

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one amendment, Amendment (No.1), by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Either Resolution or Amendment, something is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not moving this also! Thank you. It is very kind of you. So, Amendment not moved.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up Clause 3. There is one amendment, Amendment (No.2), by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for not moving.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRASAD NADDA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016. Shri Prakash Javadekar to move.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move:

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

That the Bill further to amend the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, there are actually two Bills. It is about six new IITs and one ISM to be converted into an IIT. That also will come up. But both actually speak about quality of higher education. That is the topic on which I want suggestions from everybody. This particular Bill, which is for consideration, is concerning NITSER Act of 2007 which recognised institutes of national importance in the form of NITs. They were twenty at that time. Then, in 2012, five more Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) and ten new NITs were added, making it thirty five. Then, in 2014, Bengal Engineering and Science University, Shibpur, was also added to that. So it became 36. And, today, we are adding one more. It is a promise made to the new State of Andhra Pradesh that they will also have an NIT, and that NIT is to be added. That is the small purpose of this Bill. This will be operating in West Godavari district, from T. P. Gudem. The State Government has already given 140 acres of land. The DPR will be ready in two months. Now it is in Vasavi Engineering campus and the academic session has already started. There are 900 students for two years and after four years, when it will be fully operational, it will have the strength of 2,000 students. The promise to give an NIT to Andhra Pradesh is being fulfilled and, therefore, this NIT Bill is put before the House, for which I seek the support of all the Members.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time allotted is one hour and it will be strictly adhered to. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand to support this Bill. The Financial Memorandum of this Bill says, "The Bill proposes to declare the National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh as an institution of national importance by amending the National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007. The substantial assistance of the Central Government would be provided to the National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh, under Plan Heads by the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development."

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*]

Sir, the National Institute of Technology is a very important institution of the country. Under this, institutions are declared as 'institutions of national importance' and to declare NITs as institutes of national importance, a legislation was required. Therefore, in

2007, Parliament passed this legislation. That is a highly respected legislation because it governs prestigious institutions in the country. Sir, earlier, these separate institutions were governed under Societies' Registration Act, 1860, and these two deal with their activities under that legislation. What was the control of the Government then, I am not very sure, but, obviously, since they were individual institutions running under the Societies' Registration Act, the control of the Government was minimum. After passage of this Bill, it is the HRD Ministry which has got the control over this legislation and the Ministry of HRD is governing these institutes. Your predecessor is sitting here. She should have acted like a mother to these institutions, but I don't know what happened. Whenever controversies arose, you were there. I don't say you created the controversies, but, you could have given some soothing hand to all these controversies. This did not happen. I do not know about the individual case of each institute where the problem arose. There was tremendous problem in Jammu and Kashmir and that became a national issue. It did not remain confined to the institutions of Jammu and Kashmir alone. It became a burning issue for almost fifteen days. And, how ultimately that issue was resolved, I am also not aware of. But, now, nobody hears of that controversy and, therefore, I feel that it should have been resolved amicably. Now you are heading those institutions. By heading, I mean, the institutions' heads are there — I am looking at Shrimati Smriti Irani thinking for a moment as if she is the Minister, but I forget for the time being that it is Mr. Javadekar who is the Minister concerned; I am sorry — but, it is the HRD Ministry which has to look after these institutions in a manner that they will feel that your Ministry is there to look after them for any problem that arises. Therefore, you have to take it in that sense. There are bound to be interferences. There is no doubt about it. But the Ministry has to set some norms. Everything can't be regulated by rules and regulations. But convention and norms of interference in individual institutions have to be laid down. Those conventions and norms are taken in the right spirit by all the stakeholders, I think, there won't be any problem.

You have just inaugurated an IIT in Goa. I would like to add a personal note, if you don't mind. The question is, in that function, when I was fighting for this institution right from the beginning, just a simple invitation was sent at my address, whereas your MP name was mentioned in the card. I was shocked. A simple invitation was sent to me when I was trying to have this institution, contacting people, how much reservation we should get, etc., etc. Ultimately, there was a dispute regarding the name. The institution was supposed to come up in my village, Cuncolim. But, somehow, there was a controversy. Today, environmentalists are very active; so, it could not happen. People from Loni Kaban Kalam, South of Goa, came there to demonstrate. Of course, if they oppose, they

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

will be coming to demonstrate. I don't say whether they are right or wrong. But I again request you to resolve any misunderstandings which are there in the minds of those people objecting to this thing. By sitting with the Chief Minister and other stakeholders, perhaps, the issue could be sorted out.

Now, the question arises out of these institutions which are centrally controlled. I am talking of Goa University in relation to this. There is only one State University, that is, Goa University. There was a game plan to convert Goa University into a Central University, and I strongly opposed it.

Your predecessor, Shrimati Smriti Irani, the then HRD Minister, and Shrimati Purandeswari, had enacted a Bill where in Goa University was included to be made a Central University. I made all my efforts and I got that particular clause deleted, because if the lone State University was made into a Central University, Goan people of the weaker sections could not have got admission because the Central University legislation do not permit admissions on the basis of residence. That is why I opposed it. If Goa wants to have a Central University, another university can be proposed. There is no problem. If there is only one university and that also you want to make a Central University, it will be a tragedy for Goa. Therefore, I opposed that Bill and succeeded. I am happy that I have succeeded in that effort.

Now, the question is how many seats Goa should get. Earlier it was less than 50. Mr. Manohar Parrikar made an effort and got it to 50 because some seats out of 50 were going to other Union Territories, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Two other universities were to share 50 per cent of the seats. Now, we have got exclusively 50 per cent seats. In fact, I would like to say that we should get 75 per cent reservation in seats. If we do not get, you will not feel that this Central Body is ours. The reservation has to be substantial. 'Substantial' means beyond 50 per cent. There is no sense in giving less percentage of reservation in IIT, Goa.

Then, another question is that Goa has got limited topography. Many people are asking for land. Many institutions from Maharashtra and Karnataka are coming and asking for land to establish educational institutes there. Now, as far as land of NITs is concerned, perhaps, the land will be given on lease, but why should the land of NITs or any such similar Central institution be given on lease? It is the property of the Government of Goa. Maybe, you have some Memorandum of Understanding. But to pass on the entire land worth crores and crores of rupees under lease of 99 years to the Central Government makes no sense. I agree that today the practice is like this and it is not becoming an

exception. It is a practice to give land on lease etc. But I would like to suggest that in such circumstances, the land should always be given on Memorandum of Understanding basis, and not on lease basis, because, once we give this land, the Central Government will not listen to the State Government of Goa at all for any matter. Similarly, Mr. Manohar Parrikar knows, he wanted to give defence land under the Ministry of Defence to the Central Government, but the people opposed, the villagers opposed, and I don't think, they will again go there to ask for land. Acquisition of defence land in a small State like Goa makes no sense. If you want it on a temporary basis, I can understand it. But giving land to the Ministry of Defence to hold defence exposition in a small village in Goa makes no sense. Now, we will be establishing AllMS there; a lot of land will be required. Whose property will it be? Will it also be given on lease? I think, there should a policy change in such matters. Otherwise, once we give land to the Central Government, there may be the Government of any party at the Centre. Today, the Government of the BJP is there at the Centre, tomorrow, it can be any other party. I am for giving land in favour of the State Government. The State Government should have control over that land. If you give it on lease, you cease to have any control. Since Mr. Parrikar is there, I am mentioning this thing for his advantage. What has happened to land given to the airport? He knows very well. We have no control over that land. Not only this, two questions were asked by me about defence land one-and-a-half years back I have still not got the answer; in spite of Mr. Parrikar stating in writing that information would be collected and the same would be laid on the Table of the House. One-and-a-half years have passed. There were two questions on the land held by the Defence Ministry as also the quarters built by the Indian Navy on that land. There was no answer. This example I am giving because subsequently, you do not have any control over such things. Therefore, when you are going ahead with NIT, these aspects, the interest of the State Government, and consequently, of the people of Goa, of the students of Goa will have to be considered, if this is done. If you do not allow the State Government of Goa to have their say in these institutions, the Central Government will not listen to the State Government at any time. Then we have to come to the HRD Ministry, we have to come to the Education Minister, and plead before him, but it will be difficult to accept certain propositions. Therefore, I wish good luck to the NIT in Goa, and I think, it was a very wrong decision on your part to inaugurate it at Pharmagudi where presently the institution is being run. It should have been held at the site of the venue and you should have inaugurated it there. I don't bother whether I was called or not. But the question is, you could not inaugurate it at the place where you propose to construct a building for NIT. It is something which is hurting. Thank you very much, and I wish all luck for NIT in Goa.

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज यह जो "the National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016" विचार एवं पारण के लिए यहां आया है, इसके लिए मैं एनडीए सरकार को, प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को, एचआरडी मिनिस्टर श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी को और पूर्व एचआरडी मिनिस्टर बहन स्मृति जी को बधाई दूंगा। इसके माध्यम से सरकार की एजुकेशन के लिए जो कमिटमेंट थी, एक तरह से वह पूरी हुई है। यह continuous process पिछले दो सालों से चल रहा है, जिसमें एजुकेशन के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। चाहे छोटी क्लास के बच्चे हों या उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थी हों, हर वर्ग के लिए कई तरह की स्कीम्स आई हैं, जिनको मैं बाद में मेंशन करूंगा।

शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार हमारे देश में बहुत पुराने समय से चल रहा है। पहले वैदिक सिस्टम से शिक्षा दी जाती थी। हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां तक्षशिला और नालंदा में world famous universities थीं और इस देश ने world famous scholars दिए हैं, जिनमें आर्यभट्ट, पतंजलि और आचार्य चाणक्य जैसे लोग शामिल थे। हमारे यहां पर प्राचीन समय से ही गुरुकुल की शिक्षा प्रणाली चलती आ रही है। यह सही है कि अंग्रेजों के समय में इसमें बहुत छेड़छाड़ हुई, जो निरंतर जारी रही।

महोदय, आज जो रिफॉर्म्स आ रहे हैं, इनके माध्यम से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विकास के लिए एक नया सूर्योदय हो रहा है। यह केवल एक National Institute of Technology ही नहीं है, it's a new era. इससे जो नया आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्टेट है, वह एक educational hub बनेगा। इस इंस्टीट्यूट के बनने के बाद वहां पर कई और educational institutes आएंगे।

जहां इस इंस्टीट्यूट के लिए 140 एकड़ का land acquisition हो चुका है, वहीं सरकार की ओर से 40 करोड़ रुपये जारी कर दिए गए हैं, जिसमें से 10 करोड़ रुपये रिलीज किए जा चुके हैं। यह भी प्लान है कि आने वाले तीन सालों में इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए 226 करोड़ रुपये और जारी होंगे। इसके लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के निवासियों को बधाई दूंगा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के निवासियों को ही नहीं, सारे देश के निवासियों को बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि यहां पर सारे देश के बच्चे एजुकेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए आएंगे।

पहले यहां पर सभी रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज थे, जिनको कई तरह की प्रॉब्लम्स आती थीं, जैसे funding, infrastructure, faculty इत्यादि और जिस क्वालिटी की शिक्षा बच्चों को मिलनी चाहिए, उसमें भी प्रॉब्लम आती थी। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने स्वयं बताया कि इसका विकास किस तरह से हुआ, पहले यहां पर 20 इंस्टीट्यूट खुले, जो add on होते गए and now I think this is 37th Institute. यह क्रांति का युग है और एजुकेशन को प्रमोट करने के लिए एक के बाद एक क्रांतियां आती जा रही हैं, ताकि हर वर्ग को सस्ती शिक्षा मिल सके। National Institute of Technology के जो स्टुडेंट्स होंगे, उनको quality education मिलेगी, जिससे इस देश को विश्व गुरु बनाने का, super power बनाने का और परम वैभव पर ले जाने का हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, वह पूरा हो सकेगा और यह इंस्टीट्यूट देश को उसी तरफ बढ़ाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम सिद्ध होगा। किसी भी देश की ग्रोथ के लिए टेक्नोलॉजी का एक बहुत बड़ा रोल होता है। महोदय, आदमी के लिए भी मैं पीछे लेकर जाऊंगा। यह कोई हास्यास्पद बात नहीं है कि बदर से लेकर आदमी तक का सफर, जैसा

हमने आज तक किताबों में पढ़ा है, यह टेक्नोलॉजी की ग्रोथ भी वैसे ही हुई है। जैसे मैं एक एग्जाम्पल लूंगा, हमने वह टेलीफोन यूज किया है, जो हम अपनी अंगुली के साथ डायल करते थे, उसके बाद हमें मोबाइल फोन मिला, उसके बाद डिजिटल मोबाइल फोन मिला, उसके बाद स्मार्ट फोन मिला, उसके बाद आई-पेड, टेबलेट्स, लैपटॉप्स मिले। यह कैसे संभव हुआ? यह ऐसे ही संभव हुआ। जब क्वालिटी एजुकेशन प्राप्त करके इस दुनिया के ब्रेन्स बने और उन्होंने ऐसे आविष्कार किए और आज के युग में उन्होंने हमारे जीवन को कितना सुगम बना दिया? आप आज देखिए, हर वर्ग के लिए हम लोग फेसबुक यूज कर रहे हैं। इस फेसबुक से हमें दुनिया में कितनी कनेक्टिविटी मिली है कि within a second, even less than a second, we are connected to everyone in the world. आज हम व्हाट्सअप यूज कर रहे हैं, ट्विटर यूज कर रहे हैं। आज मिसाइल्स हैं और यह सब कुछ संभव तब हुआ, जब टेक्नोलॉजी में अपग्रेडेशन हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes, what is that? ...**(Interruptions)**... He is speaking. ...**(Interruptions)**... Are you yielding?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): He is not yielding.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: मैं टेक्नोलॉजी की बात कर रहा हूँ, I am not giving credit to any particular Government. The credit goes to every Government. Why are you objecting to it? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I am just talking about the technology. This issue is related to technology. What is the National Institute of Technology? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि इनको खुशी नहीं हो रही। मैं फेसबुक में कोई भाजपा का नहीं कह रहा, मैं तो टेक्नोलॉजी की बात कर रहा हूँ। नेशनल टेक्नोलॉजी ऑफ इंस्टीट्यूट की बात कर रहा हूँ। किस बात पर आपको ऑब्जेक्शन है?

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: मुझे आपकी स्पीच से नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Let him finish. I will give you time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. He is not yielding.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: मैं इसलिए उदाहरण दे रहा था कि इन नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट्स ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी से जो बच्चे निकलेंगे, वे बच्चे इसी प्रकार की इन्नोवेशन करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरा राइट है, आप मुझे डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको अच्छा नहीं लग रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you have to give priority to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he is raising a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मैं अपना विषय रख रहा हूँ, उसके बाद ये ऑब्जेक्शन कर सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, this is wrong. Let me present my case. I am just talking about technology.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): What is your point of order?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The point of order is, Sir, the Ministers and the Members are not supposed to cross the speech. It is the violation of the rules.

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: It is not a speech.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Listen to me, Mr. Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप नहीं रुल समझते, तो आप समझ लो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

While the Member is speaking, they are crossing the speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: इस टेक्नोलॉजी को मैं इसलिए मेंशन कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह टेक्नोलॉजी इस नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी से बच्चों को मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Do not disturb him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, Ministers are crossing the speech. How can he make the speech?

श्री श्वेत मलिक: तो इस नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी, आईआईटीज़ या ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूट्स को सरकार जो प्रमोट कर रही है, उसका कारण यही है कि ये इश्यूज़ जो हैं, आगे प्रमोट होंगे। जो यह सरकार का एजुकेशन और टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन को प्रमोट करने का बिल आया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उस क्षेत्र के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होगा। इसके साथ ही मैं मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसी तरह के जैसे ये टेक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, ऐसे और भी खुलने चाहिए, जिससे हमारा जो लक्ष्य है - "सबको शिक्षा सस्ती शिक्षा", जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नारा दिया है, उस नारे को हमें प्राप्त करना है। तो उस नारे के मुताबिक आज हम ऐसी शिक्षा, जिसके लिए प्रयास हो रहा है, वह बच्चों को मिलेगी, तो अल्टीमेटली शिक्षित भारत का निर्माण होगा और जो मानव शक्ति इस तरह के इंस्टीट्यूट्स से निकलेगी, They will create history for the country. तो इस बिल का हर तरह से स्वागत होना चाहिए। तो मैं अपनी सरकार के विषय में जानकारी दूँगा, जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सरकार की

उपलब्धियाँ हैं like setting up of National Digital Library, provision of scholarships for differently-abled to pursue technical education, connecting institutions of higher education to villages so as to solve problems of the common people are some of the new initiatives that have been taken by the new Government at the Centre, headed by Shri Narendra Modiji, in the area of human resource development over the last two years.

Going by a slew of measures taken by the Government within this period, it seems quite clear that the country could be in the threshold of a sea change in the field of education. एजुकेशन में यह क्रांति है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में दो साल से प्रयास चल रहा है। The Government has drawn a long list of new schemes and projects covering various aspects of human resource development. The key feature of new initiatives is a focused attempt to utilize the modern tools of information technology in the best possible manner. Therefore, जो मैंने बताया है ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): What is your point?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, please read Rule 235. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: In another scheme SWAYAM, a mass scale online open course is to be hosted and there would be a provision for the beneficiaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: "Rules to be observed in Council: Whilst the Council is sitting, a Member shall not pass between the Chair and the Member who is speaking."

श्री श्वेत मलिक: तो सर, इस National Institute of Technology बनाने पर मैं केन्द्र सरकार को मुबारकबाद दूँगा। मैं यह विश्वास भी करूँगा कि time to time इनको जो grants हैं, जो financial grants और infrastructural grants हैं, वे मिलती रहें ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और समय पर हम यह एचीव कर सकें, धन्यवाद।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: मैं आपका ध्यान इसलिए आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ कि while he was addressing you, the Defence Minister and other Members were crossing the speaking Member, coming and going, which they are not supposed to do. That is what I was drawing your attention to. The Minister must observe the rules as a Member of this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): The Minister has noted what you have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, you did not listen to the beginning.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now he has noted it. Please don't worry. The next speaker is Smt. Vijila Sathyanath.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मेम्बर्स समझ रहे हैं कि मैं क्या बोलना चाह रहा हूँ, लेकिन वे समझ रहे हैं कि मैं उनको interrupt कर रहा हूँ। ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I wish to express my gratitude to my beloved leader, the tall leader, dynamic leader of Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

The National Institutes of Technology Bill will create a group of premier public engineering institutes in India. These institutes of national importance have received special recognition and funding from the Union Government. Tamil Nadu, under the dynamic leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has gone well beyond achieving 38.2 per cent as the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education, which is a record, because in India, the average Gross Enrolment Ratio, as per the MHRD records, is 23.6 per cent. So, comparatively, the main focus is educating women, giving them more powers, giving them more sources of employment, giving them opportunities to stand on their own legs, and also giving them empowerment in education, being economically independent and educationally forward. Also, the main focus is uplift of the rural people by educating them and employing them in the best source. Also, the main focus is on upliftment of rural people by educating and empowering them in the best way. So, Amma has given wonderful schemes, especially for the girls who are opting for higher education. They are given free laptops when they finish 12th standard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You speak on the Bill.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: That is why the gross enrolment ratio has gone up. So, that is the main motive and Amma has given so many schemes which has made more students to join higher education. On their inception decades ago, all these NITs were popularly known as Regional Engineering Colleges. One of which, as you know, is in Tiruchirapalli. It has produced wonderful engineers, very popular ones and they have occupied top positions in the Government and elsewhere in the world, and also in the public and private companies. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I want two more minutes. My time is not yet over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): It is over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The then, HRD Minister, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, decided to upgrade all RECs to National Institutes of Technology (NITs). The upgrade was designed along the lines of the prestigious Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). NITs were founded to promote regional diversity and multi-cultural understanding in India, comprising thirty-one autonomous institutes. They are located in one major territory of India. In 2007, the Indian Government declared these schools as institutes of national importance. The NIT Council is the supreme governing body of India's 31 National Institutes of Technology (NIT). Admission to the under graduate course, B.Tech, in NITs is through the highly competitive Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) Mains. I am expressing here the same concern. The poor, deserving rural children should be given an opportunity to appear in these examinations. They cannot be an aspirant, they cannot come for these examinations only because they don't get opportunities, wider opportunities in the rural areas.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Agreed. Your point is noted by the Minister.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The Joint Seat Allocation Authority conducts common counselling and allocates seats jointly for the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs). In 2015, over 13 lakh candidates appeared for the JEE exam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I am going to conclude. Out of that, only admission to 28,000 undergraduate engineering seats in 68 Centrally-funded technical institutes that include, 19 IITs...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want that more seats, more funds should be allocated to such Regional Engineering Colleges which are popularly now known as the National Institutes of Technology. More funds have to be allocated to our National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, which has produced wonderful graduates. So, I owe great regard to the present Government. Therefore, I want that more funds should be allocated for upgrading and also increasing the seats in each and every institute of technology. Thank you for giving me more time to express my views.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support the establishment of the 31st NIT in the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. As my esteemed friend, Mrs. Vijila, has said, there are 68 institutes — 19 IITs, 18 IIITs and 31 NITs. In all these institutions there are about 28,000 students. Last year, 13 lakh students appeared for admission into these institutions. Out of whom, these 28,000 students were selected. What I want to point out in this context is, earlier, there were only 4 or 5 IITs. Now, we have got 68 such institutions.

Now, coming to the admission of SC/ST, OBC and socially and educationally backward students, those enrolled are very poor. Even if they are enrolled, they cut a very sorry figure in exams. It is because they do not have the same standards like the 'general' category students admitted in these institutions. What I suggest to the hon. Minister is this. My own experience in Government engineering college in Kerala is that we had introduced a scheme in the first year to have remedial teaching for such students. Separate funds have been earmarked by the Government. The Principal and other teachers saw to it and we have got a report that after 12 to 18 months, these students were able to come up to the level of an average student there. So, this can be done.

Another thing is, if you help students at the school level — I can give experience of Kerala — by having a learning room in each ward for such students where they are brought in the evening to study under supervision, you will get good results. Or — as we have now introduced — in SC/ST homes wherever there are children who have come to VIII or higher standard, ₹ 2 lakh is given so that they can have a special room with furniture and a computer so that they can study at par with other students. If we extend such support to these students, they can be brought to the level of other students and we need not lament that students from backward sections are not coming up to the level of others. Thank you.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, यह संशोधन बिल राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी, विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान अधिनियम, 2007 के तहत राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, एनआईटी आन्ध्र प्रदेश को स्थापित करता है। एनआईटी एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान है। एनआईटी, आन्ध्र प्रदेश देश का 31वां संस्थान बन जाएगा, जो कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के Tadepalligudem में स्थापित है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विभाजन के बाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय महत्व का कोई भी शिक्षण संस्थान बाकी नहीं है।

महोदय, यह जरूरी है कि देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में इस तरह के राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान खोले

6.00 P.M .

जाएँ, जिससे हमारी आने वाली युवा पीढ़ी को अच्छी शिक्षा, तकनीक का लाभ मिल सके। परन्तु मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इन संस्थानों के लिए हमारे पास उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिससे कि विद्यार्थियों को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस ओर आवश्यक ध्यान दे। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन संस्थानों से बच्चे पढ़ाई के बाद देश में नौकरी करना पसंद नहीं करते हैं और विदेशों में अमेरिका, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया, यू0के0 वगैरह में नौकरी करना पसंद करते हैं। अतः सरकार को देश में रोजगार के लिए समुचित संसाधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे भावी इंजीनियर्स देश के विकास में अपना योगदान दे सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, it is 6 o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you have any objection? ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी "स्किल इंडिया" और "मुद्रा योजना" को एक साथ मिलाकर एक योजना बनाएँ, जिससे इन संस्थानों के बच्चों को कम से कम ब्याज पर ऋण मिल सके और वे आसानी से पढ़ाई पूरी कर सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Veer Singhji, just one second. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHANTA NAIK: Sir, he can continue tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It had already been decided that we may sit beyond 6 o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**... It has already been bulletinised. ...**(Interruptions)**... I can do one thing. We can sit until this Business is disposed of. I think, it will be over within half-an-hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... It should be over by 6.30 p.m. It had already been decided. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: What is the hurry to pass this, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no hurry. But, a decision had already been taken that the House may sit beyond 6 O'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश पुनर्गठन विधेयक में 11 संस्थान स्थापित करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था, जिनमें से 9 की घोषणा अब तक हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be over within half-an-hour. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: इस कानूनी व्यवस्था से संस्थान की प्रशासनिक गतिविधियों में जनता के प्रति

उच्च जवाबदेही और समस्त हिस्सेदारी की सहभागिता भी सुनिश्चित हो पाएगी। इस संस्थान में राज्य के विद्यार्थियों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित होंगी और मात्र 50 फीसदी सीटें अन्य राज्यों के छात्रों के लिए उपलब्ध होंगी, जिससे आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को काफी फायदा होगा।

महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए अभी जो छात्रावास की कमी है, उसको भी पूरा किया जाए। आज उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है। यह आँकड़ा अलग-अलग संस्थानों में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत के बीच में है। महोदय, अब इन संस्थानों में *ad-hoc* शिक्षकों को भी रखा जाने लगा है, जिससे शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर असर पड़ रहा है। इन्हीं कारणों की वजह से अधिकतर नियोक्ताओं को हमारे इन विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों की शैक्षणिक गुणवत्ता से शिकायत होती है। सरकार कौशल विकास के लिए जोर-शोर से प्रचार-प्रसार कर रही है, लेकिन जहाँ बेहतरीन कौशल विकास हो सकता है, उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इन संस्थानों की गुणवत्ता आए दिन गिरती जा रही है।

महोदय, शिक्षकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए *ad-hoc* भर्ती की जाती है, जिसकी वजह से लोगों को आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज सभी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में अनुसूचित जाति के शिक्षकों की बहुत कमी है, उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें और एससीज़-एसटीज़ के शिक्षकों का कोटा पूरा किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों को जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, वह उनके पास समय पर नहीं पहुँच पाती है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह समय पर भेजी जाए। उनके लिए जो फीस या छात्रवृत्ति भेज जाती है, उसको प्रदेश सरकारें अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को न देकर दूसरी मदों में खर्च कर देती हैं। फीस समय पर न पहुँच पाने से प्राइवेट स्कूल्स भी उनको एडमिशन नहीं देते और वे उनसे कहते हैं कि पहले फीस जमा करो, तब एडमिशन दिया जाएगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करूंगा कि अनुसूचित जाति के बच्चों के लिए जो छात्रवृत्ति भेजी जाती है, वह उनको समय पर मिलनी चाहिए। इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, I rise to support this Bill, moved by the hon. HRD Minister. By moving this Bill, the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development is contemplating to give a legal vetting to the academic institution, which the Government of India started in a private premise about one year back, and this is the second academic year that is going on. According to the Minister, there are about 37 such national institutes in India. But the research report says that there are only 31 institutions and this is the 32nd institute, which this Bill contemplates to set up. There are a few points relating to this Bill, which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. I am very confident that the hon. Minister will address these anomalies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to tell you in advance that your time is only three minutes, but I can extend it up to five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will give you five minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I will confine myself only to five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Do that.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I will not go beyond that.

Sir, the first point is about the student-teacher ratio. As of now, the student-teacher ratio is 1: 23 whereas the stipulated ratio is 1:12. I request the hon. Minister to ensure that the student-teacher ratio is complied with because these institutions are of national importance. There is a necessity to add more number of institutes in this country. It is not only for Andhra Pradesh but for other States also. In every other State also, these institutes are necessarily to be established because according to the reports available, there are about 12 lakh students who appear for examination every year for AIEEE (All India Engineering Entrance Examination). According to the information available with me, as against the 12 lakh students who appear for the exam, as of now, the seats that are available in respect of these 31 institutes, both IITs and NITs together, is approximately 28,000. So, to say precisely, in so far as NITs are concerned, it is 16,810 and so far as IITs are concerned, it is 11,000. All together, there are about 28,000 seats. Where is 28,000 and where is 12 lakh students? Therefore, there is every necessity in this country to establish more such institutes and to make the education more standardised. To satisfy the requirement as stipulated in the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, the Government of India has started this institution without any proper basic infrastructure, somewhere in West Godavari district. Wherever it is, my only point is, when we establish such institutions of highest standard, we need to ensure that proper infrastructure is provided, proper infrastructure in the sense that there has to be land, building, labs and everything. That is how the standards of the institutions can be maintained.

Coming to the budgetary allocation that has been granted not only to this NIT, but in the Budget of 2015-16, — I can confidently say because the figures are available with me — for the IITs, the NITs and the IIScR, ₹ 40 crores for each of the institution have been granted. Similarly, for Central University, for Tribal University and for Petroleum Ministry, only about ₹ 1 crores or ₹ 2 crore, a meagre grant, have been sanctioned in the Budget of 2015-16. Even in 2016-17, in the latest Budget, more or less, similar sanctions

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

have been given. If this is the path which the Government of India is adopting, and this is the pace with which the Government of India is going and making the budgetary allocations year after year, how many years will it take for the Government of India to complete the project? Because, it is required to invest at least about ₹ 1,200 crores to ₹1,500 crores for each of such institutions of national importance. Sir, therefore, I request the hon. Minister to make the appropriate budgetary allocations and ensure that all the projects which have been envisaged and promised are completed as early as possible. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I have two more points.

Sir, coming to the reservations for locals, in these institutes, 50 per cent of the seats would be allocated to non-locals. That is the criterion. The students have been demanding everywhere that, at least, 85 per cent of seats should be allocated to the local students. So, this has to be adhered to. I can give you one example.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time for examples.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I will quickly do that. One example, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go for examples. There is no time.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: In the case of MCI and through NEET, 15 per cent of the seats from each of the States would be pooled and given to the non-locals. If that is the criteria, if that is the yardstick which is followed in that case, why can't it be followed in the case of NIT also? Therefore, I request the hon. HRD Minister to consider all these points and take an appropriate decision. We support the Bill. We welcome the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai. Yours also, the time, is three minutes. But you can take five minutes, maximum five minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I will confine myself to that. I will restrict myself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I rise in support of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016.

Many colleagues have spoken at length about the institutes of national importance and how this Bill would be making a way for it. Sir, the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007 provides for declaration of certain institutions

of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for instructions and research in branches of engineering, technology and a lot many other streams. Here, the institutes of this nature, which have come up, number about 36, and this will be the 37th institute in the country. Sir, in the National Institutes of Technology because of the kind of importance that is attached to it, as is being said by several Members, a lot of students aspire to get admissions. Because of the education and the class it has, the name or the repute it has, lakhs and lakhs aspirants appear for the entrance exams, and, out of them, a few thousands are selected. That itself shows its class and if that is to be maintained, then, naturally, infrastructure has to be there, a good quality education, a good syllabus has to be there, and accordingly, even in the students and the faculty members, the ratio should be adhered to, as has been specified by one of the colleagues. If these things are taken in proper spirit, then it will be able to come up to the reputation and the name which this institution has achieved over the years. That is how India is also rated as the best educational hub as far as the global scenario is concerned. Sir, there is fierce competition in appearing for AIEE exams and JEE exams. There has to be some equation. The Government should pay a great deal of attention to the way these classes are conducted. The private operators conduct the classes and an exorbitant fees is taken from the students irrespective of the fact whether their parents can afford it or not. That is also a question.

Now, the support which is being given by the Government of India for this — I hope the HRD Minister would be able to shed light on it — I think, ₹ 40 crores is being given in the current financial year. But I think, the expectation or the requirement would be much more than that because of it being an institute of repute and that too of national importance. We have seen the IIT Mumbai and all that. Despite the fact that it has been there for years together, but in terms of faculty, infrastructure and research also, the way things should be augmented or they should be supplemented, the Government of India is falling a little short by way of provision of grants which go to these Institutes. After all, the success of any institution is gauged after the completion of courses when the students pass out. When students graduate, say after a B.Tech., from the IITs, they should be retained within the country. Jobs should be made available for them in the corporate sector or in industries. They should be retained in the country even for Post Graduation. Otherwise, what usually happens is, they take good education from an IIT, say, take up the B.Tech. course, then they go to IIMs, acquire a Degree in Finance and then they rush to other countries where offers are very lucrative. So, the pecuniary interest of such candidates is served. Those brains should be retained in the country itself. That would definitely help the country grow.

I hope the hon. Minister would shed some light on that. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, Sir. Heavy armament like tanks and missile firing equipment, etc., have been kept near the Library of the Parliament House. We don't know anything about it. I don't know if you are aware. The Minister must explain. The Minister is here. Why are heavy war equipment stationed near the Library of the Parliament House? Somebody should explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let it be explained.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, that is not a point of order, but that is something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: But the House should be informed, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. You have made your point. Now, the Government will examine it. Now, I have got here four names which I got after the commencement of the discussion. I don't want to encourage this tendency. However, I am allowing two-three minutes, maximum three minutes each. I don't want to encourage that, but I am allowing it. Now, Shri Bandyopadhyay. The maximum you can take is three minutes.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would take less time than that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is good.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, the business of the Opposition is to oppose. But breaking that rule, I stand here today to support. Sir, I am the only person here now and so, nobody can whip me for doing what I am doing.

Sir, while supporting the Bill, I wish to make a couple of suggestions regarding the HRD policy itself. Using talcum powder to powder my nose or rose on my cheeks does not improve my health.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But that would, at least, improve your appearance!

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: No, Sir. I have not done anything wrong to you!

Therefore, Sir, taking this opportunity, I would like to say a few words about the HRD policy itself. Sir, the HRD policy in our country should be such that any citizen of

India, of any ethnic origin, speaking any language or any religion should feel that this policy is also meant for him or her. Therefore, I would say that the HRD policy should be secular, pluralistic, favourable to minorities and every Indian citizen any language or any religion should feel that this policy is also meant for him or her. Therefore, I would say that the HRD policy should be secular, pluralistic, favourable to minorities and every Indian citizen should feel that he or she has a role to play and, at least, some benefit to get, from that HRD policy.

Sir, I wish to make just one more point. This time, I would genuinely speak critically about the Government while also supporting it. IITs in India — I know particularly of IIT-Kharagpur in West Bengal — have set up a beautiful example of how an institution of national importance ought to be run. So, I would expect that other good institutions should emulate the example of IITs and try to run them as efficiently as they do. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I support this Bill regarding NIT in Tadepalligudem in the State. The Government has to open so many institutes as per the bifurcation Act. This Institute has been opened and the classes are running. So far as other universities are concerned, I request the hon. HRD Minister here for a Central University and a Tribal University, which are pending. Every time we are requesting this; he should also fulfil this demand. For this NIT in Tadepalligudem, the Government has kept a very nominal amount in this year's Budget. For all other universities also, there is a nominal amount. Our State is a new baby. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to give sufficient budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give consideration to it.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: There is no infrastructure at all. Classes are being run in rented houses. You have also to take care of other two universities, the Tribal University and the Central University. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Andhra is a new State. You have to give it special consideration. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I am supporting this Bill.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, till yesterday, my friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, was a protagonist of Telangana and he said that he would give a National Institute. But he forgot AIIMS. He brought NIT. I welcome it because I was a part of the academic management in Andhra Pradesh. So, it is very nice. Andhra

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deserves it. It has one of the best faculties as far as engineering is concerned. At the same time, सर, तेलंगाना को भी मज़बूत बनाना चाहिए। Since the Health Minister was here, I thought he would recommend my case to that man and get my AIIMS also along with it. Thank you, very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both Telangana and Andhra should be considered for whatever they deserve.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, while supporting this Bill, I just want to mention that the idea of setting up of an NIT is part of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. So, this Government is doing no favour to anybody. We welcome the Bill. The fact that it has taken two years shows your commitment to the cause of Andhra Pradesh. The fact that you are providing measly provisions for these institutions also reflects very poorly on the Government. I would request the hon. Minister to fulfil all the commitments of the institutions in the Thirteenth Schedule, not just by bringing Bills but by making adequate budgetary provisions which has not been the case so far for two full years.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, please reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is something happened outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... Point of order can be raised only regarding the Business in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you aware of it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order can be raised regarding a Business in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Something happened outside cannot be a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you aware of that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why should I be aware of that? I should be aware of the List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shantaramji, I should be aware of the List of Business and its implications, not of what is happening outside. ...*(Interruptions)*.. If the Government wants to reply, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Shantaramji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: शान्तराम जी, आपको कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, if you want to reply, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इस एनआईटी बिल पर 11 सदस्यों - शान्ताराम नायक जी, श्वेत मलिक जी, श्रीमती विजिला सत्यानंत, श्री सी० पी० नारायणन, श्री वीर सिंह, श्री विजयसाई रेड्डी, श्री अनिल देसाई, श्री डी० बंदोपाध्याय, श्री सी० एम० रमेश डा० के० केशव राव एवं श्री जयराम रमेश, ने चर्चा में भाग लिया है। मैं उन सब का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। So, it is really a fulfilment. Let me just tell and remind my good friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, that it is not after two years that we are starting. The second batch is already studying there. So, the Institute has been formed, but we are passing the Bill today. The action has already been started. As far as funding is concerned, there will be no dearth of funding and ₹ 40 crore budgetary provision is a token provision. The DPR will be ready in two months. As soon as the DPR comes, immediately the amount will be released and there will be no dearth of funding. Let me tell you that. सबने बहुत अच्छे मुद्दे उठाए। Sir, first let me apologise to Shri Shantaram Naik that he is the lone Rajya Sabha Member from Goa. I have noted his point and that will be corrected. लेकिन एक आपका रेफरन्स गलत था, NIT in Goa is at Cuncolim. The land is there. Everything is there. The IIT, which we inaugurated at a working place, will be there in Loliem. So, that is a small correction.

Then, many hon. Members raised the very important issue of faculty. यह सच है कि देश के बेहतरीन इंस्टीट्यूट में भी आज हंड्रेड परसेंट फैकल्टीज़ नहीं हैं।

That is a truth, and it is a national mission. I was happy that when I went to IIT, Delhi, and I discussed with students, I told that I would first talk to those students who were ready to become faculty members. I was happy that in a class of about 200 Ph.D. students, more than 100 students raised their hands to become faculty members. They wanted to become faculty members. That is a good sign. Still, in NITs, there are 75 per cent faculty members in position and 25 per cent posts are still vacant and we are taking up a drive in this regard. In all the IITs, NITs and other top institutes and even at the level of primary schools, we realize that vacancy is a real problem and we must get trained teachers. There is a good tendency that people want to become teachers and we will also ensure a concrete plan of how there will be faculty available. We would like to have trained faculty, the faculty with aptitude, and that will be the real asset.

Regarding funding, as I said, in 2013-14, it was ₹ 2,100 crores for the NITs. In 2014-15, it was ₹ 2,300 crores. During the last year, it was ₹ 2,500 crores, and this year, it is ₹ 2,645 crores. So, it is rising and I can assure that there will be no dearth of funds as far as the projects, the teaching, the research and everything is concerned. After all, it is a premier institute. We have 84,000 students with 5,593 students doing Ph.D. So, it is

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a very important premier institute. Regarding hostel and other things, we are planning accordingly.

Now, the research infrastructure is very important. So, let me make one good announcement here that for all the top institutes, there is requirement of a large amount of funding, and in natural course of budgeting, you can't provide it. So, how can we provide it? There is one initiative which we are working on. The Finance Minister has already announced it in the Budget that we will keep ₹1,000 crores. The bank or some agency, which will manage the fund, will also contribute ₹ 1,000 crores. We will leverage these ₹ 2,000 crores and create ₹ 20,000 crores for infrastructure deficit to be filled up in three years' time for higher education infrastructure needs. That will really give a boost. I have already said to the Committee and the people concerned that out of that, 40 per cent must be reserved for creating research infrastructure because infrastructure is not only about college administrative buildings, roads and staff quarters — they are important; they will be built but more important is research infrastructure, and, therefore, that research infrastructure will be getting much-needed boost with this infrastructure initiative of ₹ 20,000 crores. I think, that will be a big programme.

Regarding scholarships, I would like to say that they are rising. As we are seeing that the cost of coaching is going up, we are taking one good initiative. About 13 lakh students appear for the JEE examination and they have to incur a lot of expenditure because there is a fierce competition for that. So, we have come out with a new initiative called 'IIT PAL'. What is that? The students, who want to appear for JEE, will be provided free online lessons, material, tutorial, tests and everything. Whatever they get in coaching centres by paying fees, here they will get it free of cost. So, 'IIT PAL' is our new initiative. Expansion of our higher education, and particularly top education, is essential. It can be achieved by two things - upgrading existing infrastructure and making it affordable for more students and having more institutes. We will work on both these things. As far as SCs/STs are concerned, what is believed is that they cannot compete. No. Things have changed tremendously. This is because of the affirmative action taken in these seventy years on the education front. I am very happy to inform you that this year, in the IITs and other institutions, the SC and BC quotas are not unfilled. There is no vacancy and the difference between the percentages of marks is also getting reduced. So, it is a good scenario coming up.

Sir, I have two important things to share with the House. You spoke about the Central University and the Tribal University. See the Government under the leadership of

Mr. Narendra Modi is committed to fulfilling all the promises made while the reorganization has happened and two separate States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, have been formed. We will give top priority to this, and, therefore, all commitments will be fulfilled.

Sir, as far as fee is concerned, let me tell you that we are charging ₹ 1,25,000 per student but we are incurring more than ₹ 3 lakh per student per year. Who will be ultimately paying? Somebody has to pay. So, who will pay? If the Government pays, then, even the poor people will be contributing to the higher education. What we have come out with is that Scheduled Caste, Physically Handicapped, Scheduled Tribe students, *Divyangs*, and, those below ₹ 1 lakh income bracket, have got complete fee waiver. They do not have to pay anything. It is not reimbursement. In IITs, NITs, they do not have to pay anything. They have to just get admission and start learning. We have done that.

As far as IITs are concerned, we have-already made provision for education loan. For those having income up to 5 lakh rupees, we have reduced fee from ₹ 90,000 to ₹ 60,000. For those having income up to 9 lakh rupees, there is education loan in a way. It is a fee by instalments, that is, convenient instalments without interest. More importantly, only those families having income of more than 9 lakh rupees, have to pay. It is a graded fee-rise. So, I think, that is social justice, and, therefore, it is also taken care of.

Sir, I will conclude by saying that the tendency of going to other countries is also decreasing. People are staying back in India. Indian youth is more committed. They want to work in India, they want to participate in India's growth story, and, therefore, that also is taken care of.

Sir, I would like to share one more good news. Sir, last year, NIT, Srinagar, was in news for many reasons. But let me tell you, this year, all the issues are resolved satisfactorily. The students are on campus and even during the curfew period, the Institute was functioning. It is really a good news and that is how we should all get together and go ahead because it is the national agenda. I always believe that education is not a political agenda, it is a national agenda. Therefore, I thank all the Members for supporting the Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016, 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.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVDEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill is passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill is passed. All the best.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, Mr. Goyal just wants to give some information.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, Sir, No. We have already passed ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there should not be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: There is no Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is that?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह बिल नहीं है, केवल क्लेरिफिकेशन है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; let us hear what he is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry; no Bill will be taken up. Let me hear. Yes, what do you want to say Mr. Goyal?

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): महोदय, मैं सदन को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports के अंतर्गत जो NADA है, उसका जो Anti-Doping Disciplinary Panel है, उसने 74 किलोग्राम की श्रेणी में जो खिलाड़ी ओलिम्पिक के लिए जा रहे थे, उनमें श्री नरसिंह यादव को दोषमुक्त करार दे दिया है, exonerate कर दिया है।

उन्होंने इस बात को पाया है कि उनके खिलाफ कोई conspiracy हुई है, अतः उनको कोई सजा नहीं होगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a happy news. Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions.
