

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to know as to what the next item of today's Business is. Where is it mentioned?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the List of Business. आप List of Business देखिए, List of Business में यह लिखा है।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016

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

That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I just want to mention that this is a very important subject and I will reply in detail, if required, after the discussion. Now, we are establishing by law six new IITs at Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwad, Jammu and Bhilai, and the ISM Dhanbad which is a very premier institute. This is an addition to the premier institutes of national importance which will really help students to get quality education. We are increasing the network of the IIT institutes in all regions and this will also help the students. This is really an important step which, I hope, all sections of this House will support. They will also discuss about the quality of education which is the primary thing to be discussed, and that is the agenda of all of us. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rangarajan - not present. Shri Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it gives me great joy to speak on the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016 because, in this Bill, there is a gift to the State of Karnataka. A new IIT is going to be established in the city of Dharwad. Sir, Karnataka is already the education hub of the country, and we have, more than 100 years ago, established the Indian Institute of Science. It was established by a far thinking Maharaja of Mysore and Swami Vivekanand as an inspiration, and with the contribution of Shri Jamshedji Tata. We also have an Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in Bengaluru. We also have a hundred year old Mysore University where our Chairman had recently gone.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA *in the Chair*)

Now, we have one more jewel in Karnataka's educational crown, that is, an Indian Institute of Technology in Dharwad. Sir, Dharwad is a wonderful place to have this kind of an institution. It is a hub of culture. We have had many outstanding musicians from Dharwad like Pandit Bhimsen Joshi who was also conferred Bharat Ratna, Shrimati Gangubai Hangal, Pandit Mallikarjun Mansur & Pandit Kumar Gandharva. They are all singers from Dharwad. We have outstanding literary persons from Dharwad like Shri Da. Ra. Bendre, Shri Girish Karnad and outstanding entrepreneurs like Shri Gururaj Deshpande and Shri Nandan Nilekani. So, this is a very good choice, the city of Dharwad, and we can see that Karnataka is going to do justice to the vision of the country in establishing an IIT right there.

This vision, though, is not something new. We go back to the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. At a time, when the country still had to deal with illiteracy and poverty, he had the foresight to say that we will set up institutes of national excellence in technology to create a cadre of engineers, people who will go out there and help India become self-sufficient in engineering talent; to be world-class in our abilities; to build the infrastructure that we need and to build the temples of modern India. Sir, this is the second or third wave of new IITs that are being established. The first wave was set up with the collaboration of Germany, with U.K., U.S.A and Russia in a true spirit of non-alignment. Then, we had a couple of more waves during the UPA regime. Sir, when the Assam Accord was signed, we had, as part of that settlement, a contribution to Assam in the form of IIT Guwahati. It tells you the importance of IITs in terms of the ability to make a difference to the States where they are established.

Sir, for these institutions to make a difference, they are needed to be well-funded. The amount of infrastructure that is needed the amount of investment that they need, must be put up front by the Government and assured for a period of time because these institutions don't become world-class overnight. That is something that you must pay attention to, Mr. Minister, because we cannot build these new institutions by breaking the backs of students, by burdening them with heavy loans, by making them bear the burden which the Government should be bearing in the first place.

Sir, these are investments of the country in various cities and in various locations. They are investments in transforming the economy of the region in which they are established and, therefore, these institutions should not build high walls around them. They should instead engage with the cities that they are in, with the communities that

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they are a part of. For that, we not only have to encourage these institutions to focus on teaching and research but they also need to promote entrepreneurship. They also need to promote scientific culture by becoming the hub of discussions, debates, conferences and things that are open to the entire community and not only to the students of their institution. And, they should serve the policy interest of the State that they are located in by harnessing their expertise and talent towards the issues that matter to the local communities, to the local States.

Then, Sir, I want to turn to research. If you look at the number of institutions that have been ranked in the top 200 from India, it is a very sorry state of affairs that we discover that there are only a couple of Institutes in the top 200, one of which happens to be an IIT, *i.e.*, IIT Delhi. We have an alumnus of IIT Delhi, Shri Jayant Sinha right here who has recently been flown from one Ministry to the other. We have another alumnus of IIT Mumbai right here, Shri Jairam Ramesh. Shri Manohar Parrikar was here in the morning; he is also an IIT alumnus. We have so many IITians here. We can ask them. How come we don't have more of your institutions in the top ranks? And the answer will be that the ranking system pays a lot of attention to research productivity.

The IITs, in their approach, have focussed significantly on teaching; on teaching the brightest minds who are interested in engineering, in mathematics and in science. There are many other minds who are interested in arts subject and in economics. Let me point that out as well. Anyway, the point is that if we want to open our doors to the world and say that we have the best institutions, then, we have to have quality research. That's also a beacon to the world to say, 'We want to come here and work'.

We want to work on the problems and issues that matter to India. One of the Management Gurus that India gave to the world, Shri C.K. Prahalad, talked about the fortune of the bottom of the pyramid. He said, "India has its own challenges, but India can also have its own solutions." That is the spirit that the IITs also need to imbibe, that we have issues here, that we can pay attention and we have the talent to go out there and address them. And those solutions can be so cost-effective, and such breakthroughs that they make a difference, that they can really change the economy of the world in numerous ways.

Research is not just a matter of putting up buildings; it is about creating a culture of creativity and innovation. This is going to happen through the establishment of other kinds of infrastructure. The resources to faculty, for them to publish in journals, for them

to go to conferences, for them to host and train youngsters in how to do research in the best possible manner. Along with that, we need Government grants, the people can compete for so that the best ideas can flourish. In the United States you have something called the National Science Foundation, which conducts competitions all the time, and allows ideas to bubble up from the faculty themselves; chooses the best, funds them, invests in them; does not matter whether they are applied research or pure research, but cutting-edge ideas are rewarded with resources so that people can pursue them in substantial detail.

Sir, that kind of investment in the larger infrastructure needed for research is of primary importance, and it is not going to happen by just establishing rankings, by insisting on research productivity or saying 'publish or perish'; you have to create that culture. To create that culture of research, we have to engage with the best in the world, and have the best in the world also come to engage with us. Now, they will come and do that when there is a certain amount of autonomy in these institutions, when the faculty are given that responsibility that you have faith in them, to say, 'you are professionals, you are the teachers, you will be good researchers, you will be great administrators, we trust you to run this institution in the best possible manner, you make the decisions yourself, we will set certain larger guidelines on how many people we need to be educated there, we would reward you for more research productivity, but we will not interfere in the nitty-gritty of academic decision making. Set the vision, have the engagements on the boards, but let the institutions compete amongst themselves, compete on the global stage, and demonstrate how good they can be.

Sir, at the same time, when I talk about autonomy, I also worry about other issues. Recently, the Government has had a record of interfering in the Institutes of Technology, in the students and their ability to have their own discussions and their own organisations. The lesson that comes to my mind is that of the Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle in IIT Chennai, which was interfered with. I would urge you, just like you do not interfere with the research agendas, do not interfere with the freedom of expression on campus. Let those campuses be beacons of debate and dissent and discussion so that the students can be exposed to multiple points of view.

When we think about that particular organisation, we think about the fact that reservations have always been there in the NTs for a long time. But, substantially, there is a lot of concern about whether reservations have worked well, whether the faculty posts that have been reserved for Dalits and tribals have been filled at all, whether the students are able to come out of the same level of excellence that we should be expecting and we should be investing in. That is also a matter of concern.

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Sir, I talked about resources needed to build these new institutions. When you think about resources, I also think about the fact that the human resources we created out of these IITs. For many years, for many decades, we used to talk about the brain drain, about the people that the Government of India would spend money on and that these youngsters would go to foreign lands, to work there, to study there, and, basically, they would have a better work culture, a better research culture out there. And we would worry that the brain drain is really costing India a whole generation of talent. Yes, to some extent, that has happened. But, just like Jayant, Jairam and many others have come back to India, some of them have come back to India; but many more have gone on to Silicon Valley, have gone on to create new institutions, have gone on to be entrepreneurs, who have contributed back to India in multiple ways. They have become the role-models to Indians, to students here in my home city of Bengaluru, the Startup Capital of India. The youngsters have the confidence that they too can go out there and set up new companies. Because earlier, while they only used to think about getting jobs, today they think about breakthroughs and becoming job-creators and entrepreneurs on a global scale. That is one of the contributions of not only homegrown entrepreneurs in Bengaluru but also of IITians who went abroad and have made a difference in Silicon Valley, Wall Street and elsewhere. Many of them wanted to give back to the IITs, the endowments. But, in the previous NDA regime, when there was an opportunity to tap this kind of resource, what happened? There was a lot of Government interference. The Government said, 'We will decide; we will create a course into which everyone of you can contribute and we will decide how that is going to be spent and how not.' And that immediately turned off the tap and ensured that no more contributions would come to India. That has to change. We need to reach out to the alumni of these institutions and say, 'Come, contribute back to your *alma mater*; and rebuild these institutions that need strengthening. Create new institutions, set up chairs, do various other things.' For that, we need to allow endowments with freedom and flexibility for institution-building.

Sir, I want to talk about the future. We call these 'institutions of national importance'. They are, at this moment, institutes of technology. There are institutes of world-class which also have the same last two names—institute of technology. How do we become like that? We become like that partly by focusing on research, partly by focusing on creativity and innovation. But, when you think about the pipeline of students coming into IITs, to a significant extent, they are coming in from coaching shops in Kota, or some places like

that, where they are being drilled; their thinking and creativity is being hammered out of them. We are getting automatons who are coming into the IITs and we need to change that culture. We need to ensure that creativity is central to that examination, to identifying talent and to making a difference as that institution grows.

For that, we also need to go beyond just technology and engineering courses. We need to add humanities. We need to bridge the two cultures that was talked about decades ago. Essentially, we need to create well-rounded technologists who understand the needs of the country, understand the complexities of society and understand what it takes to be innovators in a true sense.

Sir, the Indian word for university is *vishva-vidyalaya*. We could be the *vidyalaya* of the *vishva*. We could be the education hub of the world. For that, we have to break open our barriers. We have to open our doors and we have to ensure that we have the systems in place to encourage our talent so that we bring in foreign students and foreign faculty to engage with us and *vice versa*. We need to have a vision for the future where these do not become teaching shops but truly institutions of national importance that are transforming Indian technology, Indian society and India's economy going forward. Thank you very much. I support this Bill.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय अधिष्ठाता जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा रखे गए बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मान्यवर, भारत एक ऐसा देश है, जो निश्चित रूप से शिक्षा के लिए जाना जाता है। अगर किसी देश के लिए देखा जाए, तो शिक्षा और चिकित्सा, ये दोनों इतने महत्वपूर्ण हैं कि प्रत्येक सरकार स्वाभाविक रूप से इस पर ध्यान देने का काम करती है। हम उस काल में भी जाना चाहते हैं, जब देश स्वतंत्र हुआ। देश की स्वतंत्रता के साथ ही साथ जब औद्योगिकी के संदर्भ की बात आई, उसके विकास की बात आई, तो वह क्षण हम सभी लोगों के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण रहा है, जब हमने एक आईआईटी की स्थापना करके ब्रिटिश इंजीनियरिंग से मुक्ति पाई। हमने आईआईटी की स्थापना की और फिर धीरे-धीरे भारत में उसका विकास होने लगा। आज हम इस बात के लिए फख्र करते हैं कि भारत के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो एक सोच अपनाई, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने 6 नए IITs बनवाने के संदर्भ में बात रखी। हम अभी सुन भी रहे थे, हमें इस पर विचार करना पड़ा कि 2008 में भी IITs की स्थापना हुई थी, लेकिन 2008 में जिन IITs की स्थापना हुई थी उन IITs के पास संसाधन उतने नहीं थे जितने संसाधन होने चाहिए थे उनको पूरे तौर पर चलने के लिए। अभी IITs पर संसाधन की बात आई है, लेकिन आज माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विचार रखा है और उसको भी पैसा देने का काम किया जो 2008 के IITs थे, जिनके पास पैसे नहीं थे चलाने के लिए।

मान्यवर, यह सुखद है कि IITs में इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्सपोजर को भी लेने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे लगता है कि बिना इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्सपोजर को लिए, किसी भी IIT को पूरे तौर पर विकसित करना शायद सम्भव नहीं होगा। 18 IITs की जो स्थिति है और अब जो हमारी स्थिति हो गई है, उसके अनुसार

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

9,784 सीटें रही हैं और वह 10,000 से अधिक की स्थिति में पहुंच जाएगी, जो उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुखद होगा जो कहीं न कहीं IITs में प्रवेश नहीं ले पा रहे थे। यह सबसे अच्छी बात है। भारत के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात को सोचा कि जैसे हर जगह पर चिकित्सा के लिए वे एम्स की स्थापना कर रहे हैं, वैसे ही अन्य लोगों के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की दृष्टि से भी वह प्रत्येक राज्य में IIT की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। यह सुखद है भारत के लिए। भारत में निश्चित रूप से इस बात को सोचा जाना चाहिए कि हम अपने यहां के बच्चों को शिक्षित कैसे करें। इसमें दो-तीन बातों पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। IITs से केवल ऐसा नहीं है कि इंजीनियरिंग की डिग्री प्राप्त कर ली जाए और डिग्री प्राप्त कर-करके कहीं न कहीं जाकर नौकरी कर ले। हमें इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता होगी। माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी इस पर विचार निश्चित रूप से करेंगे कि हमारे देश में भी उच्च शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता आनी चाहिए। पहले की स्थिति ऐसी होती थी कि आई.ए.एस. वर्ग को छोड़कर लोग IIT में जाते थे और IIT में जाकर काम करते थे। इधर जिस प्रकार से तुलनात्मक स्थिति आई, तो IIMs और IITians दोनों की स्थिति आई, तो जिस प्रकार से ग्लोबलाइजेशन हुआ तो उसमें IIM की तरफ भागने की स्थिति आई, IIT की तरफ उसकी कमी आई। हमें लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं इस पर भी हम सभी लोगों को विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे यहां IIT की जो गुणवत्ता है, उस गुणवत्ता को हम कहां कितनी अच्छी स्थिति में बढ़ा सकें।

अभी एक बात आई, दिल्ली IIT का अपना बड़ा महत्व है। यही रुड़की के संबंध में भी मैं विचार किया करता था, तब यह उत्तर प्रदेश में था, लेकिन वह अब उत्तराखंड में है। हम इस पर विचार करें कि हम जिन IITs को बना रहे हैं, उनमें गुणवत्ता को पूरे तौर पर विकसित करें। आज हमें कहने में संकोच नहीं होगा कि IITs में आज की जो स्थिति है student-teacher ratio की, जहां अन्य देशों में 12 स्टूडेंट्स पर एक शिक्षक की स्थिति है, यहां 25 की स्थिति है। हमारे यहां फैकल्टी कम है और जब फैकल्टी हमारे यहां कम है तो हमारी सरकार नीति के अनुसार इसको बढ़ाने का काम कर रही है। तो हम इसको भी करें कि हम अच्छी फैकल्टी को लाएं, हम ला भी रहे हैं। अच्छी फैकल्टी को लाकर के यहां निश्चित रूप से स्थापित करेंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो नीति अपनाई है, उस नीति के आधार पर पूरे तौर पर हम यह मानकर चलते हैं कि हम जिस विषय पर बात कर रहे हैं, वह उनकी नीति के आधार पर पूरा होगा। हम एक और बात कहना चाहते हैं कि आज भारत एक सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोड्यूसर राष्ट्र के रूप में जाना जा रहा है। वह उपज आईआईटीज़ से होगी। जब वह उपज आईआईटीज़ से होगी जो स्वाभाविक रूप से हम बढ़ेंगे। हम यह जानते हैं और एक डाटा सर्वे के आधार पर यह बात सामने आई है कि वर्ष 2025 तक हमें एक लाख इंजीनियर्स की आवश्यकता होगी। हमारे जो ये नये आईआईटीज़ खुल रहे हैं, इनमें से पढ़कर आने वाले विद्यार्थी एक लाख इंजीनियर्स की उस कमी को पूरा करके दुनिया में भारत को सॉफ्टवेयर प्रोड्यूसर कंट्री के रूप में बहुत आगे ले जाकर निश्चित रूप से खड़ा कर सकेंगे। भारत की यह प्रसिद्धि रही है। भारत के विषय में ब्रेन ड्रेन की बात सामने आती है। यह बात सही है कि यहाँ के छात्रों ने अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड जैसे देशों में जाकर चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में भारत का मान बढ़ाया है, क्योंकि ब्रेन भारत का है। आज यह माना जाता है कि अमेरिका का डॉक्टर, ब्रिटेन का डॉक्टर अच्छा है; इसी तरह इंजीनियरिंग और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी

4.00 P.M.

उनका नाम है। इसलिए हमको निश्चित रूप से इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हम उनको किस प्रकार अपने पास रोककर रखें। जिस प्रकार आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी दूसरे देशों में भी जाकर भारत की बौद्धिक क्षमता के बारे में बताते हैं, उससे मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत में वह निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेगी। वहाँ के लोगों ने भी धीरे-धीरे इस बात पर अपनी सहमति दी है कि वे भारत में आकर काम करना चाहते हैं। वे जब यहाँ आएँगे, तब यहाँ की फैकल्टी भी सुदृढ़ होगी, यहाँ के आईआईटीज़ भी सुधरेंगे, यहाँ के आईआईटीज़ उन्नत होंगे और उनमें पढ़कर जो लोग निकलेंगे, वे निश्चित रूप से भारत के विकास के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होंगे।

महोदय, इस प्रकार के जो आईआईटीज़ खुल रहे हैं, इनके संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इनके इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के संदर्भ में भी विचार करना पड़ेगा। हम जब वह कर लेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे आईआईटीज़ की बौद्धिक क्षमता अपने आप बढ़ती हुई नज़र आएगी। जब वह बढ़ती हुई नज़र आएगी तो फिर हमारे आईआईटीज़ अपने आप में सुधरेंगे, हमारे आईआईटीज़ और आगे बढ़ेंगे और जो ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा है, उसमें कहीं न कहीं कमी की स्थिति आएगी। मैं इन बातों को कहते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा रखे गए बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात पूरी करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे समाजवादी पार्टी की ओर से प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016 पर बोलने के लिए अनुमति मिली है, इसके लिए मैं अपने नेताओं को बधाई देता हूँ। महोदय, इसमें जो संशोधन हो रहे हैं, उनके अनुसार केरल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, जम्मू-कश्मीर, गोवा और कर्णाटक में एक-एक आईआईटी खोलने का प्रावधान है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि अभी तक देश में केवल 16 संस्थान थे और अब इन छः संस्थानों के खुलने के बाद देश में कुल 22 संस्थान हो जाएँगे। पहले उन 16 संस्थानों में कुल 9,500 सीटें थीं, अब लगभग 10,000 सीटें हो जाएँगी। महोदय, हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं। कानपुर में आईआईटी है, पुराना संस्थान है। उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। कर्णाटक जैसे प्रदेश में दो-दो आईआईटी हो जाएँ और उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ से प्रधान मंत्री आते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): एक ही आईआईटी है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं, प्रतिभाएं निकल रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का आज़ादी के बाद, देश के प्रधान मंत्री बनाने में बड़ा योगदान है। माननीय मंत्री जी छह आईआईटीज़ खोलने के लिए बिल लाए हैं, जिसका जिक्र बजट में भी सरकार ने किया था और उसने आईआईटीज़ के लिए 230 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। धनबाद आईआईटी के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारे पुराने संस्थान हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है, उनके लैब्स की क्या स्थिति है, छात्रों के लिए बने हुए होस्टल्स की क्या स्थिति है? अभी दिल्ली में एक जगह पर नॉन्वेज बनने के ऊपर विवाद हुआ था, झगड़ा हुआ था। माननीय मंत्री जी, सरकार आपकी है और अब आपको

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

छह आईआईटीज़ को नहीं देखना, आपको 22 आईआईटीज़ को एक साथ लेकर चलना है। आपके 22 संस्थान हैं, अगर आप 22 संस्थानों को लेकर चलेंगे, तो उनमें जो फैकल्टीज़ की कमी है, उनमें प्रोफेसर्स की कमी है, उनमें वैज्ञानिकों की कमी है, टीचर्स की कमी है, उसको पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। जो आईआईटीज़ 2008 में खोले गए थे, तब एक आईआईटी को खोलने के लिए 500 एकड़ भूमि की जरूरत पड़ती थी, अब भूमि अधिग्रहण का कानून बनने के बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि इसमें तमाम दिक्कतें आती हैं। हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी लगातार प्रयास कर रहे हैं और वे चक गजरिया, लखनऊ में आईटी सिटी बना रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारा पूर्वांचल, गोरखपुर है, वह क्षेत्र अधूरा रह जाता है, चूंकि वहां के बच्चे बाहर जाते हैं, दिल्ली जाते हैं, जिससे उनको दिक्कत होती है। माननीय मंत्री जी, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपको बच्चों की शिक्षा ठीक करनी पड़ेगी। आप मानव संसाधन मंत्री हैं, हमें सिलेबस चेंज करने पड़ेंगे। सीबीएसई बोर्ड का सिलेबस अलग है, आईसीएससी बोर्ड का सिलेबस अलग है, अन्य राज्यों का सिलेबस अलग है। जब छात्र 12वीं कक्षा की परीक्षा पास कर लेता है, उसके बाद उसे दो-तीन साल तो अंग्रेजी सीखने में लग जाते हैं। हमें इन चीजों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि प्राइमरी कक्षा से लेकर 12वीं कक्षा तक कम्प्यूटर और अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए और यह गांव स्तर पर भी दी जानी चाहिए। गांवों में बहुत सी प्रतिभाएं छिपी हुई हैं। अगर आप गांव की प्रतिभाओं को मौका देंगे, तो जरूर आगे विकास होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो हमने बोलना शुरू किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): इस बिल को सिर्फ एक घंटे का समय दिया गया है। आपको बोलने के लिए पांच मिनट का समय दिया गया है। अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र के बच्चे हैं, जो ग्रामीण अंचल के बच्चे हैं, उनको सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। जो बच्चे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के हैं, उनके लिए सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। जो बच्चे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, उनमें से 80 परसेंट बच्चे विदेश चले जाते हैं। हम उनको रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि उनको रोकने के लिए आपके पास क्या व्यवस्था है? पूरे वर्ल्ड में हमारे देश के ही बच्चे काम कर रहे हैं, वैज्ञानिक, इंजीनियर, डाक्टर सब हमारे देश से जाकर वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। आपको ऐसा कानून लाना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश की प्रतिभाएं बाहर न जा सकें और अपने देश में रहकर काम करें। जब हमें कोई कठिनाई होती है, तो हम नई टेक्नोलॉजी उन्हीं से लेकर आ रहे हैं। हम जो प्रतिभाएं पैदा कर रहे हैं, उनको रोकने का इंतजाम सरकार को करना चाहिए। उन पर 10 साल या 15 साल देश में रहकर काम करने का, देश की सेवा करने का प्रतिबंध लगाना चाहिए। मान्यवर, गरीब बच्चे कोचिंग के लिए दिल्ली जाते हैं, कोटा जाते हैं। गरीब बच्चों के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। जो पिछड़े वर्ग के बच्चे हैं, आदिवासी व गरीब बच्चे हैं, आपको उनके लिए अलग से फ्री कोचिंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हम जानते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा है और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। हम मंत्री जी से यही निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि अभी हम वर्ल्ड स्तर पर बहुत पीछे हैं। चाहे आपके विश्वविद्यालय हों या चाहे तमाम IITs हों, हम कहां खड़े हैं?

अभी कश्मीर में बवाल हो गया। हमारे जो बच्चे वहां पढ़ रहे थे, उनको वहां से निकलने तक नहीं दिया जा रहा था। आपके सहयोगी दलों के लोग झगड़ा व विवाद पैदा कर देते हैं, तो बच्चों के लिए संकट पैदा हो जाता है। आप बच्चों के संरक्षण में दिमाग लगाइए, बच्चों को आगे बढ़ने के लिए काम करिए। आप जो IITs खोल रहे हैं, हम उसको स्वागत करते हैं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Shri N. Gokulakrishnan.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and distinguished Members of this august House, first of all, I have great pleasure in greeting all of you with a warm *vanakkam*.

Sir, I would like to utilize this golden opportunity to make my maiden speech, Sir, this is my maiden speech and I will need six to seven minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You start your speech.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN : May I seek your permission to start my speech with a few words in Tamil?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN : Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, his name is not being displayed on the board.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): They will correct it.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, now, my name is there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): They will correct it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You carry on. The name will be corrected. Don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry. We recognise him. The name will be corrected on the board.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN : * Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir,

*English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri N. Gokulakrishnan]

She is the Goddess of arts who sits in a golden flower,
who protects the people of Tamil Nadu through her merciful eyes,
She is 'Amma', the mother, She is the beacon of women's race;
She declared the birthday of Great Tamil poet Bharathidasan as
'The Day of Tamil poets'. The land of Puducherry had given birth to this
revolutionary poet and Puratchithalaivi Amma has added glory to this city,
I express my first salute to Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma.

The roaring sea sings,
Dark clouds dance,
Pearls smile in this ancient city and
The city is known as Puducherry,
the land of Sidhas and Scholars.

It is a world renowned city.

I express my thanks and shower my blessings on the People of Puducherry,
a magnificent city. I am a simple man.

This noble responsibility is given to me by Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, who
rules with great principles.

I stand here to thank her. I assure that I will be trustworthy. Puratchithalaivi Amma's
prosperous rule has ensured the welfare of poor; She has provided so many amenities
to ameliorate the sufferings of the downtrodden.

I bow my head, fold my hands in saluting her.

I swear that I will work sincerely and loyally.

Sir,

Divine poet Thiruvalluvar has written a couplet for the success of rulers. He says,
'Not lance gives kings the victory,

But scepter swayed with equity.'(Couplet No.546)

That is, it is not the javelin that gives victory; but the King's scepter used justly.

The great saint, poet Thiruvalluvar, said this some two thousand years ago. It means
that it is not the weapon that brings victory to the ruler, but it is the welfare of the people
achieved by efficient administration that makes the ruler victorious. Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi
Amma, our most adorable and respected leader, proved these words of Thiruvalluvar by
ensuring the welfare of more than 80 million people of Tamil Nadu by her able and
efficient administration, and thereby achieving victories after victories.

Chanakya of *Artha Shastra* said, "Fearlessness, perseverance and patience are the key attributes of any leader." Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who is the embodiment of all the three attributes is successfully leading Tamil Nadu by her tireless leadership to make Tamil Nadu the number one State in India. I, N. Gokulakrishnan, belong to the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led by Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and I am a newly inducted Member of this august House representing the Union Territory of Puducherry. I take this opportunity to profusely thank Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for choosing me for this position and I promise her that I will live up to her expectations in discharging my duties towards the cause of the people I represent. I feel proud in giving my maiden speech and heartily thank the hon. Vice-Chairman and my party leader of Rajya Sabha for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, coming to the main subject, "The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016", I welcome the Bill on behalf of my party All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam led by my beloved leader, Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, and, through you, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members that the Union Territory of Puducherry, some time back being a backward area, now transforming itself into a status of full-fledged State, is embedded with all leading educational institutions like JIPMER, National Institute of Technology, which are all institutions of national importance. It also has a Central University, nine Medical colleges, 17 Engineering colleges, one Ayurvedic medical college, four Dental colleges, one Veterinary college, Law college, 10 Nursing and Paramedical colleges besides arts and science colleges. Thus, it has grown into an important educational hub of South India. Sir, in order to strengthen the educational sector in the Union Territory of Puducherry, an Indian Institute of Technology is felt utmost essential for the State. Furthermore, to cater to the aspirations of the graduate and post-graduate students of different streams, it is also imperative to have an Indian Institute of Management. It will enable the students to avail the facility and to come out with high calibre for national competence. Puducherry is a cosmopolitan city and it is a brilliant exhibit of Indian as well as French culture. It still cherishes the finer aspects of French colonial feel. In this way, it is cornering the international importance also. Yet, for the thousands of people who are residents of Puducherry, it is important to have proper infrastructure and other facilities.

Therefore, I again insist that the Government of India sanctions both the Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Management for Puducherry on a priority basis in the ensuing proposal and the Government of Puducherry shall extend all help for setting up these institutions. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I am happy to State that I come from a State which prides itself in having one of the crown jewels of education, *i.e.*, IIT Kharagpur. IIT Kharagpur has thousands of alumni who have played a role in many fields across the world.

Sir, IITs are among India's pioneer institutes and it is necessary that they become one of the leading centres of excellence in the world. It is important that our first focus should be on improving the infrastructure, research facilities and faculty in these institutes. It is really unfortunate that none of our IITs are among the top 100 institutes in the world. We actually do not figure even in the top 250 in the global ranking.

The present Government should invite top international institutes and universities from Europe, America and other parts of the world to bring in world class infrastructure and research facilities in the already available IITs and also in the new IITs which the Government is planning to set up.

Focus should be more on student and faculty exchange. Joint research programmes should be initiated by both present and future IITs. Sir, it will improve the quality of education and will help bringing in ideas and knowledge from across the world. I would also like to raise my concern over the fee hike that has taken place recently in the IITs. It is unfortunate that the present Government has hiked the fee by more than 100 per cent. I strictly oppose it and would request the Government to roll it back. Also, there is the question of scholarship. At present, the students are getting only ₹ 12,600, which is very less. I would appeal to the Minister that it must be raised, at least, to ₹ 20,000.

Sir, the Ministry of Human Resource Development's initiative to set up six new IITs in Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwar, Bhilai and Jammu and to bring the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad within the ambit of the Act is fully supported by me. In fact, we are in favour of setting up of at least one IIT in each State. This will give more opportunities to students throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Sir, through you, I would also like to request the Minister to not just focus on Industry-Institute relationship, but also to work towards developing a strong alumni network for both cutting-edge technology and monetary support to IITs. The alumni who have gained excellence in their fields and are in a leading position in multinational companies, or research centres across the world, should be regularly invited to the institutes and their experience and excellence should be utilized for the nation. It is important that the Government makes sure the availability of better opportunities for the students in the

country itself, so that this trend of going abroad after graduating from the IITs decreases. Thus, more funds should be allocated for those students who want to pursue research after their college education is completed. The standard of those IITs, which lag behind other IITs, should be raised so that they are brought at par with each other.

Sir, I end with this Urdu couplet:

"रात को जीत तो सकता नहीं, लेकिन ये चिराग,
कम से कम रात को नुकसान बहुत करता है।"

”رات کو جیت تو سکتا نہیں، لیکن یہ چراغ
کم سے کم رات کا نقصان بہت کرتا ہے“

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I welcome the move of the Government to start half-a-dozen IITs at different places in the country.

Now, our experience with regard to the Central Universities in the last few years has been that when they were started, for years together, they did not have enough staff, in Kerala, we had a Central University, but for two-three years, there was only 25 per cent of the sanctioned staff strength. That should not be the case. I would request the Minister to see to it that the sanctioned strength is in place. Secondly, I would request him to ensure that senior and experienced teachers are there. Otherwise, in the first few years, the students cannot be educated in a manner that we would desire.

Sir, regarding funding and fee, yesterday the Minister, while speaking on the legislation on NITs, mentioned certain things. He had announced certain fee concessions. I would like to ask him if some more concessions could be made. I would not like to go into the details. He may consider that.

Sir, I wish to highlight two points in this context which hon. Member, Prof. Rajeev Gowda, had mentioned. One is about the freedom, the democracy, in the educational institutions. This is very important. It is not only for students and teachers to come together to organize or form associations. Even for their intellectual activities, an atmosphere of democracy is very important. Why have some of the universities in the West got very good standards? We want to bring in people from there. By bringing people from there alone, our universities and higher education institutions would not thrive. We have to create an atmosphere different from the feudal atmosphere, the feudal class relations, which we have. Even vestiges of that remain in many of our institutions. I can cite only

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

two exceptions. One is the ISRO and the other is the DAE, where in various groups, even the junior-most scientist/technologist and the senior-most employee got equal freedom to discuss projects, etc. This is absent in our R&D institutions. We have to create that. Without creating that, what will happen? I know a number of students, even my own students, who had to go away from our Indian universities because of lack of atmosphere which engenders research. That has to be taken care of. Another thing is cosmopolitanism. When you have IITs in all the States, what will happen? Mr. Vishambhar Prasad was mentioning that local students should be given more encouragement. I agree with that. But if local students and local teachers only are there, we will not be able to raise the standard. I have the experience of Rajas Institute, CDS, in Trivandrum. Initially, Dr. K.N. Raj, Dr. I.S. Gulati and others, half-a-dozen outstanding people, were there. Once they went away, most of the new people were local. So, the quality suffered. You have to ensure that people from various States, or various countries also, are there in our IITs. In this way, it will ensure improvement in quality.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI CP. NARAYANAN: Along with that, I have to say that when you ensure these things, you have to encourage researchers and staff. Among the staff members also, there is hierarchy. Of course, hierarchy will be there. But hierarchy in the form a feudal model also endangers improvement of our quality. IITs have to be of better quality. We used to mention about outstanding examples of Chennai, or Kanpur, or Delhi, or Kharagpur or Mumbai IITs, which were started in the beginning, and kept high standards. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda was mentioning that they were having social science, science and technology under one roof. If that has to be maintained, we have to give particular care to them. I hope that will be done along with this enactment. Thank you.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में जितने भी IITs हैं, वहाँ से काफी talented बच्चे निकल कर आज देश-दुनिया में काम कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने दुनिया को बहुत अच्छे talented engineers दिए हैं।

अभी सरकार जो 6 नए IITs खोलने का विचार लेकर सामने आ रही है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि इस साल का, 2016-17 का जो बजट है, इसमें 230 करोड़ allocate किया गया है। इसमें यह देखना होगा कि सेंटर और स्टेट की sharing कितनी है। इसका काम जल्द पूरा हो, हम यही चाहते हैं। मैं एक example देना चाहूँगा कि आपकी सरकार ने ओडिशा के साथ मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए एक agreement किया था, जिसमें 600 करोड़ का शेयर था। वहाँ पर मेडिकल कॉलेज complete भी हो गया, लेकिन इसके लिए सेंटर का शेयर अभी तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है। आप इस बात को भी जरूर नजर में रखिए।

इसके साथ-साथ, हमारे पास जितने भी IITs हैं, जैसे दिल्ली, मुंबई, रुड़की, कानपुर, वहाँ काफी पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। हमारे भुवनेश्वर में भी काफी पोस्ट्स खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। इनको भरने की कोशिश की जाए।

साथ ही साथ, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि IITs में अभी फीस काफी बढ़ा दी गई है। इसकी वजह से जितने भी हमारे एससी/एसटी और गरीब किसानों के बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए काफी दिक्कतें हो सकती हैं। आप इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दें।

मैं यही चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जितने भी IITs बन रहे हैं, वे दुनिया के best 100s में आएँ। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं "प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2016" पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदय, यह विधेयक छः नये प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (IITs) को स्थापित करने का प्रावधान करता है। अभी देश में 16 IITs हैं। इनके स्थापित होने से देश में न केवल विज्ञान, तकनीकी और शोध में उच्च शिक्षा की सुविधा होगी, बल्कि देश में एकता व अखंडता भी सुरक्षित होगी।

महोदय, शिक्षा ही वह आधार है, जिससे हम बढ़ती हुई आबादी व भुखमरी जैसी समस्याओं पर काबू पा सकते हैं। यह तभी संभव होगा, जब हम ज्ञान-विज्ञान में गुणवत्ता हासिल कर, मानक स्थापित करें। प्रस्तावित विधेयक इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाया गया एक अच्छा कदम है और बहुजन समाज पार्टी इसका समर्थन करती है।

महोदय, मैं शिक्षा के गिरते हुए स्तर पर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस तरह से शिक्षा, खास तौर पर तकनीकी शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, उसमें काफी कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं की संख्या तो बढ़ रही है, इनका भौतिक विस्तार तो हो रहा है, परन्तु गुणवत्ता विस्तार के लिए समर्पित शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता है, जिससे मजबूत राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो सके, लेकिन आज भी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों व मैनेजमेंट के कॉलेजों में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है।

महोदय, हमें ऐसी शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है, जो सभी के लिए सुलभ हो, सस्ती हो, गुणवत्तापरक हो और समतामूलक हो, परन्तु आईआईटी की स्थायी समिति ने छात्रों की फीस में 200 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी की सिफारिश की है। अगर इस स्थायी समिति की बात मान ली गई, तो इन छात्रों की फीस 90 हजार रुपये से बढ़कर 2 लाख रुपये से भी ऊपर हो जाएगी।

महोदय, कल इसी हाउस में चर्चा हो रही थी कि जो स्टूडेंट्स तमाम मेडिकल कॉलेजों से एमबीबीएस और एमडी करके निकलते हैं, उनको अनिवार्य रूप से गांवों, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में काम करना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्टूडेंट करोड़ों रुपये की डोनेशन देकर मेडिकल कॉलेज में एडमिशन लेता है और लाखों की फीस भर कर डॉक्टर की डिग्री लेकर निकलता

[श्री राजाराम]

है, तो फिर वह समाज सेवा का भाव लेकर नहीं निकलता, फिर वह यह भावना लेकर निकलता है कि अब किस तरह से मुझे करोड़ों रुपया पैदा करना है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम उससे यह उम्मीद करें कि वह गांवों में जाएगा और कम पैसों में गरीब, दलित और आदिवासी लोगों का इलाज करेगा, यह संभव नहीं है। हमें इस पर भी गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है, मैं एक-दो सुझाव माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आज तमाम प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों में एससी/एसटी के बच्चों को समय से छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल रही है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

दूसरा, छात्रों की जो फीस बढ़ा दी गई है, इस निर्णय को सरकार को वापस लेना चाहिए। तीसरा, छात्रों को बैंकों से शिक्षा के लिए जो ऋण दिया जाता है, वह ऋण कम ब्याज पर दिना जाना चाहिए, साथ ही उन्हें वह आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाए। चौथा, छात्रों और शिक्षकों के अनुपात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। चूंकि मेरे पास समय कम है, अन्यथा यदि इसके अनुपात को देखा जाए, तो उसके हिसाब से शिक्षकों की संख्या आज बहुत कम है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों (IITs) या उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शिक्षा प्राप्ति के बाद बड़े पैमाने पर लोग विदेशों का रुख करते हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार को इसकी शिक्षा रोजगारपरक बनानी चाहिए, ताकि हमारे बच्चे अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके विदेशों में न जा सकें।

अंत में एक सुझाव और देना चाहूंगा कि जो पिछड़े, दलित और आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, विशेषकर वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा IIT एवं IIM के संस्थान खुलने चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri D. Raja. You have three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the objective of this Bill is to create new IITs, new institutions of higher learning. Sir, higher education has become a big commerce, big business in the private sector. In such a situation, it should be the responsibility of the Government to create more IITs, more institutions of higher learning. I welcome this. In this regard, I also associate myself with the demand of an IIT in Puducherry. In Chennai, there is one IIT but in Puducherry, there is no IIT. Sir, it is a long-pending demand and people are asking for one IIT in Puducherry also. The Government may please consider that.

Having said that, I would like the Minister to take note of a few other things. The reservation policy is not effectively implemented in the IITs and the institutes of national importance, and, it is the case not only with regard to admissions but also with regard to recruitment of faculty. I request the Minister to review this policy, whether it applies to

the SCs/STs or whether it applies to the OBCs, from time to time and see as to how the reservation policy is implemented in all these institutions. After all, why do we create new IITs or new institutions of national importance? We create these institutions to give access to education to the poor people, marginalized and weaker sections of our society, the SCs, STs and OBCs and have that policies implemented not only in admission of students but also in recruitment of faculty members. Please do not go by the argument of merit. It is a hollow argument. I have answered it several times. Just to counter the reservation, they bring in this argument. So, first of all, you have a review.

Secondly, Sir, there are obscurantist, fundamentalist and reactionary forces, which have become very aggressive in the recent times. They are destroying the academic atmosphere. They are destroying the academic freedom. Take the example of IIT, Chennai. The Ambedkar-Periyar Study Circle is there. Periyar is one of the great sons of the soil of Tamil Nadu. Nobody can challenge that. Ambedkar is Ambedkar. The study circle is there, and, suddenly, there is a ban on that. Students had to fight back to get the ban lifted. Why is it happening? Not only in Chennai, IIT but in several other IITs, in several Central universities, it is happening. Sedition charges are slapped against the students. You are well aware of it. As you are always very cheerful and smiling, please see that such a smile which is there on your face, also remains on the faces of all the students and teachers. Sir, the sedition charges which have been. Slapped against the students whether in Jawaharlal Nehru University or some other university, they must be withdrawn. As a Government, please have love and affection for our students. They are the future of our country. You are a new Minister. I hope, you understand this. So, please take note of this. (*Time-bell rings*)

Finally, Sir, I would like to say something with regard to the financial assistance to the students. The fellowship is not adequate. Whatever fellowship is given, there is no timely payment. Because of that, students undergo some mental trauma and they are committing suicides also. This should not happen. Please also take note of the existing social discrimination in universities, in IITs and in institutions of national importance. I know many concrete cases, which were raised on the floor of this House. Sir, Ph.D students were not awarded Ph.D degrees on time, and they were thoroughly harassed. These kinds of things are happening in our Central universities and IITs. Mr. Minister, I request you to kindly take note of all these things and see that our IITs and institutes of national importance really emerge as our pride and are accessible to weaker sections of our society. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank the hon. HRD Minister for bringing this Bill. This is a progressive step in the right direction. This is the second in the series of the Bills that the Government is bringing in to satisfy the requirements what have been stated in the AP Reorganisation Act, under the Thirteenth Schedule. We wholeheartedly support this Bill. However, I have seven issues which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. HRD Minister, and I am very confident that he will address all the issues because each of the issues is very important on its own.

Sir, particularly the IIT which was established in Tirupati last year August has been started in a temporary private premise. The State Government has allotted 509 acres of land. Last year there was a budgetary allocation of ₹ 40 crores and this year there is an allocation of ₹ 20 crores. According to the DPR, the total requirement of funds that ought to be invested to make it a full-fledged Institute is ₹ 1,750 crores. I am very confident because yesterday, the hon. HRD Minister promised that there would be significant budgetary allocations that will be given in the years to come. He also assured the House that all these institutions, which he is contemplating to establish now by virtue of this amendment Bill, would be made of national standards in the next two to three years.

Secondly, in the IIT, Tirupati, it is only the under-graduate courses which the Government has started, and only four streams have been started, that is, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Computer Sciences. All these four courses were started last year. I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to increase the number of courses, number of branches and also the number of students from 30 to at least 50, because this is the second academic year since the commencement of the Institution.

Thirdly, I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to start post-graduate courses also in Tirupati and also in other places, which the Bill seeks to establish now. I also urge upon him to start the research programme. Then only we can say that these would be institutions of national importance and satisfy the requirements of IIT standards.

Sir, my fourth point is, very recently, about four months back, an advertisement has been given by IIT, Tirupati, for the posts of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors. It is surprising to us that according to this advertisement, these posts are required to be filled up either on a contract basis or on a deputation basis. We really do not understand why these top-level posts are to be filled up on a contract basis or a deputation basis. I hope the hon. HRD Minister will address this issue.

Sir, the IIT, Tirupati, which was established last year, has no full-fledged Director. The Director of Chennai is the Mentor Director for Tirupati as well as for the Institute which is proposed to be constituted at Palakkad. So, there is one Director. Can one Director look after three IITs? This is my question. So, I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to appoint independent Directors for each of the institutes which he is proposing to establish now. Sir, my next point, that is, the sixth point...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am concluding. I have one more point. As our senior hon. Member, Shri C.P. Narayanan, stated yesterday, educationally and socially backward students are finding it difficult to cope up the standards. Therefore, the Kerala Government, according to him, has established coaching centres to make the students come on a par with other students and they will also be able to compete with other students. I hope the Central Government in this Bill would establish such coaching centres so that the socially and educationally backward students also would compete with other students and the standards would be maintained.

Sir, one last point is about dropouts. According to the statistics for the last three years, the dropout is about 2,000 in all IITs put together, and particularly last year, 757 is the dropout. By establishing these coaching centres, I am very confident that the figure of dropout would come down in future. Sir, the last point is this. The Government of India has announced a scheme called *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana*, whereby the help of IITs was taken for making the 'Make in India' Scheme successful. I really do not understand why the help of IIT Tirupati is not sought in this regard. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. HRD Minister to clarify all the issues which I have brought to his notice. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you have only one minute. Then, the Minister will reply.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the hon. Minister was Minister for Climate Change and he has now become Minister for HRD. Climate change has already started taking place in HRD. But, I would like to make one or two specific suggestions. First, please make IITs HRD-*mukt*. You are working for making Congress-*mukt Bharat*.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

But, the first thing is that the IITs and IIMs should be freed from the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This has not happened in the last 20 years

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and particularly in the last two years. If a God's own man like Dr. Kakodkar had to go crying in disgust, it reflects very poorly on all of us. So, my earnest plea to you is, give full autonomy to the boards and the councils, and hold them accountable. Hold them accountable for reservations; hold them accountable for financial expenditure. But, please give them autonomy and let these institutions — whether it is IIT or IIM — be run by the boards, whom you appoint. You are appointing the board. So, give them autonomy and hold them accountable. Please get rid of the MHRD control on these institutions of higher learning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it there? Is there any direct control now? I believe it is autonomous. I am under the impression that all IITs are working as per their autonomy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. They are not. I grew up in IIT. I studied in IIT. I have links with IITs. I can tell you that the single biggest problem in IITs is the MHRD control. You remove the MHRD control and the IITs will blossom.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen Jairamji. This is a subject in which I am interested. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. I was Chairman of IIT-Delhi for four years and I did not experience even a single intervention or interference from the Government. The Board was absolutely autonomous. We were taking decisions. We were appointing ...*(Interruptions)*... and the Board consisted of very prominent persons, Vice-Chancellors and very prominent academicians. That was the composition of the Board. So, I think, these IITs work under the IIT Act. That is very clear. There is no room for intervention. That is what I believe. Anyhow, since you raised this, I also said this. Now, hon. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, why did Dr. Kakodkar resign?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, I do not know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, I just want to make a brief point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We have one more Bill, remember that.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I welcome this Bill because I come from Dharwad. As my colleague Mr. Gowda spoke about Dharwad culture and everything, we have produced very good artists and very good educationists including Mrs. Sudha Murthy,

who is Chairperson of Infosys Company. In fact, about the new IITs, which we are seeing now, my other colleague said that many students are leaving IITs. It is not because they are depressed but there is no teaching faculty, there are no facilities. So, such IITs should not come. Whenever a new Government comes, it increases the number of IITs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. It is a correct point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Please, this is very important. They started IIT Dharwad, which is temporarily in the Water and Land Management Institute's building. At the same time, the Infosys Company, wanted to sponsor this IIT. Let them do it. There are so many alumnus., who want to harness them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: You please look after this. And faculty is more important. Please look after the faculty also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, we do not want mushroom growth of IITs. IITs have a particular standard. They are at a level. That standard should be maintained in infrastructure, in quality, in standard and in every respect. That is our request. Is it not so? Now, please start.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. मुझे खुशी है कि 11 सदस्यों, राजीव गौडा जी, शिव प्रताप शुक्ल जी, विशम्भर प्रसाद जी, एन. गोकुलकृष्णन जी, नदीमुल हक जी, सी.पी. नारायणन जी, दिलीप कुमार तिकी जी, राजा राम जी, डी. राजा जी, विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, जयराम रमेश जी और lastly, he also made a very important point. I will start from there only. Let me reaffirm to you that IITs will really be a centre of excellence and they will remain to be a centre of excellence. We will not allow anything that will lower its standards. Actually, we all should try to improve it further and make it really a world class institute. Therefore, the quality is absolutely important. As far as Mr. Jairam Ramesh's suggestion is concerned, as you have rightly observed, MHRD is not even represented on the Board of Governors. It is completely done by Board of Governors. We only facilitate and finance. That is where we will concentrate.

People have raised very relevant issues like faculties, dropouts and many other important issues. Therefore, I will address them. I come to the main theme also. Let me tell you that there will be no budget restrictions for the growth of IITs and, therefore, IITs will not remain unfunded. As I mentioned yesterday, we are already working out on a scheme for financing higher educational infrastructure need and in that, particularly,

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research infrastructure needs. So, ₹ 20,000 crores will be leveraged through Government's own contribution of ₹ 1,000 crore, which has been promised in this Budget and ₹ 1,000 crores to be coming from the partners, say financial institutions etc. So, they will also be putting in money. And through internal accruals — let me tell you very happily that our internal accruals by the IITs are growing — they should continue to grow further. We will repay it through internal accruals. In the next three years, there will be no deficit of infrastructure anywhere, particularly, research infrastructure. That is the basic initiative which will come through the higher education finance agency initiative.

Faculty is an important issue and that will always remain an important issue because only faculties change. Today, we have nearly 30 per cent vacancies and most of the faculties who are working, are on a contract basis, as has been rightly said. So, we have to take more proactive measures. We have already started interviews and interviews are held not only through advertisements. It is a continuous process where anybody can apply and anybody can be interviewed. There are many new initiatives which we want to take like video interviews. There are interviews globally, of the talented among the talents. People, who are studying in different countries, are globally interviewed at certain places, in each discipline. There are annual interviews. Why don't we participate in such interviews? I am happy that Shri Jayant Sinha is here. RBI now participates in them to fetch good young talent around the world, to bring them here and work. Our own Indian students, who are working there and who have got good results, particularly, should come back and serve here. We will approach them in every possible way. I will also seek suggestions from Shri Rajeev Gowda and all others who are in this field. They can also give us suggestions. We want to fill up the vacancies, on a continuous process, as soon as possible because this is one important aspect without which we cannot really impart and maintain the ratio of 1:10. That is our priority.

Shri D. Raja and many other hon. Members have said that we need to have freedom in campuses. Yes, I am also a product of student movement. We fought for different opinions. We even fought when all the freedom was clamped during the emergency period and we participated in *Satyagrah* in our college campuses and we were jailed also. Therefore, I accept that. I may not agree with your view, but you have every right to put across your view. That is the essence of democracy. And that will always be available for all the students. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what Voltaire had said, 'I may disagree with you but I will fight for your freedom to say what you want to say'.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, absolutely, and that is the concept of democracy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is democracy. But, Mr. Jairam Ramesh may not agree with me.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, we will definitely ensure that freedom and everybody knows that as the responsible citizens of the country, we also work within the constitutional framework and abide by the laws of the land. That is the only thing which we have to keep in mind. Expression of freedom should not be curbed and we have no intention of doing so at any time.

As far as reservation is concerned, I have reviewed it and we will ensure that reservation is implemented in letter and spirit. I am happy to say that students' enrolment is nearly complete in all the reserved categories and that is a very good news for the students. But there is a case of backlog or dropouts. It is not related to reserved categories or unreserved categories. There are students who have some kind of backlog. I call them special potential students and those special potential students can be nurtured, as he rightly stated that in Kerala, they carry out coaching classes. So, one is remediation and other is mentoring by senior students. When we talk of students, it is not always ragging that happens. It is a miniscule minority which indulges in those activities. But many students are very good students and they really like to mentor. Peer learning is the best learning. Therefore, we want to experiment more and more good things to ensure that nobody gets dropped out. After one has passed the basic JEE and JEE-Advanced, nobody should be dropped out because it will be wastage of money and the student will be in depression. Why should we bring in depression in the students? We will ensure that is not there.

Many Members have raised about the fee. Yesterday, I had explained about it. Again I will explain about it in a minute. On each IIT student, the Government is incurring an expenditure of ₹ 6 lakhs per year. Somebody has to pay. Now, for ensuring social justice, as a democratic institution, we have to decide who will pay how much. That is exactly the reform we have brought in a way. First, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have to pay nothing, not a single paise while seeking admission. There is no need to pay any fee. There is no case of reimbursement because they do not pay any fee and they are admitted. So, that is guaranteed. Then, demeanors, that is a terminology, which has been brought up by the hon. Prime Minister and appreciated by the world, because they are

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special ability students who are also exempted from fee. Parents whose income is below ₹ 1 lakh, those students also get complete fee waiver. So, they have to pay nothing. Parents whose income is under ₹ 5 lakh limit, those students' fee, which was ₹ 90, 000 earlier, has been reduced to ₹ 60, 000 because there is two-third fee waiver, so, they are paying ₹ 60,000. So, actually it is reduced. This is for all the students whose parent's annual income is less than ₹ 5 lakh. Parents whose income is up to ₹ 9 lakh, those students will get interest free loan. That means it is a freebie instalment. They are not paying from their pocket immediately. They are paying through instalments without interest. Those are important concessions given to the students. So, for whom has the fee been increased? It is increased for students whose family income is more than ₹ 9 lakhs. Then, what is against the common students? It is social justice we are practising. Therefore, I hope the House will appreciate the move.

Regarding resources, as I said earlier, it is an important issue. Along alumni contribution, research has to grow. I will come to that at the last and then end my speech. For innovation to happen, timely PhDs, and many other things which hon. Members have raised, I have noted all the points. Therefore, I will address all the genuine points. Prof. Rajeev Gowda has started with the main theme. Our IITs must become the centres of research and innovation. That is the real thing. That is the real challenge. We have already launched many scholarships, fellowships to bring in the young talent from abroad. Why are young people going abroad? They get more research funds. They get more research scholarships. They get all other assistance. We want to give those things to them. Therefore, there is an initiative under the CSIR scheme to attract scientists, technologists of the Indian origin (STIO). It is a new initiative which we have launched. Then, there are other fellowships like J.C. Bose Fellowship, Swarna Jayanti Fellowship, Young Scientist Project Award, Women Scientist Scheme, National Bio-Scientist Award and Dr. Bhatnagar Award. So, through various schemes we want to attract young scientists. When the Prime Minister said, "Make in India", it means, he is appealing to the young talented who are studying abroad and are working there to come back to India and innovate. He is also appealing to the NRIs and others to invest in such ideas. So, come, innovate, invest, "Make in India" and sell with pride as made in India. That is the whole concept of "Make in India". So, we want to bring all our talented people to do more research.

I was the Chairman of the Working Group on IT for Masses set up by the Government of India in the year 2000. We went to the MIT and negotiated MIT Media Lab Asia project.

5.00 P.M.

Atalji was the Prime Minister at that time. When we came back, he asked me what we were importing. I told him, spontaneously, that we were importing research culture, research environment and research freedom. That is the need of the hour. That is what we want to guarantee. That is what we want to inculcate in all our IITs. The hon. Prime Minister has given the right lead. We are now launching the Imprint India Initiative. What is this initiative? In ten core sectors, research project proposals were invited from youngsters and researchers. Sir, 2,000 research proposals were received. More than 450 projects have been approved. We are investing ₹ 1,000 crores in the Imprint India Initiative. Nearly one to five crore of rupees would be given per project by the Government because we feel that is where we would have innovation and research. I am happy to report that IITs and all our national research institutes have filed more than 700 patents, and they have secured more than 150 patents. That is one thing. GIAN is a new initiative. As rightly stated by Shri Narayanan, it is the cosmopolitan atmosphere which is very important. That atmosphere needs to be there. We must attract foreign students. My own son did his PhD from the Boston University. There were 17 students doing PhD and they were from 12 different nationalities. Therefore, this kind of a growing interaction, even among the faculty, is very important. Under the GIAN Initiative, foreign faculty is coming here and conducting a four to six-week course. More than 240 courses have been conducted in the last two years and more than 640 projects have already been sanctioned. They will be coming in the next two years and conducting such courses. That is a great way of interaction amongst the faculty of various countries. Many Indians who are teaching abroad very successfully are also coming, which is a very good thing. The third initiative is *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana*, which was mentioned by some hon. Members. Tirupati would have a full-fledged IIT. It will not continue to be a sub-centre of the IIT. So, it will have everything that all the other IITs have. The *Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana* is an industry-specific research requirement. Industries have already contributed ₹ 136 crores for this project. The faculty and students jointly would form teams, work on those ideas and come out with the required innovations. We are making a huge investment there. We are also encouraging start-ups. We are giving facilities, finance, etc. More than 44 Start-ups have already started working from IIT campuses. They can officially give their hostel addresses for their start-ups. Everything is being facilitated. Then, we have incubation centres for joint research work. Then, there is the *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan*. It is a very important initiative because in this *Abhiyan* we see to it that the IITs do not merely become islands of excellence. They must be a part of the whole Indian story. Therefore,

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every IIT would go to five-ten villages. The students would interact with the villagers constantly. They would look into their problems and find solutions. That is the challenge. India requires this kind of an interaction. We do not want to restrict it to the IITs. We want to take it further to all the Central Universities, all colleges and all other institutes. In the near future, the *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan* would cover more than one lakh villages. Last, but not least, we are already working on the idea of, at least, 20 world-class institutes, ten in the private sector and ten in the public sector. These would be, as you said, *mukta*. Of course, these IITs are already *mukta*, but I mean autonomous in the real sense, giving them complete autonomy. That is what we want to do. We have an ISB in Hyderabad, which was started under the private initiative but it became a world recognized institute. We have to go that way. Therefore, this is an effort in that direction to bring in quality innovation in the field of education. Thank you.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, एक स्पष्टीकरण पूछना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has replied to every point.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, आईआईटीज़ में एम.टेक. व पीएच.डी. के बच्चे अपने पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ रहे हैं, इसे रोकने के लिए बिल में आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? दिल्ली में ऐसे 130 बच्चे हैं, 2013-14 में 249 बच्चे और ...**(व्यवधान)**... 170 बच्चे अपनी पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़कर चले गए हैं। ये बच्चे नौकरी के चक्कर में बीच में एम.टेक. व पीएच.डी. की पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं, तो ऐसे बच्चों के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you want to respond to that?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The hon. Member can send a letter to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nishad, you write a letter to him. All right.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, 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 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in clause 6, there are two amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Dr. Reddy, are you moving the amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): No, Sir.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016.

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to say just a few words of introduction to explain the Bill. The original Act was passed in the year 1988, and when it was passed in the year 1988, in substance, the Act was that if a person pays for a particular property, and the property is held in some other person's name, it shall be deemed to be a benami property. There is a prohibition. The property can get confiscated by the State Government, and further, there would be a penal provision for that.

Now, this Bill comprises nine Sections. Under this Bill, rules have to be framed as to the manner to the confiscation, for confiscation, compensation was payable or not payable, how it had to be operated, the competent authority that would undertake these functions, the appeal provisions under the Act, so that the power could be exercised in a reasonable manner. Now, when the matter went to the Law Ministry, the Law Ministry was of the opinion that all these are essential to a legislation, and these should have been a part of the principal legislation itself. If the entire functioning of the law is to be done through subordinate legislation, that would be a case of excessive delegation. So, the Law Ministry advised that the Bill would require some form of an amendment, and therefore, the rules under this were not framed. There are judgments of the Supreme Court, at least,