

से कितने लोग हमारे सहयोग के लिए वाजिब अधिकारी हैं, उसके लिए हम States से निवेदन करेंगे कि आप अपनी recommendations दें कि क्या वास्तव में कितने लोगों को EWS, MIG, LIG, Slums आवास की आवश्यकता है। जब वे पुष्टि कर देंगे, तो हम अपनी figures को amend कर लेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश से जितनी figures आएंगी, हमारी नीतियों के अनुसार, चार वर्गों के लिए, अगर आपके States की तरफ से मांग हमारे पास आती है, तो हम अपना पूरा हिस्सा देने का वादा करते हैं।

Norms for self financing professional colleges

*305.SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of self financing professional colleges in the country during 2015-16 and 2016-17 along with the number of students and teachers therein;

(b) whether all these colleges satisfy the norms set by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);

(c) if not, whether such colleges are allowed to function and number of such colleges along with the number of students therein;

(d) whether students are transferred to other colleges in case they are not allowed to function; and

(e) number of students who could not be transferred?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The number of self-financing professional colleges, along with the number of students and teachers, duly approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as follows:

	2015-16	2016-17
Number of Colleges	8,522	8,409
Approved intake (in lakh)	33.23	31.72
Enrolment (in lakh)	16.62	N.A.
Number of teachers (in lakh)	6.39	6.47

Apart from the above, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has, as on 31.03.2016, granted recognition to 20,193 teacher training courses with an approved intake of 15,12,935.

All these institutions are approved by AICTE/NCTE only after verifying about their adherence to the norms and standards prescribed by AICTE/NCTE in the Approval Process Handbook.

Wherever technical institutions seek permission to close, the same is considered and allowed by the AICTE after the transfer of students to the nearby AICTE approved institutions. In the current year, there are (122) such technical institutions which have been permitted to be closed.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the self-financing engineering colleges and the self-financing teacher training colleges form a major chunk of our professional colleges. About 31 lakh students each are studying in these colleges. Sir, generally, in these colleges, the average pass percentage is thirty. A large number of teachers in these colleges do not possess prescribed qualifications and the teachers, even the qualified teachers, are being paid a monthly salary of about 10 to 12 thousand of rupees. Because of these reasons, the general conduct of these colleges is of a poor quality, which is reflecting on our higher education. My question is: Does the Government have any plan to improve these things?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes. This is a very important issue. First, let me make it very clear that the rules of AICTE and NCTE are applicable. So, requisite qualification and requisite salary are mandated. Whenever we find that this is not complied with, we follow up immediately. But, more importantly, you have asked how we are going to improve quality. Today, the latest study of the AICTE shows that only 40 per cent of our engineering students are employable and others are not. Why is this happening? There are two things happening. We have decided to take many steps. First is to improve the employability of the students by imparting required skills and making them industry-ready. The percentage of students' placement today happens only at 40 per cent, overall. It should be taken up to 60 per cent. That is the target in the next five years. We have decided to increase the percentage of programmes accredited. Today, accredited programmes are only 15 per cent. We want all these institutes to make their level best so that 50 per cent of their programmes get accreditation. We want to ensure that at least 75 per cent of the students participate in summer internship. So, summer internship is a new and important thing. What is the real cause? Now, the curriculum is

absolute in many places. Unless the curriculum is industry-specific and relevant to today's technology, it becomes absolute. अनेक जगहों पर 10-10 साल तक curriculum बदलते नहीं हैं। So, we have decided that from this year, AICTE will prepare model curriculum. We will put it on our website and it will spread all over so that there will be real demand push from students as well as parents to revise curriculum and there will be a model curriculum ready which we will change every year. So, that is the step which we are taking.

For teachers' training, the SWAYAM, India's online MOOCs have started courses which teachers will take. So, instead of coming together and taking lessons separately, they can take it also when they are imparting education.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, over 8,400 engineering colleges and more than 20,000 teacher training courses are there in this country. AICTE and NCTE are directly supervising these things. I think it is humanly or practically impossible. My question is this. AICTE and NCTE prescribe norms. Also, let them have biennial or quinquennial inspection of these institutions. But, the question is this. I would like to know whether direct responsibility of looking after these colleges and these courses and whether the teachers are qualified or not will be left to the respective universities. Can such an arrangement be made? In our State, I have the issue that students are on the warpath, so also are the teachers saying that the colleges are not satisfying the prescribed norms for the students and also teachers are not paid. Nobody is there to answer these questions at the State level. So, let the university look after daily working of self financing colleges and AICTE and NCTE make an overall review of these things.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: As far as B.A., B.Ed colleges are concerned, there are a large number of complaints about deteriorating quality. Therefore, we have asked for affidavit with videograph from all the institutes about their facilities, about their teachers, about their salaries, about their courses, about their success and about their efforts. And, 6,300 colleges have responded and given their affidavit with full information, which we are analyzing. Nearly half of them have not given information. We have issued notices to them asking why their recognition should not be discontinued. So, there is tremendous response now. We have asked the reasons. In the next 15 days when the reasons come, we will decide the next action.

As far as regular inspections are concerned, the concerned universities do conduct inspections or assessment. Also, the AICTE does carry some.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I wish to limit my question to self-financing professional colleges. I am a little concerned about what is happening with medical institutions which

are self-financing. We have noticed it in the recent past because of NEET, the examination is now taken over by the Government which is a good thing. It is not a bad thing. But thereafter even the counselling has become centralised. And after the centralisation of counselling what has happened is that some of the minority institutions, especially Christianity institutions, have no say in admitting students. Other minority institutions also have no say because counselling is centralised. In some States, the State does the counselling but now we have a law where everything is centralised. Some of these Christian institutions have hospitals throughout the country. These institutions charge much less than even the Government. They take Christian students, who are involved in the faith, and appoint them in rural areas and they stay there for five years because a bond is executed. If you have centralised counselling, then an individual, even though he executes a bond but does not belong to the Christian community, will not go to the rural areas. The Christian hospitals are closing down. Do you have a solution for this? If you take away their rights, what will ultimately happen is that the rural sector will not be served by the doctors who are committed to treat the rural poor.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I appreciate what Kapil Sibalji is saying. As far as the Ministry of HRD is concerned, we are just conducting NEET. Counselling and other issues are looked after by the Health Ministry. Under their guidelines, the consultation happens. The CBSE is only an examination-conducting body.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There is a Central Government Notification that centralised the counselling.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is the Health Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please answer the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is the Health Ministry which issued. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is all right. But you must answer the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will definitely convey it. As far as my knowledge is concerned, counselling is mandated by court and it is regularly monitored. The States do have a role. Counselling is done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: What is the Central Government's position on it? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your stand on it? Do you support this or not?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I will convey your question to the Health Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: But you must tell your stand. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: But that is not about the HRD Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are not answering the question.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: We initiated NEET when I was the Health Minister. When it came to which languages should be included, almost all the languages were there. A notification came in the month of January and Urdu had been taken out. Urdu is not just a regional language. It is being spoken across the country. All other languages have been included for NEET. Right from Gujarati, Assamese, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, etc., every language is there. But Urdu has been taken out.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Nothing has been taken out. Actually, it is the States which send the proposal. When we asked the Kerala Government, because Malayalam was not there, they said that they are happy with English. It depends upon the request of the States. But I can take this as a request.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, there was a time when getting admission to an engineering college would entail capitation fee and lots of influence because seats were limited. Now it is the other extreme. Last year, in Maharashtra alone, there were almost one lakh seats which went vacant. So, it is now moved from one side of the spectrum to the other. The problem is not of availability. The problem now is : How do these colleges sustain themselves? The Seventh Pay Commission also is now applicable to these colleges as per the Supreme Court order. Well and good, but the question is, unless and until the colleges have the full intake, they are not going to be viable at all. Sir, in Mumbai, Delhi and other big cities, in some good colleges, there is still a demand. People want to go for admission in those colleges. Now, I will give you an example of a college in Gondia, which you also had the honour to visit. Now, that college is in a backward district, a naxal-affected district, and the nearest big city of Nagpur is 200 kilometres away. Now, that college until yesterday was a centre of excellence where students from all over India used to come and study. The situation now, because of this over-capacity, is that nobody wants to go and study in colleges like

the ones, say, in Gondia. My point here is, now the Seventh Pay Commission has to be applied; the intake has gone down drastically; fifty per cent intake is there. How do these colleges in backward areas sustain themselves? Now, in Mumbai, Delhi and big cities, it is very nice to say there will be colleges which will be up and running. ...*(Interruptions)*... What happens to the next level of colleges? The point I am making is a valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a very important point and I am sure the Minister will also agree with it. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the question be concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: So, I agree and associate with it. It is a very important matter. It needs to be debated. One second, Sir. According to the reply itself and what the Minister just said, only forty per cent of the people, who get engineering degrees, are absorbed. What skill training will you give to a person who has already become an engineer? I really don't understand what skill training applies to somebody who has done four years of engineering degree in a college approved by AICTE. What skill training will you give him? I really fail to understand. So, the point I am making, Sir, is this. It is not a criticism. The question is, it is very serious. Either lakhs and lakhs of students don't get jobs or lakhs and lakhs of seats remain vacant and colleges are in peril.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a solution?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: No, Sir. That is the reason I am asking the Minister. Does he have a solution? Sir, I will tell you the bigger problem. When you want to close a college — he has said these students will be absorbed in nearby colleges — what happens to the staff and what happens to the capital which has been invested in the building and the property? These are the issues. It is not a criticism but it is a serious issue. I hope that first there is a debate and I also expect the Minister to give some ray of hope to those colleges and institutions. It is not only about the students, but it is also about the institutions which are about to close. Does he have a solution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister answer. We are running out of time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: How does he protect the interest of those institutions in backward areas?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: During a certain period, there was a large demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप उत्तर सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... There was large demand in that period and many colleges were opened. But, there was no perspective plan at that time. Let me make it very clear. So, people went on opening self-financing colleges allowed by the State Governments and other bodies. In a way, it is a legacy issue. But, it became like this that everybody who was ready to invest and start a college was liberally granted permission. So, colleges got opened. Now, why are there eight lakh vacancies? It is because if the students see market trends, they don't go to certain colleges. There is a particular reason also. Now, students are empowered with internet and they are empowered with information. So, they go to the website. They see the placement record; they see the peer review. Then, they decide as to which college they should go. Therefore, you cannot take away that right. You can't mandate students that they must go to these colleges. So, everybody needs to improve the quality. That is the answer actually. In that, we are helping out fully. Therefore, we are mandating summer internships because theoretical knowledge of engineering and actual practical knowledge is different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...b

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Quality is mandated by AICTE. ...*(Interruptions)*... If a college has just started, it has to be approved by AICTE. Then, it means, AICTE is not doing its duty by approving colleges which do not meet the standards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, it is doing its duty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: We are adding. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are adding to the existing provisions and we are adding summer internships also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every year, we will also revise the curriculum. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will also have strong induction course. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will also train the teachers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless we do this, we cannot improve the quality. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.
