेगा, इसलिए बेहतर यह है कि अपनी डिमांड्स को रखते हुए भी आप यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने में मदद करें। महोदय, लड़कों की एक डिमांड है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और अन्य जो हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं - अभी हमारे माननीय साथी जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने कहा, बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी है, इलाहबाद यूनिवर्सिटी है - इन सब यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में पार्लियामेंट के एक्ट के थ्रू यूनियन का क्रयाम होना, यूनियन का बनना एक्ट के अंदर आता है। अगर यह एक्ट के अंदर आता है तो किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी का Vice-Chancellor उस एक्ट का उल्लंघन कैसे कर सकता है? मैं आपके सामने यह बात रखना चाहती हूँ कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेंट्स और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के स्टूडेंट्स, जिनके यहां पार्लियामेंट के एक्ट से यूनियन गवर्न होती हैं - मैंने subordinate legislation में यह बात देखी, उनके रूल्स मंगाकर पढ़ें - तो अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अंदर यूनियन के इलेक्शन क्यों नहीं होते? वहाँ स्टूडेंट्स को participate करने का मौका नहीं मिलता। हम किसी स्कूल की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम समझदार लड़कों की यूनिवर्सिटी की बात कर रहे हैं। उनको एक हेड-मास्टर की जरूरत नहीं है, एक पुलिसमैन की जरूरत नहीं है। उन्हें हमारे भारत की जो परम्परा है, गुरु शिष्य परम्परा के अनुसार अपने बच्चों के साथ व्यवहार करना चाहिए। यह हमारे यहाँ की एक पुरानी परम्परा है, यह वहाँ पर लागू क्यों नहीं होती? आज के टीचर्स, आज के Vice-Chancellor एक हेड-मास्टर और पुलिसमैन की तरह अपने अख्तियारात का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगी कि आप इसके ऊपर जरूर गौर करें। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Thank you, Madam Najmaji. Now, Mr. Rahul Bajaj.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

At the outset, may I declare my interest? I do not know whether it is relevant. But I happen to be President of an organisation in Wardha, near Nagpur, called [Shiksha Mandal] which was started over 90 years ago by my grandfather at the request of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

I have two points to make through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, to the hon. Minister of HRD. One is, I heard a couple of speakers, but I was not clear what Najmaji meant. I realise that you don't have to have a Central University in every State. We have 30 States, and very few Universities; that is understandable. Sir, in Maharashtra, we have excellent Universities, in

Mumbai, Pune and other places, but we do not have a Central University except something called “Valmiki”, in Nagpur, but nobody has ever heard of it, and I do not see what it has done. But I would like to convey through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, to the Minister that there is a Hindi University in my hometown, Wardha, but it is never functioning to the best of my knowledge. Again the question of land, premises, funds arises. If I remember correctly, the first Vice-Chancellor did not want to be in Wardha. He wanted to operate from Allahabad, and there was some proposal, Mr. Vice-Chairman, to shift it to Allahabad. At that time, I wrote a letter to Madam, I think, Prabha Rao—she used to represent, in the Lok Sabha, Wardha—saying that it should not be shifted. She replied back that it would not be shifted, etcetera, etcetera. But it is, to the best of my knowledge, not really functioning. If you have a Hindi University, you don’t want it to be closed down; otherwise,(*Interruptions*)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I did not mention about Urdu University. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, the Vice-Chancellor does not know the language.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: That is fine; I have no comment. I am talking about a Central University, Najmaji, that in Maharashtra, though I myself say, you don’t have to have a Central University in every State.....

...there is one Central University. I believe it is in Wardha. It is a Hindi University, not a Hindu University. But *de facto* for the last few years nothing is happening. Now, there is another Vice-Chancellor. But I don’t know what his limitations of funding, land, etc., are. That is one point.

My second and main point is this. I would like, if I am permitted, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to give the example of my own institution without being personal. It is a public charitable trust and is under the Societies Act. So, there is no question of capitation fee; there is no question of making money or anything of that sort. But I can’t charge the fees I want. I can’t pay the salaries I want. Two major constituents in our educational institutions which we have all mentioned in this House from time to time are the students and the faculty. I was the Chairman of the Indian Institute of Technology in Mumbai which has, at least, full academic freedom. But then fees and salaries, because the Government strongly financially supports the IIT, Mumbai and it used to be Rs.100 crores or so, are obviously controlled. I don’t have time to go into the details. But if we want to give good education and especially when it is charitable trust organisation — again I know that every charitable trust is not functioning honestly and with integrity; that is the duty of the Government and Ministry — and we have over 90 years’ track record, we should be allowed. We don’t have the freedom to charge the fees we want. If I charge too high a fee — this is in Wardha, not in Mumbai — nobody will come there to study. So, I have to charge reasonably and I to get good teachers I have to pay. In that connection, for example, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to start an engineering college. I don’t want to go into the details. But because of the regulations

because I have to take permission from the All India Council for Technical Education, there are technical hitches. With my own money, with our money, the private sector, a charitable organisation wants to start an engineering college, I should be able to get the permission just by writing a letter. I am not a foreigner. We need hundreds of such quality educational institutions. So, I would like to say that you allow affiliation of colleges to Central Universities. There is no provision for that. You allow only very good colleges. I am told the affiliation part is going to disappear. No problem. Then you give me autonomy. I am not talking about the deemed university status. I know that the Minister does not like that concept. Fair enough. Why can't we be allowed to function where there is a track record; where there is a public charitable trust, where there has never been capitation fee, where there is no complaint? We don't give salaries to teachers and take back ten per cent and all that. Today, the situation is ethical educational institutions are finding it difficult to make both ends meet and those who take black money and capitation fee are all right. They don't mind the control by anybody because they don't follow the rules. So, hon. Minister, the right thing to do, and I would like to request him, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is to enable the educational institutions, in this case colleges. We should have freedom of action. We should be able to start new engineering colleges with our own money. We don't want the Government money. Still we have difficulties in being able to provide good quality education to the students of India. Thank you.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने दो यूनिवर्सिटी जम्मू एंड कश्मीर में खोली हैं, जिससे वहां के लोगों की तथा वहां के विद्यार्थियों की समस्याओं का समाधान होगा। लेकिन, सर, मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटी हैं, चाहे वह सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हो, चाहे वह स्टेट से कंसर्न्ड यूनिवर्सिटी हो, सर, उसकी कुछ मर्यादा होनी चाहिए और मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाए, ऐसी रिसर्च यूनिवर्सिटी खोली जाए, जिसमें कपिल सिब्बल जैसे वकील और राहुल बजाज की तरह इण्डस्ट्री के लोग वहां पैदा हों। कपिल सिब्बल कोई मामूली नहीं हैं, इनको तो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर बना दिया। सर, हमारे स्टेट बिहार में इनका नाम है। ये बहुत बड़े विधिवेत्ता हैं, बहुत बड़े एडवोकेट हैं, पता नहीं एजुकेशन में कैसे चले आए।

He is a wonderful advocate; I have heard him in the hon. High Court of Patna. Sir, I am sorry to say. I wonder why this thing has happened...*(Interruptions)* सर, मैं यह दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। I am not getting into any controversy. I am just expressing my feelings. सर, श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने बहुत बढ़िया बात कही कि एजुकेशन में सुधार की जरूरत है, रिसर्च की जरूरत है और ऐसे विद्यार्थी की जरूरत है जो यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ें और आज जो global atmosphere है, जो बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज खुल रही हैं, बड़े-बड़े संस्थान खुल रहे हैं, उनमें विद्यार्थी का यूनिवर्सिटी से सलेक्शन हो जाए। यह कोई जरूरी है कि Symbiosis में ही लड़के का सलेक्शन होगा। यूनिवर्सिटी में ही रिसर्च करने वाले लड़के पैदा हों, वे ऐसी पढ़ाई करें जिससे कि उनका वहीं से सलेक्शन कर लिया जाए। ऐसा तभी होगा, जब आप कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी खोलेंगे, तो उसका इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़िया रखेंगे, उसमें वाइस-चांसलर बढ़िया रखेंगे, उसमें टीचर्स बढ़िया रखेंगे। आप पता नहीं कहां से वाइस-चांसलर लाते हैं। आप कश्मीर यूनिवर्सिटी में वाइस-चांसलर बनायेंगे, तो पता नहीं कि आप साउथ से वाइस-चांसलर ले जायेंगे। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसा ही है। हमारे यहां साउथ का आदमी चला आया, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बता रहे थे..*(व्यवधान)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You kindly address the Chair.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो यूनिवर्सिटी का वाइस-चांसलर होगा, वह वाइस-चांसलर वही हो, जिसको कि वहाँ के atmosphere का, उसके Geography का ज्ञान होना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आप कहीं का वाइस-चांसलर ले आए, उनको हिन्दी आती नहीं है, वह अंग्रेजी के अलावा कुछ जानते नहीं हैं, तो कैसे काम चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

DR. KARAN SINGH: I would like to intervene for a minute. The greatest Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University was Dr. Radhakrishnan, who was from the South.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी में दो बार से ऐसे वाइस-चांसलर आए, जिनको हिन्दी नहीं आती है। अब बताइए, कैसे काम चलेगा? सर, उनको हिन्दी भाषा आती नहीं है और वह दूसरी भाषा जानते नहीं हैं, दूसरे लोग अंग्रेजी जानते नहीं हैं, इससे बहुत दिक्कत होती है। सर, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप यूनिवर्सिटी जरूर खोलें, आपने जम्मू-कश्मीर में जम्मू यूनिवर्सिटी और कश्मीर यूनिवर्सिटी खोल दी है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई बहुत पुरानी यूनिवर्सिटी है, तो वह पटना यूनिवर्सिटी है। हमारे देश के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति स्वर्गीय राजेन्द्र बाबू की भी एक यूनिवर्सिटी है, जिसका नाम पटना यूनिवर्सिटी है। पटना यूनिवर्सिटी कोई मामूली यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है, बल्कि वह यूनिवर्सिटी रेजिडेंशियल यूनिवर्सिटी है। वहाँ पर इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है, वहाँ पर मेडिकल कालेज है, वहाँ पर सारी चीजें हैं और वहाँ पर लोगों के लिए रहने की व्यवस्था भी है। मैं आपसे इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि Patna University is one of the oldest universities ever known in India... उसको भी आप जरूर सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में कन्वर्ट करेंगे। यह हमारे लोगों की 10-15 साल से मांग है। इस मांग को यहाँ पर भी कई सदस्यों ने उठाया है, क्योंकि अगर पटना की यूनिवर्सिटी को सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनायेंगे, तो वहाँ के बच्चों का, वहाँ की बच्चियों का, वहाँ की पढ़ाई के सिस्टम का, वहाँ के अध्यापकों का बहुत कल्याण होगा। इसलिए मैं पुनः इस बिल का निवेदन करते हुए, यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप इसके बारे में जरूर विचार करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी के प्रस्ताव पर केवल दो सुझाव देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने परसों सवाल-जवाब के समय एक सवाल पूछा था कि हम innovation में lack करते हैं, दुनिया के कुछ देशों ने नेचुरल संसाधनों के आधार पर तरक्की की है, दुनिया के कुछ देशों ने लूट के आधार पर तरक्की की है, जैसे साम्राज्यवादी देशों ने की है। कुछ देशों ने adaptation के आधार पर तरक्की की है, जैसे भारत तथा चाइना की है। बहुत से देश sustainable progress कर सकते हैं, जब innovation होता है। हमारा देश innovation में पिछड़ गया है। मुझे लगता है कि universities जब तक innovation का मूल केन्द्र नहीं बनेंगी, तब तक हमारी उच्च शिक्षा निरर्थक ही रहेगी। यह innovation कब होता है? आज अगर इतनी universities बनाओ, तो faculties कहां से लाओगे? आप किसी भी क्लास में जाकर पूछोगे कि कौन टीचर बनना चाहता है, तो कोई भी अपना हाथ ऊपर नहीं उठाएगा। We do not have a system of recognising and honouring scholars. हम scholars को आजादी भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। हमने रिसर्च और एजुकेशन को अलग करके बहुत बड़ी भूल की है और हम इसकी सजा भी भुगत रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि जब तक हम faculty तैयार करने का कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं करते, तब तक हम चाहे कितनी भी universities बनाएं और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह, आप अच्छे-अच्छे टीचर्स को बुला लेंगे, हमारी उच्च शिक्षा निरर्थक रहेगी मैं भी एजुकेशन से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। अगर एक अच्छा प्रिंसिपल चाहिए, तो university में सेलरी 40 हजार रुपए है, लेकिन यहाँ पर जितने भी एजुकेशन से ताल्लुक रखने वाले हैं, किसी को भी लाख, डेढ़ लाख रुपए तनखाह दिए बगैर, आपके कॉलेज में अच्छी faculty नहीं आएगी। आज लोग जब तक चार

गुना ज्यादा नहीं देंगे, तब तक faculty नहीं आएगी, यही वास्तविकता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि faculties कम हैं। अगर faculties कम हैं, तो क्यों कम हैं? इसके तीन-चार कारण मेरी समझ में आते हैं। पहला कारण यह है कि हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था में टीचर्स का सम्मान नहीं है। हम गुरु पूर्णिमा मनाते हैं, लेकिन गुरुजनों का सम्मान नहीं करते हैं। So, there is no real honour for the scholars. There is no real system for the scholars to innovate, to have नए-नए तरीके से पढ़ाने की क्या टीचर्स को आजादी है? आज की स्थिति में टीचर्स को इस तरह की कोई आजादी नहीं है। वह रिसर्च भी नहीं कर सकता और वह पढ़ाने के नए तरीके को नहीं अपना सकता है। यदि वह कोई अच्छा शोध का कार्य करे, तो उसका कोई पार्टनरशिप भी नहीं है। आज हमारे देश के पांच लाख cream of the cream स्टूडेंट्स अगर विदेश में जाकर पढ़ रहे हैं, तो दो-ढाई ऐसे होंगे जिनके पास पैसे हैं, वे इसलिए वहां जा रहे हैं। लेकिन दो-ढाई लाख ऐसे बच्चे जा रहे हैं, जो सचमुच पढ़ना चाहते हैं, जो cream of the cream हैं। वे क्यों जा रहे हैं? वे इसलिए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि वहां टीचर्स हैं, वहां faculties हैं, एजुकेशन है, इन्वायरन्मेंट है और वहां पर रिसर्च है। आज हमारे देश की शिक्षा में यह परेशानी है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, पोस्ट है, लेकिन वह इन्वायरन्मेंट नहीं है, वह रिसर्च नहीं है, वह आजादी नहीं है, वह innovation नहीं है और उस scholars का सम्मान नहीं है। हमें युनिवर्सिटीज तैयार करने से पहले यह चाहिए कि हम faculty को डेवेलप करने का प्रोग्राम तैयार करें। हम लोगों को विदेश से बुला रहे हैं। परसों हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब विदेश में गए थे और इन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग वापस अपने देश में आइए। वे यहां कैसे वापस आएंगे और क्यों आएंगे? यह केवल पैसे की बात नहीं है, पैसा तो है ही, क्या उनको आजादी है और क्या उनको रिसर्च करने की पूरी सुविधा है, यही मुख्य सवाल है। जब तक हम इस मूल सवाल पर काम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा के बारे में भले ही बहुत सारा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार करें, लेकिन उसमें प्राण तब तक नहीं आएगा जब तक हम अच्छी faculties तैयार नहीं करेंगे। इसके लिए ये तीन-चार चीजें जरूरी हैं, इस बारे में बिल लाएं तथा इस बारे में नए सुधार लाएं। आप सुधार के बारे में कह रहे हैं, हमें बहुत अच्छा लग रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि जब तक इस देश में उच्च शिक्षा में सुधार नहीं होता, We need a second educational revolution that should evolve and revolve around research and freedom of expression, that revolves around our entrepreneurship and development of science and real technologies. Unless we achieve that, unless we are able to achieve all these things, we will not pass the test of real progress.

इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि शुरुआत जहां से करनी है, वह फैकल्टी से करनी है और हमें यह देखना है उस फैकल्टी के लिए आप क्या करेंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बात करने का समय दिया है। जम्मू-कश्मीर की एक सांझी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई थी। उसका कार्य क्षेत्र समूचा जम्मू तथा कश्मीर था। जम्मू का अलग केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हो, यह मांग स्वाभाविक थी और न्यायसंगत भी थी, क्योंकि जो केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं और विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जो स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उन दोनों में काफी अंतर है। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का सारा फंड मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय विश्वविद्यालय, अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से देता है, जबकि स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज को केंद्र से केवल मात्र Development Grant के अतिरिक्त और कोई फंड नहीं मिलता है। उसे केवल Development Grant मिलती है। एक समय ऐसा भी था जब बीएचयू, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, जवाहर लाल नेहरू, यूनिवर्सिटी को जितनी Grants मिलती थीं, उतना तमाम भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों की Development Grants नहीं थी, इसलिए अगर यह मांग की गई है तो मैं इसे न्यायसंगत मांग कहूंगा। मैं इसे इसलिए भी न्यायसंगत मांग कहूंगा कि केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में प्राध्यापकों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 65 साल है या जितना मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय तय करे, पर स्टेट्स में 60 साल है

और किसी सुझाव को प्रायः वे इस बारे में मानें या न मानें यह उनकी छूट है। तीसरी बात यह है कि स्थानीय, भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों और जरूरतों के अनुसार जो Innovative पाठ्यक्रम बनाने की बात है कि तटीय क्षेत्रों के लिए कैसा हो, मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिए कैसा हो, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए कैसा हो, जहां उद्योग-धंधे ज्यादा हैं, उनके लिए कैसा हो, जब यह बात कही जा रही है कि हम इस तरह के Courses तय करेंगे तो जम्मू के लोगों ने जो बात कही, मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने उनकी इस बात को स्वीकार किया, मैं इसके लिए भी सरकार का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि किसी Vice Chancellor ने बिना प्रदेश सरकार के, बिना केंद्र सरकार के, कौन सी यूनिवर्सिटी कहां लोकेट होगी, अगर उसके बारे में काम करना शुरू कर दिया, तब यह एक गंभीर प्रश्न है, क्योंकि सारे जम्मू क्षेत्र में उन्हें अपना कार्यालय खोलने के लिए जगह न मिली हो, यह समझ से बाहर है। इसलिए जब आप कोई भी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने लगें तो प्रदेश सरकार के साथ बात करके, उसकी जो location site है, जरूर तय कर लें। आपको उसके साथ घोषणा करनी चाहिए कि यह विश्वविद्यालय फलां जगह पर स्थापित किया जाएगा। जो अगले दो विश्वविद्यालय बनेंगे, मैं उस प्रसंग में यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार कब तक यह निश्चित कर लेगी कि जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कहां होगी? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या प्रदेश सरकार ने इस काम के लिए पांच सौ एकड़ भूमि चिह्नित कर ली है? क्या कुलपति का चयन हो चुका है? क्या अगले सत्र से पूर्व infrastructure और पाठ्यक्रम तय हो जाएंगे? क्या पाठ्यक्रम विश्वविद्यालय स्वयं तय करेगा या वह इस विषय में यू.जी.सी. के साथ विचार-विमर्श करेगा? जम्मू यूनिवर्सिटी में कौन से भिन्न कोर्स शुरू किए जाने का विचार है? यह कब functional हो जाएगी? क्या अगले session अर्थात्, जो अकादमिक सत्र प्रारंभ होगा, तब तक तैयार हो जाएगी या नहीं? इसका परिसर अगले साल किसी किराए की building में होगा या अस्थायी जगह पर होगा या स्थायी तौर पर इसे शुरू किया जाएगा? मैं यह समझता हूँ कि किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाने के लिए वहां सबसे पहले Vice Chancellor की जरूरत है ताकि वह वहां दिशा-निर्देश दे और जब तक यह काम नहीं होगा, तब तक बाकी विश्वविद्यालय का काम नहीं हो पाएगा।

साथ ही आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि जो पुराने विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनकी अवहेलना नहीं होनी चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि मान लीजिए जम्मू में दो विश्वविद्यालय हो जाएँ और एक जो पुराना विश्वविद्यालय है -- (समय की घंटी) सर, मैं एकाध मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर लूँगा — उसकी अवहेलना नहीं होनी चाहिए। वहाँ के टीचर्स को भी कुछ incentives मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि वे बाकी लोगों के साथ compete कर सकें।

इसके साथ ही यहाँ जिस बात की चर्चा की गई है, प्राध्यापकों की भर्ती पर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं अपने माननीय साथी के साथ सहमत हूँ। कोई विश्वविद्यालय ईंट और पत्थर से नहीं बनता, अध्यापकों से बनता है, इसलिए Common Entrance Test तो संभवतः हमारी जरूरत को पूरा कर पाए या न कर पाए, लेकिन अगर हम अच्छी क्वालिटी के टीचर्स भर्ती करें, उसके लिए कोई पॉलिसी तय करें, तब किसी यूनिवर्सिटी को खोलने का फायदा होगा, अन्यथा वह निरर्थक सिद्ध हो जाएगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह जम्मू के लोगों की आकांक्षाओं और आशाओं को पूरा करेगी। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill.

At the outset, I would like to thank the hon. Minister not only for establishing the first Central University in Tamil Nadu at Tiruvarur but also for having come to Tamil Nadu for its inauguration.

Here, I would like the hon. Minister to recollect the request made by our Chief Minister that 50 per cent reservation may be given to the local students wherever the Central Universities are established.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

This will not only benefit the students of Tamil Nadu but, if implemented, also helpful to students all over the country. I request the hon. Minister to consider the request of our Chief Minister for 50 per cent reservation to local students in each Central University.

The next point is, the hon. Minister has announced another Central University at Coimbatore and also a Central Classical University at Trichi. Like Nalanda, Tamil Nadu is also well known for its seat of learning at Kancheepuram. Tamil Nadu will always welcome any reforms in education and we adopt and implement them. So, I request that the hon. Minister should immediately extend help to Central Universities. He has come out with a lot of vision in education. And, he should also provide provisions without any delay. Under his leadership I hope that India would retain its lost glory of yester years through universities like Nalanda and Kancheepuram. I also request the hon. Minister to provide the necessary funds to already announced universities. Thank you.

DR. N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the speeches made here. Mr. Bajaj has particularly spoken about his own institutions and his institutions not being permitted to start engineering colleges. Then, I thought of speaking on this with your kind permission. Mr. Bajaj has mentioned a very important point. The Central Universities Bill may help to remove and eradicate barriers. In the year 1978 I was a Member of this House.

My Party had asked me to go to Andhra Pradesh, as a Minister. I went there. At that time, there was this craze for joining Engineering colleges among the students, in other States, but not in Andhra Pradesh. There were no private Engineering colleges in Andhra Pradesh. They were there in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and there was this craze. Students paid huge capitation fee. Separately, they used to pay huge amounts towards tuition fee too. This was the situation. Dr. Chenna Reddy was the Chief Minister then. As a Minister, I suggested that some Engineering colleges or Medical colleges could be started, whether private or Government-sponsored. He asked me to study the matter and come back to the Cabinet with a report. We carried out a study and started the first three Engineering colleges, one each at Vijayawada, at Tirupathi and at Hyderabad. At that time many people criticized it, but it was an excellent programme. The students of Andhra Pradesh were able to study in Andhra Pradesh itself, with their money. They got the benefits. Later, when N.T. Rama Rao became the Chief Minister, he said — I do not like these people's thinking. "*Vidyanu ammukonunnaru*", he said in Telugu, meaning, education is being sold by the Government. The next year, Chandrababu Naidu became the Chief Minister and he started 120 Engineering colleges. Nowhere in the world is a State Government running so

many colleges. Shrimati Purandeswari, the Education Minister, knows pretty well about it. But nobody criticized it because students were getting seats. The only thing was that they used to seek permission from the CAT. There has been some dissatisfaction in Andhra Pradesh as the Central Government have not carried out a proper study there. The present Ministry, particularly, Shri Kapil Sibal and Shrimati Purandeswari, are trying to do something about it. They could regularise these colleges and a new system could be introduced so that philanthropic people could come forward and start private colleges. I do not wish to dwell further in the matter. We shall watch out for what the Government is doing, what the State Governments are doing, the outcome of it and then go back to our Government. Thank you.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, given a choice, I would have opposed the Bill, but I would not do that because I don't want to deprive the resident people of Jammu of a great Central University. But let me submit at this stage that this Bill and the Ordinance which was promulgated before this seem to be a political compromise, a political adjustment. The Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Bill says that when it was decided to have the Jammu and Kashmir Central University, the Government was asked to finalise the location in Jammu.

But the location was not found. Therefore, the University was established in Srinagar. Now, what is the point in having two Universities in the same State? The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the purpose of the University is teaching and research in the various States. I would request the hon. Minister in his reply to mention what type of research they are going to handle in the Central University of Jammu which will be different from the Central University of Kashmir. Let us not play with the fate of students. It is for the political compromise that we are doing this. I think we must have a second look at this attitude. Each State has one Central University. Here, as an exception, you are giving two Universities. I checked with the HRD Ministry: Can there be a Central University in Maharashtra? Why is there no Central University in Maharashtra? I was told that since there is a Hindi University in Maharashtra, about which Mr. Rahul Bajaj has already mentioned, therefore, they could not give Maharashtra another Central University. In this case, Central University is for one purpose and University for Hindi is for another purpose. If a separate yardstick is used for Jammu and Kashmir for whatever political reason, why can't a similar yardstick be used for other States like Maharashtra? If there is a Hindi University, why can't there be a general Central University in Maharashtra? I would like the Minister to answer this. Here we are opening the Pandora's box. If we allow two separate Universities, one for Jammu and one for Kashmir, tomorrow various regions in the country will come out with the same demand. For example, in Maharashtra Vidarbha will come out with the demand for a separate University for Vidarbha, Marathwada will come out with the demand for a

separate Central University for Marathwada, then in Gujarat Saurashtra will come out with the demand for a separate University for Saurashtra and Telangana will ask for a separate University. Where do you stop this? Therefore, Sir, my request to you is: Why don't you shift the venue of the Central University of Jammu and Kashmir to Jammu? In Srinagar, there is another University. So, why don't you shift? Take the bold step and shift the University to Jammu if you have got the location and start the University there. Don't separate the universities.

Sir, this issue was also raised by some other hon. Members. When are you actually starting the academics of the University? If you are saying that you are going to start this from the next academic year, that is not correct. Now, we are in December and the University Bill is still pending. After passing the Bill, the University will be established. If, within five months, you are starting the academics, it means that it will be a hotch-potch thing and it will be a half-baked cake. Neither the students, nor the teachers, nor the State will be benefited by this. So, wait for a year, have good academics, as Shri Prakash Javadekar said, get good faculty in order and get a good syllabus. If you really mean research, think about the type of research which is useful for Jammu region, and then start the academics. If it is delayed by a year, I don't think the heaven will fall. Therefore, my request to you is that let us sit back, think about it and let us see that India is not divided further. Jammu and Kashmir should remain one State, and if you want it to be one State, then there should be one Central University. If this goes on ..(*Interruptions*)..

DR. KARAN SINGH: There are already seven universities. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I am talking about the Central University. In Maharashtra, if you ask for more Central Universities there will be five Central Universities and I am sure in many States there will be more Universities. In this case, the country will be further divided emotionally and that is my fear. Thank you.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY (Orissa): Sir, I do support the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009, and I want to say something on the Bill. I do hope that by bifurcating the University in Jammu and Kashmir into two universities through this Bill, you are not starting a process of division of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. I hope that this is not a step to satisfy the aspirations of the separatists. Sir, if you are taking this decision to extend the higher education in the country and in the Jammu and Kashmir State, I welcome it. At the same time, I request the Government to see that there are similar places and regions in our country like Vidarbha, Western Orissa, Telangana, etc. Will they get Central Universities over and above

5.00 P.M.

allotted to the respective States? In case of Orissa, you have opened a new Central University in Koraput District, that is, in KBK area. But, Western Orissa, which has a distinct culture and identity, has been left out from this benefit. I would strongly argue that a new Central University be started in Sambhalpur and Sundargarh region of the Western Orissa. A proposal, in this regard, was almost finalised by the HRD Ministry in the NDA Government to convert the existing Sambhalpur University into a Central University. That may be considered favourably. Sir, with this submission, I welcome and support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mohammad Shafi. You have three minutes.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : शुक्रिया, डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर। तीन मिनट तो काफी नहीं हैं, क्योंकि ये..

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, ये काफी हो जाएंगे, अगर आप इसको प्वायंट्स पर confine करें, क्योंकि आपने पहले अपना नाम नहीं दिया था।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : सबसे पहले तो मैं जनाब वजीर-ए-तालीम का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि जब रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर की हुकूमत ने इन दो सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ का मामला मरकज़ी हुकूमत के सामने लाया तो इन्होंने उस वक्त यह वादा दिया कि हम जल्द ही इस मामले का हल निकालेंगे। जहाँ तक मेरी अपनी याददाश्त का ताल्लुक है, क्योंकि मैं गुज़ारिश्ता दो-तीन दहाइयों से मरकज़ और रियासत के मामलात को देखता रहा। पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि किसी मुतालबे पर इतनी जल्दी अमल हुआ। इसके लिए मरकज़ी हुकूमत मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहिक है। यहाँ पर कई मैम्बरान ने एक-दो बातें उठायीं। किसी ने जम्मू में यूनिवर्सिटी के कयाम को मुल्क की तकसीम के साथ जोड़ने की बात की

श्री उपसभापति : आप उस बहस में मत जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : ..और कई मैम्बरान ने इसको सिर्फ जम्मू का मसला करार देते हुए बात की। मैं दोनों बातों के तर्क एक-दो बातें गुज़ारिश करना चाहूँगा। इसे मुल्क की बदकिस्मती ही समझिए कि जब भी कोई आवामी मुतालिबा पेश हुआ मरकज़ के सामने, अगर वह वादी-ए-कश्मीर के आवाम ने पेश किया तो यहां कुछ जमातों ने, कुछ लोगों ने उसका जवाब देने के लिए या उसको रद्द करने के लिए जम्मू के हवाले दिए और जब कहीं जम्मू का कोई मामला पेश हुआ और उसको मंजूर नहीं किया जाना था, तो कश्मीर के हवाले से उसको न मानने की बात हुई। इस माइंड सेट को बदलने की जरूरत है, इस सोच को बदलने की जरूरत है। जब तक आप जम्मू, कश्मीर, लद्दाख को एक रियासत नहीं मानेंगे, इसके समाजी, इक्तिसादी, तालीमी मामलात को आप एडजेस्ट नहीं करेंगे, पोलराइजेशन बढ़ेगी और फिर इस ऐवान में बैठकर न किसी को जम्मूक श्मीर की geography का मालूम है, न वहां की तहज़ीब और तारीख का किसी को पता है और यह कहने जा रहे हैं कि अगर वहां यूनिवर्सिटी हुई तो इससे भी जो अलेहदगीपसंद हैं, उनकी अलेहदगीपसंदी को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। यह काबिले अफसोस बात है। राज्य सभा में बैठे हुए मैम्बर्स को अपने मुल्क की किसी रियासत की तारीख और geography के बारे में भी इल्मियत न हो और वे इस तरह के issues यहां उभारने की कोशिश करें, यह काबिले अफसोस बात है। एक दो बातें और यहां कही गईं।

सर, यूनिवर्सिटीज तो आप बना रहे हैं, सुना होगा, क्योंकि अखबारों में भी ये बातें आती रहीं कि वहां पर आप यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए जमीन कैसे हासिल करेंगे या आज तक क्यों नहीं जमीन हासिल की। मैं गुजरािश करना चाहता हूं कि जब सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनती है तो यह बात किसने लिखी है कि सारी जमीन एक ही जगह पर होनी चाहिए? अगर जम्मू डिवीजन के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी बन रही है तो जम्मू डिवीजन के कई इलाके हैं, पसमान्दा इलाके हैं, वहां पर भी उनके campus बनाए जा सकते हैं। कश्मीर में अगर यूनिवर्सिटी बन रही है तो कश्मीर में भी कई ऐसे इलाके हैं, कई ऐसे एरियाज हैं, जहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी बन सकती है। इस यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले को तवालत देने के लिए यह मामला जमीन के हसूल के मामले के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाना चाहिए, एक बात तो मैं यह गुजरािश करना चाहता हूं। दूसरी बात faculty की है। यूनिवर्सिटी सिर्फ बनाने से या बोर्ड लगाने से ही नहीं बन सकती है। मेरा भी ताल्लुक रहा है रियासत की तालीम, निजाम की बेहतरी के हवाले से हमने भी काम किया है, अपना हिस्सा जितना कुछ कर सकते थे अदा किया है, 70 की दहाई में भी, 80 की दहाई में भी, बतौरे वजीर-ए-तालीम। जो बाकी लवाजमात हैं, faculty को डील करने के हवाले से, laboratories को डील करने के हवाले से, अच्छे असातिजा की तैनाती के हवाले से

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : उसके लिए मेरी यह गुजरािश होगी मोहतरम वजीर-ए-तालीम से कि इन बातों की तरफ भी खास तवज्जो दी जाए। इब्दिता तो कहीं से करनी है। यह कहना कि आप प्राइवेट मुकाम नहीं शुरू करेंगे या किस जगह से शुरू करेंगे, कहीं से शुरूआत तो होगी। लेकिन हम यह तवक्को रखते हैं और रियासत जम्मू-कश्मीर इस बारे में बिल्कुल वायदाबंद है कि इसके लिए जल्द से जल्द रुपए-पैसे फराहम किए जाएंगे, जमीन के हसूल की भी बात हो सकती है और फिर यह इनका काम है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी इसके लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाएं और अमल करें।

एक बात और इसी के साथ जुड़ी हुई है और वह यह है कि जब इस यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला, यह नहीं है कि आज किसी वाइस चांसलर ने खुद यह बात उठाई और यह फैसला कर लिया कि आप इसे जम्मू में मत रखिए। यह अभी फैसला ही नहीं हुआ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को कहां शुरू किया जाए। जम्मू में शुरू किया जाए या कश्मीर में शुरू किया जाए, उससे पहले ही चूंकि एक मुतालबा पेश हुआ, अवाम भी शामिल हुई और इसका हल निकाला गया और हल निकालने का मतलब यह हरगिज नहीं है कि किसी तरह से रियासत की हुकूमत इसमें मुलव्वस थी कि वे दफ्तर को जम्मू से उठाकर कश्मीर ले गए और उस यूनिवर्सिटी के जो वाइस-चांसलर थे, उन्होंने ऐसा किया, ऐसा हरगिज नहीं है। हमारे ऑनरेबल एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर इन सारी बातों से आगाह हैं, क्योंकि ये सवालात यहां पर उठाए गए हैं और इनसे कई तरह के खदशात, कई तरह के अंदेशे लोगों के मन में पैदा हुए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने सभी खदशात दूर कर दिए हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : मुझे उम्मीद है कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब इन बातों की वजाहत करेंगे। मिनिस्टर साहब यह जो बिल लाए हैं, मैं इस बिल की हिमायत में खड़ा हुआ हूं और मैं फिर एक बार उनके इस कदम को, जो एक मुतालबा था जम्मू में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का और कश्मीर में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का, मिनिस्टर साहब ने जल्दी से इस पर अमल किया है, इसके लिए हम दिल की गहराइयों से उन्हें मुबारकबाद देते हैं। धन्यवाद।

جناب محمد شفیع (جموں اور کشمیر): شکریہ، ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر۔ تین منٹ تو کافی نہیں ہیں، کیوں کہ۔۔

جناب اپ سبھا پتی: نہیں نہیں، یہ کافی ہو جائیں گے، اگر آپ اس کو پوائنٹس پر confine کریں، کیوں کہ آپ نے پہلے اپنا نام نہیں دیا تھا۔

جناب محمد شفیع : سب سے پہلے تو میں جناب وزیر تعلیم کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ جب ریاست جموں کشمیر کی حکومت کو ان دو سینٹرل یونیورسٹیز کا معاملہ مرکزی حکومت کے سامنے لایا تو انہوں نے اس وقت یہ وعدہ دیا کہ ہم جلد ہی اس معاملے کا حل نکالیں گے۔ جہاں تک میری اپنی یادداشت کا تعلق ہے، کیوں کہ میں گزشتہ دو تین دہائیوں سے مرکز اور ریاست کے معاملات کو دیکھتا رہا۔ پہلی بار ایسا ہوا کہ کسی مطالبے پر اتنی جلدی عمل ہوا۔ اس کے لئے مرکزی حکومت مبارکباد کی مستحق ہے۔ یہاں پر کئی ممبران نے ایک دو باتیں اٹھائیں۔ کسی نے جموں میں یونیورسٹی کے قیام کو ملک کی تقسیم کے ساتھ جوڑنے کی بات کی۔۔

جناب اپ سبھا پتی: آپ اس بحث میں مت جائیے۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔

جناب محمد شفیع :۔۔اور کئی ممبران نے اس کو صرف جموں کا مسئلہ قرار دیتے ہوئے بات کی۔ میں دونوں باتوں کے تئیں ایک دو باتیں گزارش کرنا چاہوں گا۔

اسے ملک کی بدقسمتی ہی سمجھئے کہ جب بھی کوئی عوامی مطالبہ پیش ہوا مرکز کے سامنے، اگر وادی کشمیر کے عوام نے پیش کیا تو یہاں کچھ جماعتوں نے، کچھ لوگوں نے اس کا جواب دینے کے لئے یا اس کو رد کرنے کے لئے جموں کے حوالے دئے اور جب کہیں جموں کا کوئی معاملہ پیش ہوا اور اس کو منظور نہیں کیا جاتا تھا، تو کشمیر کے حوالے سے اس کو نہ ماننے کی بات ہوتی۔ اس مانڈ سیٹ کو بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے، اس سوچ کو بدلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جب تک آپ جموں، کشمیر، لڈاخ کو ایک ریاست نہیں مانیں گے۔ اس کے سماجی، اقتصادی، تعلیمی معاملات کو آپ ایڈجسٹ نہیں کریں گے، پولرائزیشن بڑھے گی اور پھر اس

ایوان میں بیٹھ کر نہ کسی کو جموں کشمیر کی جغرافیہ کا معلوم ہے، نہ وہاں کی تہذیب اور تاریخ کا کسی کو پتہ ہے اور یہ کہنے جا رہے ہیں کہ اگر وہاں یونیورسٹی ہوئی تو اس سے بھی جو علیحدگی پسند ہیں، ان کی علیحدگی پسندگی کو بڑھاوا ملے گا۔ یہ قابل افسوس بات ہے۔ راجیہ سبھا میں بیٹھے ہوئے ممبرز کو اپنے ملک کی کسی ریاست کی تاریخ اور جغرافیہ کے بارے میں بھی علمیت نہ ہو اور وہ اس طرح کے ایشوز یہاں ابھارنے کی کوشش کریں، یہ قابل افسوس بات ہے۔ ایک دو باتیں اور یہاں کہی گئیں۔

سر، یونیورسٹیز تو آپ بنا رہے ہیں، سنا ہوگا، کیوں کہ اخبارات میں بھی یہ باتیں آتی رہیں کہ وہاں پر آپ یونیورسٹیز کے لئے زمین کیسے حاصل کریں گے یا آج تک کیوں نہیں زمین حاصل کی۔ میں گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب سینٹرل یونیورسٹی بنتی ہے تو یہ بات کس نے لکھی ہے کہ ساری زمین ایک ہی جگہ پر ہونی چاہئے؟ اگر جموں ڈویژن کے لئے یونیورسٹی بن رہی ہے تو جموں ڈویژن کے کئی علاقے ہیں، پسماندہ علاقے ہیں، وہاں پر بھی ان کے کیمپس بنائے جا سکتے ہیں۔ کشمیر میں اگر یونیورسٹی بن رہی ہے تو کشمیر میں بھی ایسے کئی علاقے ہیں، کئی ایسے ایریاز ہیں، جہاں پر یونیورسٹی بن سکتی ہے۔ اس یونیورسٹی کے معاملے کو طوالت دینے کے لئے یہ معاملہ زمین کے حصول کے معاملے کے ساتھ نہیں جوڑا جانا چاہئے، ایک بات تو میں یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ دوسری بات فیکلٹی کی ہے۔ یونیورسٹی صرف بنانے سے یا بورڈ لگانے سے ہی نہیں بن سکتی ہے۔ میرا بھی تعلق رہا ہے ریاست کی تعلیم، نظام کی بہتری کے حوالے سے ہم نے بھی کام کیا ہے، اپنا حصہ جتنا کچھ کر سکتے تھے ادا کیا ہے، 70 کی دہائی میں بھی، 80 کی دہائی میں بھی، بطور وزیر تعلیم۔ جو باقی لوازمات ہیں، فیکلٹی کی ڈیل کرنے کے حوالے سے، لیبارٹریز کو ڈیل کرنے کے حوالے سے، اچھے اساتذہ کی تعیناتی کے حوالے سے۔

جناب محمد شفیع : اس کے لئے میری یہ گزارش ہوگی محترم وزیر تعلیم سے، کہ ان باتوں کی طرف بھی خاص توجہ دی جائے۔ ابتداء تو کہیں سے کرنی ہے۔ یہ کہنا کہ آپ پرائیویٹ مقام شروع کریں گے یا کس جگہ سے شروع کریں گے، کہیں شروعات تو ہوگی۔ لیکن ہم یہ توقع رکھتے ہیں اور ریاست جموں کشمیر اس بارے میں بالکل وعدہ بند ہے کہ اس کے لئے جلد سے جلد روپے پیسے فراہم کئے جائیں گے، زمین کے حصول کی بھی بات ہو سکتی ہے اور پھر یہ ان کا کام ہے کہ وہ جلدی سے جلدی اس کے لئے انفراسٹرکچر بنائیں اور عمل کریں۔

ایک بات اور اسی کے ساتھ جڑی ہوئی ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ جب اس یونیورسٹی کا معاملہ، یہ نہیں ہے کہ آج کسی وائس چانسلر نے خود یہ بات اٹھائی اور یہ فیصلہ کر لیا کہ آپ اسے جموں میں مت رکھئیے۔ یہ ابھی فیصلہ ہی نہیں ہوا کہ اس یونیورسٹی کو کہاں شروع کیا جائے۔ جموں میں شروع کیا جائے، اس سے پہلے ہی چونکہ ایک مطالبہ پیش ہوا، عوام بھی شامل ہوئے اور اس کا حل نکالا گیا اور حل نکالنے کا مطلب یہ ہرگز نہیں ہے کہ کسی طرح سے ریاست کی حکومت اس میں ملوث تھی کہ وہ دفتر کو جموں سے اٹھا کر کشمیر لے گئے اور اس یونیورسٹی کے جو وائس چانسلر تھے، انہوں نے ایسا کیا، ایسا ہرگز نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے انریبل ایجوکیشن منسٹر ان ساری باتوں سے آگاہ ہیں، کیوں کہ یہ سوالات یہاں پر اٹھائے گئے ہیں اور ان سے کئی طرح کے خدشات، کئی طرح کے اندیشے، لوگوں کے من میں پیدا ہوئے ہیں۔

جناب اپ سبھا پتی: انہوں نے سبھی خدشات دور کر دئے ہیں۔

جناب محمد شفیع : مجھے امید ہے کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹر صاحب ان باتوں کی وضاحت کریں گے۔ منسٹر صاحب یہ جو بل لائے ہیں، میں اس بل کی حمایت میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں اور میں پھر ایک بار ان کے اس قدم کو، جو ایک مطالبہ تھا جموں میں سینٹرل

یونیورسٹی بنانے کا اور کشمیر میں سینٹرل یونیورسٹی بنانے کا، منسٹر صاحب نے جلدی سے اس پر عمل کیا ہے، اس کے لئے ہم دل کی گہرائیوں سے انہیں مبارکباد دیتے ہیں۔ دھنیوادی۔

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to say.. *(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You see, there are several requests. I cannot allow only you and leave them. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, My name is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No your name is not there. ..*(Interruptions)*.. No, no, it is not that just a Party gives the name. It is not that if a Party has four minutes and it gives three names. We cannot take it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I just want to ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Please try to understand. I have seven requests. What can I do? ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I expect the Chair to give some time. ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please ..*(Interruptions)*.. You take some other opportunity. It is not that you could speak only here.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my point relates to this issue. ..*(Interruptions)*.. I have to raise two more important points. I have ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister, Mr. Rajeev.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Chair has already given four or five minutes to the earlier speaker. ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, he is from Jammu and Kashmir. It was my moral responsibility when he says that ..*(Interruptions)*.. Please don't say that somebody has been given time and you have not been given.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: To participate in a legislative process, I have requested for only two minutes. ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, then why are the timings given?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank all the hon. Members of this House who have participated in this debate to have, in a sense, displayed unanimity in supporting the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Before I seek to respond to some of the questions that have been posed, I just want to put in perspective, the challenges that confront India, and how important it is for us to develop an eco system of education that caters to quality and excellence and, at the same time, allows the expansion of the education sector at a pace which

is fast enough to meet the emerging demands of perhaps the youngest nation of the world.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, as I stand, there are about 220 million children who go to school, and millions actually do not go to school as well. But of the 220 million children who go to school, about 12.4 per cent reach college. If you calculate in terms of numbers, that is about 26 million out of 220 million. In other words, 194 million do not reach college. So, our GER is 12.4 per cent. If we compare ourselves to the developed world, in the United Kingdom, it is 43 per cent, the GER, that is, out of 100 children who reach class XII, 43 per cent move to higher education. The GER in a country like the United States is over 60 percent. So, you realise the connection between development, progress and education, the connection between economic growth and education.

The more our young children move into higher education, the greater the access they have to education, to institutions of excellence in higher education, the faster will be the economic growth of this country, because in the University wealth is created. You take any developed economy anywhere in the world, real wealth is created in the University system. So, as we move forward, implement the Right to Education Act, ensure that every child goes to school, this provides for elementary education, and as we move into secondary education and ensure that every child goes to school and passes class XII, we will have much greater demand for institutions of higher education. If we want to increase the gross enrolment ratio from 12.4 per cent to 30 per cent, which we hope to do by 2020, then the extra children that we have to cater to in terms of higher education will be over 40 million as opposed to the present 26 million because the total number will be over 66 million. That is only for institutions of higher education. There will still be 140 million children who will still not go to college. We have also to cater to their needs. Therefore, for the last six months, I have been publicly stating that perhaps the most important agenda before our country is rapid expansion of the education sector, radical reforms of the education sector, embracing excellence and quality and ensuring inclusion.

Now, in this context, the question to be asked is: Can the Central Government alone serve the needs of an expanding education sector? And we have to answer that question whether we like it or not. Will 12 or 15 new universities — 12 or 13 new and three State Universities which have been made into Central Universities — be enough to meet the demands of the education sector, as I have placed it before you? The answer is 'No'. There is no way in the world that any Government will be able to meet the growing demands in the education sector. That is point No.1. So, we will have to think of how to meet that demand. What kind of collaborations and cooperative efforts are required for the purposes of meeting that demand? Do we require the private sector to come in? Do we require public-private partnership? Do the State Governments

need to do more by investing in education? There are three kinds of universities in India. One is the Central University, which is constituted through an Act of Parliament. The larger number of universities are State Universities. That is the second category, which are also constituted but through the Acts of State Legislatures. And the third kind of university is the deemed-to-be university under the UGC Act. A private sector educational institution, which cannot be called a university, because it is not constituted by the State or the Central Government but which will get a deemed-to-be university status depending on the quality of the institution. We have over the years been seeing a mushrooming of deemed-to-be universities, and we have not really focussed on the quality of these institutions. Therefore, much of what is being said in criticism of higher education has been the result of our lack of vigil in ensuring that the institutions that come up in this country for higher education are quality institutions which cater to excellence. The issue is not whether I gave one extra university to Jammu and Kashmir. That is something, as I have already explained in my opening statement, that we had to do because of the peculiar circumstances that we were facing in Jammu and Kashmir and I want to say this categorically on the floor of the House that we do not intend to do that in any other State. So, for all those who are saying that give me a university in Vidarbha or in Western Orissa, it should be clear that this is a policy position that we have taken only in the context of Jammu and Kashmir and because of the peculiar situation that arose there.

That is point number one. Secondly, the universities are not built in a day just as relations are not built in a day. Even for a child, when he is born, you have to wait for twenty years for him to be an adult. But, you want the Government to say when will the university start, when will you have a quality institution, when will money be spent, when will all this happen, please give a time frame, etc. The University at Harvard was set up in 1636. It took 400 years for the University of Harvard to get the reputation that it has today, which it deserves. Now, we are going to build these universities and these will be centres of excellence. These will be benchmarks of excellence that other institutions, whether State institutions or private institutions, should follow. These will be centres of research. These will be centres of wealth creation. When I say centres of wealth creation, I mean, centres where through ideas wealth is created. That's why, if you look at the statute and if you look at the Central Universities Bill 2009, you will find that we have given complete freedom to the Academic Council to ensure that they are free to choose the subject they want to teach and they are free to choose the manner in which they want to teach those subjects. Essentially, these universities are going to be research universities. They are going to have a semester system and we are catering to an all-India competition through an examination for all the Central Universities, the idea being that the best should be recruited. So, any demand — and this is something that I responded even when I was in Tamil Nadu — you start reservation based on the location of the university, will be diluting the very concept through

which we have set up the university. So, please allow these institutions to be set up as benchmarks for the nation so that as we move along, others will follow suit.

Having said that, people raised the issue that we have not done any homework, what is our plan for the future, etc. Quite frankly, the markets will determine that plan. I mean India is not a 14-trillion dollar economy. The US has 280 million people and is 14-trillion dollar economy. We have a billion people with one-trillion dollar economy. We don't have the kind of surpluses that are available with other economies to invest in the educational sector to the extent that we wish to. I wish we had. But, those are the constraints of finance. Therefore, we have to move very meticulously and carefully to ensure that whatever we set up is a centre of excellence, is world-class and is a benchmark for the future. Someone raised the question of the 14 innovation universities that we are talking about. Yes, these innovation universities should be built through a cooperative and collaborative effort. I am just giving you an idea of what we think innovation university should be in the context of global warming, the kind of migration that is taking place in cities, the kind of energy saving that is required. We need a new kind of innovation in building our cities. Why can't you have a university which will actually look at the new modern urban city of the 21st century? What it should be like? This is something that the West has not done because their cities are built. It is something that the West will not do because they are not interested. But, we need for tomorrow a new kind of city which saves energy, where there are different kinds of transportation systems, which are sustainable cities, where water is conserved, where the migrants are taken care of, what should that architecture be, etc. This is the kind of innovation that we are looking at. And we were to tie up with an institution like Harvard or Cambridge or Yale or some institution like that and through, an international collaboration, look at what a new city should be. And, I think, we would have been successful in our attempt to start the process of the kind of innovations that we need to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

I gave you just this example only to show what is our mind, what is the thinking process in our mind because Apteji said, "Look, you have no plans, you have no thoughts, you have not done any home work." We have done a lot of home work. This is not something that we are doing without any thought process in place. Even for the Central Universities that we are talking about, and one of the issues that has been raised by Shri Prakash Javadekarji is very relevant, and he mentioned that he was to go out, he could not be here. He has raised a very relevant issue as to how you are going to get the faculty. Now, I think, it is a very, very serious issue. The other day, in this House, a question was asked as to how you are going to get the faculty and what are you doing about it? I mentioned that we had an M.M.Sharma Committee, a task force that was set up. And we hope in the next five years to increase our doctorates from a meagre 5,000, 6,000 to about 30,000. We are investing hugely in post docs. and docs. by giving them

incentives, and we have several schemes in place to ensure that this happens. The Ministry of Science and Technology has several unique programmes in all to move forward to ensure that we have a quality faculty. So, quality faculty is at the heart of building an institution of excellence, and I don't think that we should force our State Governments or force the Central Government to hurry up doing this. I think, we must be very careful to choose the right place. What is the point of choosing a marshy land 500 kms. away from the centre of any city and say, set up a university here where no faculty will go? Ultimately, why will faculty come and teach? They want to make sure that the infrastructure is strong, they want to make sure that when they go and teach, their children have schools to work, they want to make sure that there are basic amenities available there, the infrastructure is there. If you do not provide that environment, no faculty will go. So, in choosing a site, even the State Governments have to be exceptionally careful. Now, what I find is that the State Governments are looking inwards instead of looking at the challenges that we have to face and providing us with alternatives which is what we need to choose an appropriate site.

Then it was mentioned that look, we have no budgeting for this. There is no budgetary support for this. But the fact of the matter is that in the Eleventh Plan we have set aside Rs. 3,000 crores for the Central Universities, and during the annual plan 2008-09, a total of Rs. 290 crores has been allocated, but unfortunately, only Rs. 132 has been released so far and spent because the universities are not able to spend. What is the point of allocating budgets if you are not able to spend?

As far as the Central Government is concerned, we are clear in our objective that we intend to provide the monies that are required to set up these outstanding universities. Then, Shri Moinul Hassan mentioned that this 500 acres is too large. Well, you know again you have to think 50 years ahead. As the nature of your education system changes, as the nature of institution changes, you will need more platforms to work on. You will need to increase your infrastructure. But if a State cannot provide 500 acres of land, we have not said no to that State. It does not matter if it cannot provide. But we say it will be nice if you provide 500 acres of land. So, I think that this would serve the purpose. Of course, this is not really within the ambit of the Central Universities Amendment Bill, 2009. But several issues have been raised about the Aligarh Muslim University and the Jamia Millia University, and I just want to mention one fact, and that is that when I took over as Minister for Human Resource Development, what was the status of the Jamia and what was the status of Aligarh Muslim University? The statute did not regard Jamia as a minority university. I have not changed anything. The fact of the matter is that the issue is pending in the Supreme Court of India because the status of Aligarh Muslim University was

challenged before the High Court and the High Court gave a judgment that by virtue of a university incorporated by statute, it cannot through such incorporation, without anything more, be a minority institution. The matter went to the Supreme Court and it is pending there. Whether, through a statute, you can set up a minority institution or not, is a matter pending in Supreme Court. I, as a Minister in the Central Government, cannot pass orders till such time as the Supreme Court decides. I wish I could do, you know, what the community would like me to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SABIR ALI: We have asked for Jamia.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am talking about Jamia. Jamia was incorporated through a statute; I am giving you the answer for Jamia, Sir. Jamia Millia Islamia was incorporated through a statute; that is why the matter is pending in the Supreme Court. In UPA-I, the then HRD Minister filed an affidavit before the Commission saying that this is not an institution belonging to the minority. This is not a minority educational institution; this is the stand which I have inherited when I became a Minister. So, please let us not bring politics into all this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, the answer is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter is not pending in the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, Mr. Sabir Ali, it is not the Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the Commission.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Then, the hon. Member said, hon. Sabir Ali Saheb said, "The Government went to the Commission", which is factually incorrect. The Government never went to the Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*... The case has been filed.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SABIR ALI: This is the answer given by the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the answer shows their decision... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You meet the Minister in his chamber....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SABIR ALI: The answer was given by the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The case has been filed by a section... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sabir Ali, please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SABIR ALI: He should not quote wrongly, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is explaining it. Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is explaining; please listen to him.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: A case has been filed by the Jamia students and teachers, the Central Government, along with the University, Jamia Millia Islamia, are respondents. The case has not been filed by the Government. We are respondents in the case, and the Commission has been adjourning the matter from time to time. As for the question regarding establishing a Central University in AMU, the case is pending before the Supreme Court where the Government has

filed an SLP against the Allahabad High Court Judgment. Those are the facts. What can the Government do? We will await the decision of the Supreme Court.

Then, the question arose about campuses, about the Aligarh University campuses. May I also point out that that was not, again, a move of the Government? The decision to open five campuses in AMU has been taken by the University Executive Council, not by the Government of India; by the University Executive Council and the Court. The University Administration, in turn, has taken up the matter with the concerned State Governments for allotment of land. The State Governments of West Bengal, Kerala and Bihar have offered land at Murshidabad, Malappuram and Katihar respectively, and the University is presently assessing the suitability thereof. The Finance Minister, during his Budget speech, committed Rs.25 crores, each for West Bengal and Kerala. And the land has been offered by the Government of Bihar only recently. These are the facts about Aligarh Muslim University. So, I just wanted to place all these facts through you, Sir, before the hon. Members of this House.

Now, the new Central Universities that are going to come up, I believe, — and I think, Dr. Karan Singh, hon. Member, is absolutely right — should not be on the top of existing Universities. In fact, these should be set up with courses of study, which are different, both qualitatively and otherwise, and, then, are being taught in the existing State University of Jamia and in the State University of Kashmir. And this is exactly what I have told the Vice-Chancellors that what the new Universities that are being set up in Koraput as well as in Thiruvār, I think, should do is, not only create these as ‘Research Centres’ but also look into the local area, the local environment and see the problems of local environment. Then create an architecture of education which deals with solving those problems of the local environment. Then each university will have some special focus which will be related to the State in which it is really located. It should be solution oriented. So, it will be different from other universities. So, all that thinking process has gone into our concept of what a university should look like.

Someone has mentioned that you choose Vice-Chancellors and you choose any Vice-Chancellor you want to choose. This is one of the things that I have been talking about that the Government should remove itself from the appointment of Vice-Chancellors and as part of the reform process what we want to do, and I hope it passes muster, is to set up a collegium of people of excellence in the fields to which they belong. Let the collegium suggest a set of names, three, four or five, for the Vice-Chancellor of any University, and in that collegium the Government will not be a member. The Government will be entitled to choose only from the names that are suggested by the collegium of experts. That is the maximum any Government can do and we are willing to do that. We are willing to move along with that reform process. But we want the support of this House. Education is not a sectarian issue. It is not at all a sectarian

issue. Education is not a political issue. Education for our future generations is at the heart of the progress of India and at the heart of what India will look like 20 or 25 or 30 years from now. We have a national concern and we should have a national concern about it. Therefore, the House should, in fact, stand united and together on any issue of education that comes for debate in this House. But what I would like the Opposition to tell me is what their suggestions are so that I can learn and absorb their suggestions to make the future better for our own children. That is the way I look at it and that is the way I think that we should look at all these issues.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I had raised the issue about the appointment of Vice-Chancellors. I am happy that you have to come out with a suggestion. I have put this question of appointment of Vice-Chancellors. It was not just anybody raised it. It is I who raised it as Member of Parliament and I have experience in education. I have been a teacher all my life.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Others had raised it, not in the past. I have made this public statement, not for the first time in this House. But I have been saying it for the last four months. Thank you very much for actually bringing it to the notice of the hon. Members of this House. Now, the fact of the matter is that श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी ने बहुत अच्छी बातें हमारे सामने रखीं। लेकिन हमें दुनिया के साथ बदलना होगा। हमारी जो तालीम का दायरा है, वह भी बदलना होगा। किस तरह से हम अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, किस किस की तालीम उन्हें देनी है, वह भी बदलनी होगी, क्योंकि What we need to do is to find out the inherent intelligence of the child, not his ability to learn and regurgitate what he has learnt in an examination. That does not test the inherent intelligence of the child. So, we need to change the way in which we teach. We need to change the curriculum. This is a national issue. I would like to have the support hon. Members of this House, as I move forward in this direction.

Others talked about democracy within the university system and the role of the union. Again, the Government of India is not directly concerned with any of it. The Government of India does not give a directive to any university. आप यूनियन को चलने दो या न चलने दो, उसके इलेक्शन होने दो या न होने दो, इसमें सरकार की कोई दखलअंदाजी नहीं होती है। अभी लिंगदोह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके अनुसार ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, अगर वहां के इंस्टीट्यूशन में यह प्रॉविजन है कि वहां पर स्टूडेंट यूनियन हो। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : जो भी हो। ...(व्यवधान).. देखिए। यूनिवर्सिटी को स्वायत्तता है। अगर स्वायत्तता के आधार पर कुछ होना है, तो वह यूनिवर्सिटी को करना चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान).. इसमें हम कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं देना चाहते हैं और ना हम देना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि हम ऐसे किसी विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)..

डा० (श्रीमती) नजमा ए० हेपतुल्ला : मंत्री जी, अगर पार्लियामेंट के statute के अंदर किसी यूनिवर्सिटी का गठन हुआ है, तो क्या पार्लियामेंट की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह उस पर बोले। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है ? ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : देखिए, जब एक statute बन जाता है, तो वह एक Law होता है और उस Law को लागू करना पड़ता है। अगर उस Law को कोई लागू नहीं कर रहा है, तो आप कोर्ट में जाइए। कोर्ट में कहिए कि वह इसको लागू करे। ..(व्यवधान)...

डा० (श्रीमती) नजमा ए० हेपतुल्ला : सर, यह गलत बात है। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हम जानते हैं कि आज के दिन कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या हो रहा है, कुछ हमें भी इल्म है। किस तरह से vitiate का सारा सिस्टम politicise हो रहा है, उसका हमें भी थोड़ा-बहुत इल्म है। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की ग्लोबली कितनी रेंसपैक्ट होती थी और आज उसकी हालत क्या है, उसका थोड़ा-बहुत इल्म हमें भी है। क्यों हो रहा है, इसका भी हमें थोड़ा-बहुत इल्म है ? ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : सारे इंस्टिट्यूशन्स का है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हम चाहते हैं कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी उसी स्तर तक पहुंचे, जैसा कि उसका विश्व में नाम था। हम चाहते हैं कि जो हमसे मदद हो पाएगी, हम वह करने को तैयार हैं। कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को सैन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टेटस दे दीजिए, यह काम तो हम नहीं कर सकते, क्योंकि हमने जिनको सैन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का स्टेटस देना था, हम दे चुके हैं। हमें यह तीन स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज को देना था। अब हर कोई ऐसी मांग करेगा, तो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कैसे उसको निभा पाएगी। मैंने लगभग अपनी पूरी कोशिश करके सभी सवालों का जवाब दे दिया है। अगर मैंने किसी के सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है, तो मैं इसके लिए तैयार हूँ। I thank you ... (Interruptions)

श्री साबिर अली : आपने जवाब घुमाकर दे दिया है। आपने अपने क्वेश्चन में खुद यह लिखा हुआ है और आप यदि कहें, तो मैं उसको पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ। आप अलीगढ़ की बात को लेकर चले गए, मैं जामिया की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैंने आपकी बात मान ली कि आपका अलीगढ़ का क्वेश्चन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है, लेकिन मैंने जामिया के बारे में कहा था। आप इसको घुमाकर ले गए। आपने इसमें लिखा है कि National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions को आपने सुपुर्द किया है, आपने उसको सुपुर्द किया है, जिसकी अथॉरिटी में नहीं है, आप उसको सुपुर्द कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : साबिर अली साहब, आपने उनका जवाब पूरी तरह से नहीं सुना है। ..(व्यवधान) आप सुनिए। आप सुन ही नहीं रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। ..(व्यवधान) देखिए, वहां पर आपका सवाल था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : इन्होंने यह कहा कि हम लोग राजनीति कर रहे हैं। इसमें राजनीति क्या है? ये डायरेक्ट कोर्ट से आ रहे हैं। क्या राजनीति हम लोग कर रहे हैं, राजनीति तो ये कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) जामिया के मामले को अलीगढ़ पर लाकर खत्म कर रहे हैं। मैं जामिया के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : जामिया का भी जवाब दिया है। ...(व्यवधान) उस क्वेश्चन का आन्सर दिया है।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, नहीं दिया है। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने कहा है कि ...(व्यवधान) आप जरा सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान) आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं चेयर से बात कर रहा हूँ। आप एक मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। आप बैठ जाइए। उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई दूसरे लोग कमीशन के पास गए हैं। उसमें Government is the respondent और कमीशन उन केसेज को नहीं ले रहा है, वह इसलिए कि अलीगढ़ का केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है। जब तक वह सेटल नहीं हो सकता, इसको नहीं ले सकते। उन्होंने साफ जवाब दिया है।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जिस इश्यु पर यह हुआ है, वह इश्यु अलग है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप करेंगे या नहीं? आप करना चाहते हैं या नहीं, इतना तो जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने कहा है कि ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैं इनको एक बात और बता दूँ,.....(व्यवधान)..

श्री साबिर अली : माइनोरिटीज युनिवर्सिटी बनाने की बात ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : आप सुनिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I want to tell him another thing.

श्री साबिर अली: सर, यहां दोनों का कांटेक्स्ट अलग है।...(व्यवधान).. इन्होंने एक ही कांटेक्स्ट लाकर खड़ा कर दिया।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आप बोलते जाएंगे, तो मैं आपको कैसे जवाब दूंगा? ...(व्यवधान).. मैं आपको यहां भी जवाब दे दूंगा और बाहर भी जवाब दे दूंगा। आप यहां पर सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद बाहर सुन लेना। There is also the statute of 2006, the Central Education Institutions Act of 2006, under which a minority institution is defined. It says: “A minority institution is incorporated by a statute.” If the statute says that it is a minority institution, then only, it will be regarded as a minority institution. Jamia does not fit into that as well. We will, therefore, have to amend that statute in Parliament. That is another problem. But the point is that somebody should have the patience to hear the facts.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बताया है कि तीन प्रकार की युनिवर्सिटीज हैं, डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटी, स्टेट युनिवर्सिटी और सेन्ट्रल युनिवर्सिटी। सभी प्रांतों में सेन्ट्रल युनिवर्सिटी की डिमांड इसलिए है कि इसका पूरा खर्चा HRD मिनिस्ट्री देती है और स्टेट युनिवर्सिटी में UGC से ग्रांट्स मिलती है तथा डीम्ड युनिवर्सिटी सेल्फ फाइनेंस होती है। सेन्ट्रल युनिवर्सिटी देने के लिए क्या कोई पॉलिसी है? जितना आप पर पॉलिटिकल दबाव रहता है और वहां पर वह युनिवर्सिटीज खोल देते हैं, बाकी स्टेटों को नहीं मिल रही है। इसके लिए क्या कोई पॉलिसी है?

श्री उपसभापति : पॉलिसी तो है।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is why, Sir, despite the fact that, for the first time, in the history of this country — after all, the NDA was in power for six years — we decided to make sure that there is no regional imbalance so that every State will have a Central University. Therefore, we have given it for the first time. No other Government thought of it. For the first time, in the history of this country, we thought of increasing it...(Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति : बिहार में है तो ... (व्यवधान)..

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : बिहार में कहां है? ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : आप जरा सुन लीजिए।

For the first time in the history of the country, we have an allocation of Rs.31,000 crores to help the State universities. This has never been done in the history of the country and it is unprecedented. मतलब कि हम लोग जो चीजें कर रहे हैं, कम से कम उसकी तो शाबासी हमें दें। ..(व्यवधान).. I commend that the Bill be passed.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी : आपकी पहले भी सत्तर थीं...(व्यवधान).. अभी भी हैं। यह imbalance है। इस imbalance को कैसे निबटाना चाहिए, इसके बारे में आपकी पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री राम नारायण साहू (झारखंड) : सर, आपसे एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि पचहत्तर साल के इतिहास में एक लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया है। जब कोई controversial बात होती है तो हम लोग बहुत बुराई करते हैं, लेकिन आज इन लोगों ने मुकाम हासिल किया है, इसलिए हमें कम से कम उन लोगों को बधाई देनी चाहिए। हमें इस मामले में उनको बधाई देनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 o'clock.

The House, then, adjourned at forty-seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, 8th December, 2009