

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform you that on 18th December, 2017, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation in regard to extension of time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 and the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017:—

OBSERVATION

"Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House that the Joint Committee on 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015' have decided to seek further extension of time for presentation of the Report on the Bill upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 2018 as the Report could not be finalized by the extended timeline granted by the House *i.e.* 15th December, 2017. Similarly, the Joint Committee on 'The Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Bill, 2017' have decided to seek extension of time upto the last day of Budget Session, 2018 as the Report of the Joint Committee would not be ready for presentation by the timeline given by the House *i.e.* 15th December, 2017. Motion regarding extension of time of these two Joint Committees could not be moved in the House on 15th December, 2017, as the House was adjourned after making Obituary References. Hence, I have on behalf of the House granted extension of time as sought by these two Joint Committees for presentation of the Reports."

GOVERNMENT BILLS — *Contd.*

The Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the next Bill, the Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017. Shri Prakash Javadekar to move.

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

That the Bill to declare certain Institutes of management to be institutions of national importance with a view to empower these institutions to attain standards of global

excellence in management, management research and allied areas of knowledge and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह दूसरा बिल कैसे आ गया? ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, आज सुबह यह तय हुआ था कि एक बिल आज लिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... दो बिल एक दिन में नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप सुनिए। पांच बजे तक हाउस में जो गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस बाकी है, वह हमें करना है। There is no point in raising it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप 176(ए) को नहीं ले रहे हैं, आप कॉलिंग अटेंशन नहीं ले रहे हैं। हम सरकार की नौकरी करने नहीं आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम यहां पर जनता की आवाज उठाने आए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको क्या चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): नरेश जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप वोटिंग क्यों करवा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इस बात को गंभीरता से कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मजबूती से कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय गोयल: आप वोटिंग कल करा लेना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... नरेश जी, क्या है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सदन की परम्परा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब सदन चलेगा तो प्रत्येक सप्ताह दो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन (176) लगेंगे और एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन लगेगा। श्रीमन्, जब यह तय हुआ, आप उस समय मौजूद थे। ऐसा नहीं कि चेयरमैन साहब बदल गए ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन आप ही हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: बोल दिया?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस सप्ताह में तीन दिन तो पहले निकल गए और दो आज निकल गए हैं। आज तक यह तय नहीं हुआ कि 176 कौन सा लिया जाएगा? हमें यह नहीं बताया गया है कि हम ज़ीरो ऑवर की अपनी वैल्यू कैसे जानें? श्रीमन् ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... I understood your point even though you spoke in Hindi. ...**(Interruptions)**... I understood fully. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... See, what have we to do now? There is a List of Business before us and there is time up to 6 p.m. It is my constitutional requirement to see that the House functions up to 6 p.m. with the Listed Business. You can take up your point for having Short Duration Discussion or any other discussion with the Chairman. I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not allowing. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is the point of order? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा point of order यह है कि श्रीमन्, यह व्यवस्था है कि यह सदन 11 बजे से ...**(व्यवधान)**... 6 बजे तक चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, 6 बजे तक बैठना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सुन लीजिए, अगर 6 बजे के बाद सदन को बढ़ाना है।

श्री उपसभापति: सदन का समय बढ़ता नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर बढ़ाना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यह किसने कहा है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं एक point of order उठा रहा हूँ। अगर सदन का समय बढ़ाना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नहीं बोला। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: 6 बजे बोलिएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह नियमों में कहां दिया हुआ है या कब ऐसी व्यवस्था रही है कि अगर सदन 6 बजे से पहले बंद करना है, तो हमें परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी? 6 बजे के बाद की परमिशन तो लेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन 6 बजे से पहले की परमिशन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: परमिशन लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: 6 बजे तक हाउस का टाइम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गवर्नमेंट का ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल पास करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 6 बजे के बाद करना होगा तो आपसे बात कर लेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ कि अगर 6 बजे के बाद एक्सटेंड करना है तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर 6 बजे से पहले सदन बंद करना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: पहले बंद नहीं करना। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर 6 बजे से पहले सदन बंद करना है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो क्या करना होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Prakash Javadekar, you proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**... You sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Prakash Javadekar, you proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Ruled out. ...**(Interruptions)**... हमने रूलिंग दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Therefore, Sir, incidental thereto. ...**(Interruptions)**... as passed by the Lok Sabha. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: इस पर रूलिंग दी है, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... We are taking up this Bill. We will continue it upto 6.00 p.m.. At 6.00 p.m., if you want to extend, at that time, ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... We are taking up this Bill. We will continue it upto 6.00 p.m.. At 6.00 p.m., if you seek extension, then, I will take the consensus of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Then, I will take. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have already moved. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already moved? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I have moved. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, there is a suggestion.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, what is your point? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: What Nareshji has said, it is right that discussions under Rule 176 and Calling Attention should be taken up.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : अभी मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: My suggestion is that we would not have any objection to the discussion on the Bill. But, at the same time, there should be an assurance that during this week, one Short Duration and one Calling Attention would be taken up.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will convey your feelings to the hon. Chairman.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: No. ...(Interruptions)... रूलिंग नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सेक्शन 9 उठा कर देख लीजिए। नियमावली के नियम 9 में ...(व्यवधान)... आप नियमावली के नियम 9 को पढ़ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नियम 9 में बताया गया है कि इस चेयर पर जो बैठा है, उसके पास वही सारी पावर्स हैं, जो चेयरमैन के पास है, तब आप किसको कन्चे कर देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... आप नियम 9 में यह पढ़िए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप नियम 9 पढ़ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नियम 9 में क्या दिया हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)... नियम 9 में दिया गया है कि चेयर पर जो भी बैठा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उसके वही अधिकार हैं, जो चेयरमैन के अधिकार हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हमारी बात किसको कन्चे करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want that I should be in trouble.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप एश्योर कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कह दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... See, there are three more days. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय गोयल: नरेश जी, आप कहते हैं कि Short Duration Discussion हो 176 हो, सरकार उन सबके ऊपर भी पूरा ध्यान देगी और मैं समझता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... हमने अभी एक Short Duration Discussion accept भी किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस हफ्ते लेंगे या नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: हम इस हफ्ते कोई न कोई discussion लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेंगे। चलिए, तब ठीक है, बिल पेश कीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: अभी छोड़िए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, ...*(Interruptions)*... already one Short Duration Discussion has been notified for this week. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, be sure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, therefore, as passed by Lok Sabha, this Bill be taken into consideration.

Sir, मैं आज सदन के सामने Indian Institute of Management का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल ला रहा हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि दूसरे सदन में यह सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ है। सभी पार्टियों ने इसका समर्थन किया है, क्योंकि यह बिल मुख्य तीन चीजें करता है।

First, it gives 'Institute of National Importance status' to Indian Institute of Management. आज Indian Institute of Management post-graduate diploma देता है, वह post-graduate degree नहीं दे सकता। यह degree देने की जो power है, इसके लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब इनको national importance का status मिलेगा तो ये degree दे सकेंगे। आज Indian Institute of Management का दुनिया भर में अच्छा बोलबाना है, लेकिन दुनिया में all these Indian Institute of Management post-graduate diploma holders face many difficulties world over while registering for PhDs for further studies and post doctoral and other research facilities. They are handicapped because it is not a degree, it is a diploma. Therefore, this degree awarding power to be given to Indian Institute of Management is a very important aspect of this Bill. That is the first thing. More importantly what we are changing is the whole culture of running the higher education institutions. Here, we are offering them near complete autonomy for excellence and autonomy for really achieving greater heights in education. How can this happen? Today, everything comes before the Government that if you want to appoint a Director, then, finally, the Board of Governors suggests three names and ultimately, it comes to the Government to select one out of it. And, if you want to appoint the Chairman, then, we, the Government, appoint the Chairman. If there are Board of Governors, then, there are four representatives of the Government and there are many aspects because we help them for

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

seven years for their infrastructure need as well as in meeting their recurring expenditure. So, we help them financially. Therefore, many times, the Directors of IIM and everybody have to refer the file and its decision practically get endorsed by the Ministry. This Government's interference or you can say the Government's role in management institutes must now be limited because you must trust your best institutes. Today, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and others, like in Kolkata, Lucknow or in Bangalore and other IIMs have earned their reputation by their hard work and excellence. Therefore, this excellence must now get autonomy. We must start believing and trusting them. If the Government wants to manage everything, if Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Directors and other Under Secretaries will decide the fate of the Indian Institute of Management, then, this is not a good situation. Therefore, this Government decided that we must change this management of higher education facilities in our country. So, from where to start? The starting point is, these Indian Institutes of Management which have stood on their quality...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are giving them the university status.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, not the university status but as institutes of national importance, they can give degrees. That is one thing and the second thing is the autonomy. We are now withdrawing all the Government powers from it. So, who will appoint the Chairman? The present Board of Governors will appoint the next Board of Governors and they will appoint the Chairman; they will appoint the Directors. That is how the world-class institutes function world over and that the Government does not interfere. And, here also, we are also not interfering now. We will withdraw the four representatives of the Government and there will be representatives of alumni. Good universities world over are run by participation of the alumni. वे पूर्व छात्र, सब लोग यह करते हैं और इसी के आधार पर एक अच्छी संस्था और अच्छी बनती है। Every time, interference from the Government side doesn't help in increasing the quality. Yes, there has to be the Parliamentary scrutiny and there are two scopes where this will be because we are providing finance and there will be CAG audit. The CAG audit reports are before the PAC and everybody can scrutinize it and we can discuss it. Then, the next thing is when they make rules. The rule making will also give freedom to the Indian Institutes of Management by governing rules for their own institutes. Of course, they will abide by the national laws but the rules also will be placed before the Parliament. So, there are

two points where the Parliamentary scrutiny will be done but barring that, there is no interference of bureaucracy and there is no interference of Government. And, even the council of All Indian Institutes of Management, of which as a Minister, I am the Chairman now, but, I will not remain the Chairman because the council of Indian Institutes of Management will elect its own Chairman to conduct the co-ordination activities. So, practically, the Government with a new vision for education is coming out with the running of institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अगर मंत्री महोदय एक घंटा लेंगे, तो हम लोग कैसे बोलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं इतना नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। एक मिनट, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप स्टार्ट कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: दो मिनट, दो मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, कुछ लोगों की आदत बहुत ज्यादा बोलने की होती है। अगर आपको बिल पास कराना है, तो शॉर्ट में बोलिए। बिल को पास ही करना है, तो कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, बैठिए, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह एक अच्छा बिल है। दूसरे सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है। मैं इस सदन से भी request करता हूँ कि यहां सभी दल और सभी सदस्य इसको समर्थन दें, क्योंकि यह हमारी शिक्षा संस्था के प्रबन्धन में एक अच्छा बदलाव ला रहा है। इसका सब स्वागत करेंगे, यह मुझे आशा है। मैं इसे चर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, again, the time allotted for this Bill is two hours and as I have already told, it has been decided that the parties' time will not be extended. Members will speak within the allotted time to the parties. Now, Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Your party's time is 29 minutes and you are the only speaker.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before I was elected to this august House, for 14 years, I had the privilege of being a faculty member at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. So, it is a matter of great pride and joy to see a Bill coming through to elevate the status of not only IIM, Bangalore, but other Indian Institutes of Management to the status of Institutions of National Importance.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Sir, we know that the economy has been growing tremendously ever since Independence and for a growing economy, it is extraordinarily important that we have the talent pool to manage companies in the private sector and even the public sector to ensure that resources are managed well, industries are led well and the economy booms. That talent pool came significantly from the Indian Institutes of Management over the years. Sir, the Institutes of Management were first set up by Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and this was a very, very far reaching example of the vision of Pt. Nehru in terms of understanding what a growing economy needs and what India needed.

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True to the spirit of looking for the best what is possible, what is available in the rest of the world, the institutes were set up with the guidance and involvement of the Planning Commission of India, and also with the cooperation of leading institutions like Harvard and M.I.T. in the rest of the world. That is the kind of vision that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had and that various Governments have been taking forward in the years that have followed. The U.P.A. during its term, essentially, established seven more institutes and under the N.D.A., during the last three-and-a-half years, seven more institutes have also been established. What these new institutes are doing is providing a geographic spread and opportunity for these institutions to serve as beacons of management knowledge in every corner of the country to ensure that industry, business and commerce can thrive along with interaction with the best of academic knowledge and expertise. We have made tremendous progress over the years and this Bill is taking things forward in the right direction.

Sir, this Bill has been a few years in coming. A few years ago, this Bill was proposed but ran into different kinds of controversies. Luckily, wisdom dawned on the Government and after extensive consultations, after paying attention to the criticisms of various groups, the Bill has been modified to ensure that its controversial provisions have actually been dispensed with. When the Minister talks about granting autonomy, this is indeed a Bill, which is a pioneering Bill in the sense of taking away the heavy hand of governmental regulation, intrusion in the education sector and ensuring that some of our premier, best and reputed institutions have the capacity to pursue their academic and other missions without the heavy hand of governmental interference. Sir, what is the

context of this whole degree-granting provision? Over the years, the IIMs, essentially, provided something called a Post-Graduate Diploma in Management. You know that in Indian culture, a degree is something that everyone aspires for, while this was just a Post-Graduate Diploma. Well, it was not really a problem all these years because the market had accepted this Post-Graduate Diploma. Numerous other private sector and non profit sector institutions have also instituted the postgraduate diploma because that will enable these institutions to create their own syllabi which could be up to date and cutting edge and everything else that make the management education practical and relevant to their times and context. The PDGM was not a problem because the people and market place accepted it. When it came to placement season you would find the best companies within India and the rest of the world go to the institutes and hire the best graduates. That is the kind of reputation even the post-graduate diploma had managed to create itself over the years. Still there is nothing like a concrete formal degree and that is why this move to give the Indian Institutes of Management the freedom, the authority to grant degrees is a very, very good thing. Certainly, as the Minister has pointed out, when it comes to higher education, when it comes to having degrees accepted and recognized across the country, across the world, then, this removes the barrier that would have been a problem in terms of recognition and progression of alumni as they move forward.

So, in that sense, this is now very, very good movement forward. Let us look at the issue of autonomy. The Minister has pointed out that over the previous decades that we have had a very active involvement of the Human Resource Development Ministry in the running of these institutions. This approach has now been shelved and a whole new era is before us in terms of academic autonomy. Academic autonomy is a fundamental pre-requisite for an institution to blossom and to have the freedom to take its intellectual capacity in new directions. When there is a heavy hand of regulation, the Government can also stifle creativity, growth, research capabilities and many other such features; and so, this is the first instance where the Government is actually letting it go. That is actually a very bold move. But it is a move that I will actually discuss a little bit more in detail as we go forward. In the years past when I was a faculty member there were times when the HRD Ministry would suddenly slash fees and be-essentially create a situation where institutions would be beholden to the Government for financial aid and assistance that would affect the freedom of the institute to go forward and do whatever else it wanted. So, here, with autonomy, basically the management and the Board are empowered to go all out and build the institutions the way they deem fit.

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Another very, very good initiative is this Coordination Foun of the Indian Institutes of Management, not just creating a forum for all these institutions come together, to work together, to learn from one another, to nurture one another but also the previous role of the Minister serving as the Chairman is also being removed. So, again this is a bold step. I commend the Minister for this.

But what do I mean when I say, I have a little concern about the autonomy? Sir, in a different domain, the domain of judiciary, many of us are very concerned that there is a self-perpetuation that takes place. The Minister will be aware that this is an issue of contention between different branches of the Government. Here again what we are doing is we are giving the Board the opportunity to be self-perpetuating. The issue is that as the Minister said, this is the way the best institutions in the world are run. However, the best institutions are mostly not set up by the Government. Where they have been set up by the Government there is still some kind of a role for the Government in the management of the institution not with a heavy hand but with a light touch. So, when you think about that aspect, Sir, on page 7, Section 35, it is said that the Board shall, in exercise of its power and discharge of its functions under this Act, be accountable to the Central Government. Now, that sounds beautiful; that sounds very appropriate, but what is the actual meaning of this? You have empowered the Board to create its own regulations which are supposed to be, again, within the ambit of this larger Act. We have Committees of Subordinate Legislation, which would actually look into these things and see whether those regulations are within the ambit of this Act and, of course, other Central legislations.

But the question is this: Do you have a mechanism in place to ensure that these rules and regulations would be consistently checked, reviewed and, in some ways, managed such that the Board cannot actually hijack an institution and turn it into some kind of a club just for its own members. That is actually one of the great concerns that we have, that, fundamentally, these are institutions set up by the Government of India and, therefore, for all the autonomy that we absolutely want to yield to them, we should ensure that they do not get hijacked by small self-perpetuating groups without the ability of the Government and Parliament to play some kind of a role in ensuring that they are functioning within the letter and spirit of this Act and any other legislation.

Sir, another very good thing about this Bill is the autonomy that is provided for these Institutes to set up branch campuses. That is how I read what the Bill is saying, that they

can actually expand, they can have branch campuses, not only in India but even possibly abroad. Now, this freedom is actually something that is very welcome because some of our Institutes are so renowned that Brand India would be furthered if these Institutes can also have an occasional branch campus elsewhere. Of course, I do understand' that their mission is to educate the people of India, but that same mission would be served well with the ability to have one foot or, at least, one toe in some other market, so that faculty and students get a chance to explore and engage with other business contexts, which actually would enhance their own capabilities in this globalized, multi-national world.

Sir, the other freedom that this Bill provides to the Institutes is the freedom to fix their fees. This is, again, a good thing because this would allow the Government to stop worrying about how much they have to allocate on a continuous basis. The Government would do the initial incubation and after that the Institutes would be substantially on their own. The Indian Institutes of Management in Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Kolkata, I know, for many years, have only relied on the Government for capital expenditure, and have run their regular expenses on their own earnings.

Sir, this is fine. This is a very, very good move, to grant this kind of autonomy as well in terms of fee fixation. But we all know that when it comes to fees, there is a possibility of great inequality resulting from the way fees are fixed. This was a concern many years ago, and when this happened, the Indian Institutes of Management came forward and said, 'we have created scholarship funds and even though we are increasing the fees, no student would ever be left out on the basis of financial need.' And, Sir, that is absolutely the case so far, but many students do get discouraged. When they see the fee that is listed, they say, 'this is too much for us. We cannot aspire to study in this institution.' That itself is something to worry about. So, when we allow the institutes to go out there and set their fees, make sure somehow that the message goes out that no one is going to be denied free-ships, scholarships, and the ability to study in these institutions for lack of resources.

Sir, there again, the involvement of alumni is a very welcome step. I got my Ph.D. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, the world's first Business School, and the amount of engagement of alumni with the institutions in terms of building them, in terms of contributing resources, to help create Faculty Chairs, support research, support scholarships, etc., is immense. These Institutes would not run without that kind of alumni engagement. And, Sir, Government should do whatever is possible to facilitate alumni contributions, engagement and involvement. So, here we are not just asking the

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alumni for their money, but also giving them a chance to sit at the table, be part of the Board and to help these institutions grow. This is a commendable step.

The other issue which is good in this Bill is that there will be periodic evaluations—periodic evaluations of the Director, of the faculty and of the Board and the institution itself. But, who is going to evaluate these institutions? They are not going to be that many established entities or frameworks. That is a matter of concern that these evaluations could potentially get rigged and, therefore, once again, there has to be some kind of a check and balance, some kind of a supervisory or engagement role for the Ministry in ensuring that the evaluation process happens in the manner that is supposed to happen. So, I would urge the Minister to actually look into this. Many of these things can be worked out in the rules such that we ensure that autonomy is there but there is no scope for misuse, that rigging and such other mismanagement does not take place.

Sir, the other issue has to do with the fact that these institutions have been set up by the Government of India and have a larger social mission. So, I want to talk about issues relating to diversity and inclusion. When I think about these topics, my mind goes back to the classroom when I was teaching a course called 'Business, Government and Society'. We were discussing Indian society. Indian society, as you know, historically we have had tremendous hierarchy, stratification, limitation of opportunities, discrimination and many of those kinds of issues. So, this is a very, very tricky topic to bring up in a classroom to discuss in a manner that would enable people to shed their identity labels and to look at issues in a dispassionate manner.

Sir, one of the exercises that I conducted was to ask the students whether they would be willing to share what their identity was. When we asked them to do this—this is before the introduction of Shri Arjun Singh's OBC reservation in the institutions of higher education; when we went through this exercise, what turned out to be the case was that the composition of the class, one quarter or 25 per cent of the class comprised of the people from the historic priestly caste, one quarter of the class comprised of the people from the historic trading/business caste, one quarter was reserved, and the other quarter had people from different parts of the country from different backgrounds. There were very few minorities. Overall, in that classroom, we had about 10-15 per cent women.

One of the things that stood out was that even when you have an open examination process which is free and fair and a level-playing field which is known as the common

admission test, which is an acclaimed examination, the result of that tends to reflect historic social inequity. There is a fact that, without intending to, you favour some groups over the other. There was nothing which ensures that women and men are about 50:50 in that classroom. But, that low percentage of women has become the outcome because of other kinds of social barriers to aspiration, to participation in the workforce, to cultural pressures to get married and settle down, etc. So, basically, there are lots of other problems with regard to diversity and inclusion. So, this aspect of ensuring gender balance is something that we need to bring in; That these institutions shall strive through whatever means possible to ensure that gender equality is promoted in these institutions. So, that is the first aspect of diversity and inclusion that I want to emphasise.

The other aspects of diversity and inclusion pertain to the composition of the faculty. Recently, two of my old colleagues, Deepak Malghan and Siddharth Joshi, have been conducting surveys of different Indian Institutes of Management asking them about the social composition of their faculty. It turns out that most institutions have either refused to respond; when they have responded, they have said that they don't really keep account of the social background of their faculty; or, basically they have said that they don't think that this is something that they should be paying that much attention to. But, if you think about the larger mission of a Government institution, affirmative action is very much a part of that larger mission. I have heard the Minister speak in the past where he has also said that reservation in faculty is a matter of concern and this must be paid attention to. Now the standard response is that they, are not enough qualified people. It is part of the job of these institutes to generate those qualified people by ensuring that the Ph.D programmes, what are currently called the Fellow Programmes in Management, also pay attention to diversity in their admissions. We have reservation quotas in many other domains. We don't have them here or when it comes to doctorate admissions or certainly to faculty hiring. That is something that needs to be remedied. That needs to be remedied through not just the actions of the institute, but I would urge the Minister to set up some kind of a special initiative on the part of the Government to identify talented people from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC communities and ensure that they get scholarships, they get an opportunity to get admission—even minorities—and ensure that they get admission into not just their FPM programmes within India but to doctorate programmes across the world because that is from where they often come back to these institutes and become professors. So, this has to be taken up on as a mission to address this diversity deficit. This is something that the Government can do even when it is not involved with the direct day-to-day management of these institutes.

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When you do that you will discover that there is all kinds of other talent out of them. If you are looking at the dalit community, you have something called the Dalit Chamber of Commerce now where dalit entrepreneurs have been able to make a mark and demonstrate their capabilities. So, this is something that needs to be nurtured, this is something for the Government to pay absolute attention to in a very, very constructive way. It will take a few years but after these few years you will see that gender diversity, caste diversity, religious and other minority diversities will also be addressed. That is important because faculty members not only serve as role models for the students, they will also reach out to different communities in the market place when they engage with research, etc. and they bring special knowledge, understanding and empathy from their own experiences and their own social networks to the classroom, to the research, etc. That is the standard argument for affirmative action and that applies here as well.

Sir, there is this other issue about the quality of management education. One of the big concerns we have is that after the top few institutes, the quality of management degrees drops dramatically. So, why are we giving the IIMs the freedom to go out there and do amazing things where we also need to fix management education more broadly? Lots of youngsters aspire for an MBA but they don't really get a quality MBA. Lots of institutes are being shut down now. So, this is something that again the Ministry and the regulatory bodies have to work together to remedy because it is important that MBA really means something. It is a practical degree and it requires that the students get what they are paying for in terms of their understanding their training and their ability to go and hit the ground running in the business world.

Sir, one or two other things I want to mention. The new institutes that have been set up in recent times have been set up across the country partly with the mission of ensuring that different areas get developed. But if you are not very close to a business centre, or to a large city, it is a challenge for these institutes to attract faculty or for that matter to engage their students and others with the world of business and industry. So, somehow these institutes need to be facilitated in ensuring that they are able to attract the best faculty, they are able to build linkages with industry, etc.

On that larger note, these institutes are still Indian Institutes of Management. They have a large mission in terms of doing research that matters to India. Some years ago,

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when scholars like C.K. Prahlad wrote about India and its potential, then it was like a light bulb going on because until then all our case studies, all our knowledge came from the West.

It is extraordinarily important to understand the Indian context, the diversity of entrepreneurial and other experiences here and for the world of academic to work with the world of industry. There are the big names, consulting firms, but we need academics to work with the small and medium enterprises which are creating jobs. We need to have them, help them, nurture them and help them grow and face competition and innovate. All these are the challenges before these institutes and those are again roles for the Government to play even as we grant these institutes autonomy.

Finally, when we think about research, no institute becomes world class without faculty who are at the cutting edge, who are contributing to the creation of knowledge. For that to happen you need outstanding researchers who are also very good teachers, who are very good colleagues, who are very good in their interaction with the real world. But to create that you need a research eco-system. You need competitions which give you grants to go out there and study something. You need institutions which will ensure that there are conferences held regularly in India for the best talent—even from the rest of the world—to come. You need the ability to publish in journals which are meaningful and relevant to the Indian context. Many of these are not really available in India at the level that they should be. We, of course, need other kinds of grants for the best faculty and even exchange students from the rest of the world, to come and spend time at these institutions because that's the kind of cross fertilization of brains and people that is going to make a huge difference. So, on all these fronts the Government can continue to play a role and so, as I commend this Bill for passage, I would urge the Minister to think about not just letting go, but to retaining some kind of umbilical cord relationship with the Indian Institutes of Management, to think about the Ministry's larger role in nurturing the field of management which is so vital to India and to ensure that those gaps in the institutional eco-system are filled by the Government as long as the Government's role is necessary. A light touch will make a huge difference and I do think that these institutions will truly earn the title of institutions of national importance that we in both Houses of Parliament are bestowing upon them. I support this Bill for passage. Thank you.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am here to support this Bill which is very unique in many ways. Sir, we know that the history of management studies in our country dates back to 50s and the first management institution in our country, as I understand, was a private initiative. It was not a Government institution and it was established first of all in Kolkata, then in 1960s, as was pointed out by Prof. Rajeev Gowda. The Government came into this sector in a bigger way and we had Indian Institutes of Management established, first of all, in Kolkata and thereafter in Ahmedabad and in Bangalore and in all other cities as well. But, Sir, the importance of this Bill is basically because it adheres to what we have been saying, our Prime Minister has been saying, which is minimum Government and maximum governance. Therefore, the Bill basically aims at giving requisite functional autonomy to the Indian Institute of Management and other management institutions as well. This, I believe, is a departure from the set thinking, from the traditional thinking where we think that since we are paying, we are the pay masters, we are providing resources, so we will have a bigger say and control over the management of the institutions. I believe this is an archaic thinking and we have to enter into the new era with a new thinking which is where I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Sir, I am not going to give a long speech, because it, basically, does not require since the House is unanimous in supporting this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree. But, these are the occasions where we get an opportunity to deliberate upon. I am sure, you are tolerant enough to listen to me. I just wanted to make 2-3 points.

In our country, we have, maybe, hundreds of institutions in the form of colleges, universities, management institutions and other organizations, including, say, hospitals, museums, etc. But, unfortunately, in our country, the 'science of institution building' and some people may describe it as an 'art of institution building' is not being looked after scientifically. We don't have respectable institutions; I mean, institutions that are respected world-over. There are only a few institutions. It is because building the structure of an institution in bricks and mortars is comparatively easy, but to inculcate a vibrant institutional life in an institution is very difficult. And, I believe, autonomy plays a key role in the art of institution building. Sir, autonomy, in a way, is the life source of institutional character of any such academy. Therefore, I believe, this kind of a Bill which is going to give further and greater autonomy to all these institutions is going to inculcate new life and the institutional life is going to be more vibrant than what it is today. But, we also have to be mindful of certain challenges which the management institutions is facing. Some of the challenges are very rightly referred to by Prof. Rajeev Gowda earlier. Sir,

many-a-time, candidates coming out of these institutions are lacking leadership abilities. We find a very polished management graduates speaking in fluent English, very good at IT, every now-and-then they come out with a beautiful PowerPoint presentation which many times we find that neither it has 'power' nor 'point.' Even then, the kind of leadership element that we expect from them where they have an ability to take decision, ability to comprehend things, ability to see the future and think big, many-a-time, is lacking in these graduates. Therefore, cultivating leadership qualities is also a major and significant item on the agenda of the management institutions and, towards that, I believe, much is required to be done.

Another aspect is about inculcation of values, like integrity. It is the management graduates who are manning several corporate houses these days. There are many corporate organizations, be it in public or private sector, which are not totally free of financial wrong doings. If the element of integrity is missing, if we are not in a position to inculcate the element of integrity, I believe, it is high time we revisit the syllabus of management courses and try and explore the ways of how we inculcate these things more effectively.

There are other 2-3 issues which I would like to flag. For example, innovation, creativity, etc. These are the days of thinking out of the box. But, many-a-time, we believe, the kind of product that is coming out of IIMs and other management institutions is, they are thinking alike, looking alike and talking alike! The element of innovation, at times, is missing. So, something requires to be done to further promote the faculty of innovation.

As far as problems being faced by management institutions are concerned, there is a proliferation of business schools is what they are being termed in the last 10-20 years. I have seen many more management institutions coming up. For example, I come from Mumbai. The Mumbai University manages Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies. Once upon a time, it was a very renowned institution. But the management of the management institution itself was in shambles, because the management, again, has to be in a way very democratic and participative. The management, again, has to be very democratic and very participating. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity in suggesting — while the Bill has already been set and we are going to deliberate on that and pass it — on certain future occasion, can we think of greater participation of the students? I am happy that there is scope for the participation of the aluminus. That is important. But the participation of the present students is also very important. They must also have some say in the management of their institution. At the same time, the non-teaching staff

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must also have a say. In several universities, colleges and schools, it has unfortunately been the tradition in our country to consider non-teaching staff as non-learning, as if they cannot be trained and they cannot be given any kind of training. If they have to take the ownership of the institution, they should be made a part of the management. So, can we, at some future occasion, think of having the non-teaching members as well?

We are creating some institutions, providing them some resources, some big business house stands behind them. It is very welcome. But, can't we ask a couple of management institutions, at least as an experiment, to take care of some of the schools in villages, for example? Let them take it as a challenge how to manage that school. For example, how to prevent the dropout rate of girl students? They should be asked to have their knowledge-creation linked to the problems that the society is facing today. Otherwise, it will become a kind of ivory tower education. I believe, the present day problems need to be reflected in the syllabus that the management institutions are teaching and, through that, we can have a greater, a vibrant, and a more productive linkage of these institutions with the society of which they are an important part.

I would like to flag two more things. We are finding that the quality of education is also deteriorating. Many research reports are there. Many studies have been undertaken by various organizations. They have repeatedly pointed out that the quality of education is deteriorating. Something or the other will have to be done for that. One of the reasons for deteriorating quality of education is the faculty crunch. Why management institutions are not able to attract good talent? It is because most of the highly qualified management graduates are eventually landing in some corporate houses. Barring a few, they do not look at teaching as an attractive lucrative profession. But, I believe, we require many more quality teachers to strengthen the faculty, to strengthen the bench strength of the academic staff of the management institutions. I think, we will have to pay attention towards that also.

In the end, I would like to make a few suggestions and, with that, I will come to the end of my speech. Why can't we think of creating Indian Institute of Managements and the products of these institutions of that level where they can compete with the Indian Administrative Service, for example? This can be done. We have to think about that. Otherwise, what has happened is that the IAS people are enjoying a very unique position. They will keep on enjoying that unique position—that kind of environment is there—

unless we put them in competition with the MM products. Therefore, let us work to create IAIM and the management graduates and attach some brand value through greater specialization. There are umpteen number of areas where we require management talent. For example, there are non-profit NGOs. Can't we have a specialization in non-profit management, NGO management, voluntary sector management? There are huge temples in our country. But the temple management is not something which we can boast about. Can't we introduce a temple management course in the IIMs? Even for our courts, for that matter, Sir. If you visit any Sessions Court or a High Court, things are not something about which can really take pride. Can't we have some kind of judicial management course? I don't know whether this is the right way of putting this suggestion forward because Judiciary has its own way of working. Still, insurance, cooperative and many more areas are coming. Therefore, I believe that we have to take all these emerging areas into consideration and provide a right kind of management leadership, which this country is, certainly, looking for. Our country requires these kinds of management talents. To that end, I believe, there is much to do about.

Lastly, Sir, these are Indian Institutes of. Can we work towards making them truly Indian? For example, I know the IIM Kolkata had a long and rich tradition of working on Indian ethos - Bhagwad Gita and Management and things like that. I believe, from the Indian civilisation, the history of India, our culture and the rich traditions that we have, we can, certainly, draw a lot many things from them and can come out with an Indian Science of Management as well. I am sure a lot many studies have already been done by several management researchers, but, many more things, I believe, are required to be done. I recall what Mahatama Gandhi had said once upon a time about how to inculcate Indianness in our education. Once, in a write-up in 'Young India', in 1924, he had said, "That my Swaraj, that is, self-rule, is to keep intact the genius of our civilization. I want to write" — Gandhiji says—, "many new things but they must all be written on the Indian slate. I would gladly borrow from the West when I can return the amount with decent interest." I believe we can certainly do that. Why I am saying so because the Indian civilization provides all kinds of knowledge inputs, not only to India but also to the entire world or the universe. There are many people who are coming over here and who are studying Indian civilisation. Let us look within and come out with a real Indian Science of Management. I believe we, certainly, can work towards that end. I recall what Mark Tully had once said about the Indian civilisation and the Indian genius. With his quote, I will put a full stop to my own speech. Tully had said, "The characteristic genius of the

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Indian mind is not to shake the beliefs of the common man but to lead them by stages to the understanding of the deeper philosophical meaning behind their beliefs." This is important, Sir. "But the Western World and the Indian elite who emulate it ignore the genius of the Indian mind." I hope the Indian Institutes of Management do not produce these kinds of genius who ignore the rustic wisdom, the Indian mind because they want to write a full stop in a land where there are no full stops. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे दो विद्वान साथियों ने एजुकेशन पर बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं स्वयं को उनसे संबद्ध करता हूँ। चूंकि मुझे पता नहीं था कि आज यह बिल आएगा इसलिए मैं इस बिल के बारे में बहुत अधिक ज्ञान अर्जित नहीं कर पाया, लेकिन मैं समझ रहा हूँ और जिस बिल के बारे में आपने बताया, मैं इसका समर्थन इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि कम से कम आप हायर एजुकेशन या एजुकेशन सेक्टर में कुछ बदलाव की भावना को तो लेकर चले।

श्रीमन्, यहां पर एक Best Parliamentarian Award होता है। इसी तरह से एक Best Minister Award भी कर दिया जाए कि जो मंत्री पूरे सत्र में सबसे अच्छा presentation करेगा या अच्छा बोलेगा, उसे वह अवार्ड दिया जाएगा, तो शायद और ज्यादा अच्छा हो जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कह रहे हैं कि हम IIM को autonomous कर रहे हैं। चलिए, अच्छा है। आप IIT को autonomous क्यों नहीं कर रहे, UGC को क्यों नहीं कर रहे, AICTE को क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? अगर आप हायर एजुकेशन में एक reform चाहते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि हायर एजुकेशन इस देश में बढ़े, उसका पूरे वर्ल्ड में नाम हो तो आप केवल IIM को इतना preference क्यों दे रहे हैं? ज़माने में तो हिन्दुस्तान में IITs जाने जाते थे। हमारे यूपी में भी IIT, कानपुर बहुत प्रसिद्ध था। इसी प्रकार बनारस का, अलीगढ़ का, दिल्ली का IIT है, लेकिन आज आप आईआईटी को छोड़कर आईआईएम पर चले गए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह शुरुआत है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप शुरुआत तो करें, अगर आप पांच साल में से साढ़े तीन साल में शुरुआत करेंगे, तो अंत कितने साल में होगा? लगता है कि आप अपने को 20 साल के लिए सोच कर चल रहे हैं कि हम यही देखते रहेंगे।

आप यह बताइए कि आपने साढ़े तीन साल में इसकी शुरुआत की। आपको मालूम है कि आज यू.जी.सी. में एक पैसा नहीं है, यू.जी.सी. के सब अधिकारी खाली बैठे हुए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास जब पैसा नहीं है, तो हम किसको ग्रांट दें? बिना यू.जी.सी. की ग्रांट के क्या आपकी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ चल पायेंगी? क्या आपकी हायर एजुकेशन चल पायेगी? अभी तक AICTE का पूरा बोर्ड नहीं बना है। आप AICTE का पूरा बोर्ड ही बना दीजिए और उसको autonomous अधिकार दीजिए। आज जो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों की पोज़िशन हिन्दुस्तान में है, करीब 50 प्रतिशत इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज खाली

पढ़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि इंजीनियरिंग का स्तर इतना गिर गया है, PGDBM का स्तर इतना ज्यादा गिर गया है कि उसमें पढ़े हुए बच्चे टोल टैक्स की टोल वसूली में एप्लीकेशन दे रहे हैं। वहां पर अगर पूछिए कि आप कितने पढ़े हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम इंजीनियरिंग पास हैं। आज किसी अखबार में निकला था कि सफाई कर्मचारी के पद के लिए M.Tech पास लड़के ने एप्लीकेशन दी है। एजुकेशन का स्तर इतना क्यों गिर गया है? जब शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाना ही है, तो आप शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाइए। आपने IEM में एक लाख की फीस बढ़ा दी। क्या उसमें गांव का बच्चा पढ़ पाएगा? हमारे देश में आज भी हायर एजुकेशन तो इंग्लिश में है, लेकिन आप बताइए कि जो इंटर पास है, जो रीजनल लैंग्वेज में बच्चा पढ़ रहा है, आपने इंग्लिश को कम्पल्सरी प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में नहीं किया है, तो गांव का जो बच्चा पास करेगा, यहां पर स्वास्थ्य राज्य मंत्री जी, बैठी हुई हैं, वे हमारी बातों को समझ रही होंगी। जो बच्चा गांव में इंटर पास करके आया है, आप उससे उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह IIM, IIT या हायर एजुकेशन में इंग्लिश समझ लेगा। दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में एक भाषा तय नहीं हुई है। हम अभी भी अंग्रेजियत के पीछे चले जा रहे हैं। क्या रूस भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है, क्या फ्रांस भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है, क्या जर्मनी भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है? भेदभाव तो आप खुद करे हुए हैं।

श्रीमन्, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार के गांव से निकले हुए बच्चे से आप यह उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह IIM में भर्ती हो जाए, IIT में भर्ती हो जाए, तो क्या यह संभव है? जिस देश में 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहती हो, जिस देश में कुल आबादी के तीन प्रतिशत लोग अंग्रेजी समझते हों, उस देश में आज तक आप एजुकेशन की भाषा नहीं तय कर पाएं, तो आप किसकी एजुकेशन देंगे? आप इतना ही बता दीजिए कि आप अच्छे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को तमाम सब्सिडी देते हैं, उनके पढ़े हुए कितने बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान में रुक रहे हैं। पचास परसेंट से ऊपर IIM, IIT से पास करके बच्चे विदेश में चले जाते हैं। सहस्रबुद्धे जी जमुना लाल जी का नाम ले रहे थे। जमुना लाल बजाज कॉलेज में पढ़े हुए लोग अच्छी एजुकेशन लेकर निकलते हैं। पुणे, मुम्बई में तमाम प्राइवेट कॉलेज हैं, जिनका नाम टॉप टेन में है, उनके बच्चे निकल रहे हैं। हम और आप भी एजुकेशन को राजनीति से जोड़ रहे हैं। आप बताइए कि वर्ल्ड में हमारी कंट्री की क्या पोजिशन है? हमारा विश्व में कोई स्तर है? हमारे कितने कॉलेज विश्व के 100 अच्छे कॉलेजों में आते होंगे, आप नहीं बता पाएंगे, क्योंकि उनमें हमारे कॉलेज हैं ही नहीं।

अभी भगत सिंह कॉलेज (ईवनिंग) का नाम "वंदे मातरम" रख दिया। आज आपने कहा कि हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। उस दिन संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि "वंदे मातरम" बिल्कुल ठीक रख दिया। "वंदे मातरम" तो तब रखो, जब अंग्रेजों से लड़ना हो, पाकिस्तानियों और चीनियों से लड़ना हो, तब "वंदे मातरम" नाम लो, लेकिन एजुकेशन का नाम "वंदे मातरम" रख दिया।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक KGMC ऐसा कॉलेज है - जॉर्जियन कॉलेज की डिग्री पूरे विश्व में मानी जाती है। KGMC से जो डॉक्टर पास करता है, उसकी डिग्री पूरे विश्व में मानी जाती है। आप पूरे विश्व में कहीं चले जाइए जॉर्जियन कॉलेज से पढ़े डॉक्टर को सभी रिकोगनाइज़ करते हैं। बाकी हिन्दुस्तान को किसी भी कॉलेज के पढ़े डॉक्टर को recognition नहीं मिलता। एक सरकार आयी, उसने कहा कि हम के.जी.एम.सी. का नाम बदलकर छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज रखेंगे। श्रीमन्, जितने दिन उसका नाम

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

छत्रपति साहू रहा, जिन बच्चों ने उन दिनों डिग्री पायी, उन्होंने के.जी.एम.सी. की जगह छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज की डिग्री पायी। अब वह कहते हैं कि हम वहीं पढ़े हैं, लेकिन कोई उनकी बात मानने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि डिग्री पर छत्रपति साहू लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन brand name तो के.जी.एम.सी. है, छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज नहीं है। आप आई.आई.एम. की जगह किसी और का नाम रख दीजिए, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मुझे डर लगता है कि आप राजनीति का भगवाकरण तो नहीं करने जा रहे हैं? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि राज्यों में गवर्नर्स जो वी.सी. appoint कर रहे हैं, उनकी शिक्षा के बारे में वे पूछते हैं कि आपने half pant पहनी है कि नहीं? अब तो full pant हो गयी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने भी वी.सी. appoint हुए, उनकी सिर्फ एक ही योग्यता है कि वे एक संस्था में रहे कि नहीं।

श्रीमन्, इसमें कहा गया है कि हमने आई.आई.एम. के appointment के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अब तो वही recruit करेंगे, हम नहीं करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वहां, आप लोग ही नियुक्त करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: वह Board of Governors से होगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप Board of Governors nominate कर देंगे। मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। एम.सी.आई. को खत्म कर के आप National Medical Education Board बनाने जा रहे हैं। वह क्या है, आपको मालूम है? आप कहते हैं हम 21 लोग nominate कर देंगे। यहां भी 11-12 लोग nominate हो रहे हैं, वे इस क्षेत्र और उस क्षेत्र से आएंगे, लेकिन क्या उस क्षेत्र से सब आते हैं? फिर वे लोग ही medical education को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। तो क्या गारंटी है कि कौन लोग nominate होंगे?

मान्यवर, जिस देश में टोटल जी.डी.पी. का सिर्फ 1 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता हो, उस कंट्री की एजुकेशन की स्थिति को आप समझ सकते हैं। विश्व का गरीब-से-गरीब देश भी अपनी कंट्री की एजुकेशन पर अपनी जी.डी.पी. का minimum 3-4 percent खर्च करते हैं। आपने कल-परसों बयान दिया कि हम 2019 तक इसे 2.8 परसेंट पर ले जाएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): अब conclude कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप तो हमारे colleague हों।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): मैं अभी दूसरा role play कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम तो Universal हैं। हमारा role villain का है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): मैं निर्देश के अनुसार काम कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं इन्हें बिल्कुल सही चीजें बता रहा हूँ। सर, अदालत में शपथ होती है

और यह भी अदालत है। मैं शपथ लेकर कह रहा हूँ, मैं जो कह रहा हूँ सत्य कह रहा हूँ, सत्य के अलावा कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): लेकिन समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जब शपथ ले ली और हम जो कह रहे हैं, सत्य कह रहे हैं, अब उसके बाद तो बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, no. Please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप जी.डी.पी. का 1 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। अगर प्राइवेट एजुकेशन देश में न आयी होती, तो शायद हिंदुस्तान में एजुकेशन का स्तर इतना नहीं बढ़ता। हमारे यहां Deemed Universities बनी हैं, प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ बनी हैं। जब अर्जुन सिंह जी शिक्षा मंत्री थे, उन्होंने तमाम Deemed Universities बनार्यीं, लेकिन आज Deemed Universities की क्या हालत है। आपने तो इतनी रोक लगा दी हैं कि Deemed Universities बन नहीं सकतीं। मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप किसी को इंजीनियर बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस का एक कोर्स पूरे हिंदुस्तान में रखिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में 11 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं और 11 में कोर्स अलग-अलग है। आप अगर शिक्षा में सुधार कर रहे हैं, तो एकता लाइए। पूरे देश से जो बच्चा डॉक्टर बने, वह एक एजुकेशन लेकर बने, पूरे देश का बच्चा जो हायर एजुकेशन में जाए, चाहे मैनेजमेंट में जाए या इंजीनियरिंग में जाए, वह एक एजुकेशन ले। मान्यवर, अगर कंट्री एक है, तो एजुकेशन क्यों न एक हो? मैं इस चीज़ को नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ। आप देखें हार्वर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, अमेरिका का नाम आज भी पूरे विश्व में है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Nareshji, please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी कोलकाता पर भी आएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): समय नहीं है, जब समय मिलेगा तब कोलकाता आइएगा और वहां भी बोलिएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं आप से यही कहूंगा कि अगर हार्वर्ड, कैम्ब्रिज और ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने भी अपना नाम बना रखा है, तो हिन्दुस्तान की एजुकेशन का नाम मत रखिए, बल्कि एकरूपता लाइए और अच्छी एजुकेशन दीजिए, ताकि वहां से पढ़कर बच्चा निकले। उसको एक गारंटी दे दीजिए कि पढ़ने के बाद उसको हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी मिलेगी और कम से कम पांच साल का प्रतिबंध लगा दीजिए कि यदि हम इतना पैसा लगाएं ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो वह पांच साल इस देश की सेवा कर ले। इससे उन बूढ़े मां-बाप को भी राहत मिल जाएगी, जिनका इकलौता बेटा पढ़कर विदेश जाता है और वहां जाकर विदेशी मेम से शादी कर लेता है और उसके बाद वापस लौटकर आपकी सेवा करने नहीं आता। इस तरह से जो बच्चे बाहर जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी रोक लगा दीजिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I express my sincere thanks to you for allowing me to speak on this important Indian Institutes of Management Bill.

The Bill declares twenty existing Indian Institutes of Management as institutions of national importance and confers on them the power to grant Degrees. We need to increase the number of IIMs in the country. I am telling this because we have 29 States and 7 Union Territories but we have only 20 IIMs. For each State, we need, at least, double the institutions like this, particularly in Puducherry and Chennai because these are the important educational hubs in South India. We need, at least, for Chennai and Puducherry, one MM institution like this.

The Bill provides for the establishment of the Board of Governors of each IIM, comprising up to 19 members. It will nominate 17 board members including eminent persons, faculty members and alumni. The remaining two members will be nominees from the Central and State Governments. Similarly, the Board appoints its own Chairperson also. Actually, the Board of Governors will appoint the Director of each IIM. Sir, at present, 13 of the 20 Indian Institutes of Management were functioning without Directors. Virtually speaking, these institutes have no administrative heads. So, there is an urgent need to fill up the posts of Directors in all these IIMs.

Moreover, some important decisions have to be taken by the Government to cater to the increasing demands of quality education in the country. The first thing is that there is a need to expedite the expansion process of IIMs and their intake capacity so that more students get opportunity to enroll themselves in the best institutes. Also, there is a need of creation of more quality Ph.D programmes to address the issue of shortage of faculties in institutes. Scholarship schemes for the Ph.D programme for best of Ph.D scholars in IIMs need to be created.

The Academic Council of each IIM will determine the (i) academic content; (ii) criteria and process for admission to courses; and (iii) guidelines for conduct of examinations.

A coordination forum will be set up, which will include representation from the twenty IIMs. It will discuss matters of common interest to all IIMs. The Bill extends greater autonomy to the Board in the performance of these functions.

Sir, it is also sad to note that several private business schools are charging huge fees and donations from students seeking admission to MBA or other PG management

courses. This needs to be stopped immediately. Private business schools practise all kinds of advertisement gimmicks to entice students to join their institutes.

Various television networks, newspapers and industry magazines publish lists of rankings of business schools in India. Some business schools manipulate the data related to campus placement provided to ranking providers. IIM Ahmedabad is the one institute which initiated the Indian Placement Reporting Standards to make placement reports transparent. Till the end of academic year 2014-15, only nine institutes went for auditing their placement data with an independent third-party auditor.

The media plays a bad villain role by giving favourable rankings to some institutions that give advertisements and sponsorships to these media houses, both visual and print media and their events. Suggestions to curb these manipulations in business school rankings included a stoppage of education-related advertisements, consolidating a large number of inferior-quality surveys to a few high-quality surveys that include visits and audit of these institutions and the data they provide, and mandatory auditing of placement reports.

The All India Council for Technical Education, the regulatory body for technical education in India, has called upon the students, parents and the general public not to pay any capitation fee or any other fee other than that mentioned in the prospectus of the institutions for consideration of admission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Your time is over now.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: AICTE also mentions that fee charged from students, including for programs such as PGDM, has to be approved by the fee regulatory committee of the State, and the institute should mention the fee on its website.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please, conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: As per the AICTE norms, the business schools are not meant to charge a fee higher than what is mentioned in the prospectus. Many business schools provide only the data related to the officially-recognised fee for the ranking providers, while taking fee from students under various other parameters, including capitation fee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Many business schools do not list the fee in the prospectus.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Therefore, an exclusive regulatory body for business schools in India should be created to monitor, check and curb such malpractices during the admission of students in business schools.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): All right. Please take your seat. Nothing more will go on record. Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Respected, Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to thank the Minister for introduction of this Bill. Sir, in a rapidly-globalising world, with technology taking centre-stage, the higher education sector for a country like India needs to push its youth population to not only change but rather reform the practices to become relevant in a global setting. Thus, the existing laws governing higher education in India need to be reformed. Before going into the specifics of this Bill, I would like to share one of my thoughts with the Minister. The HRD Ministry has announced that it will scrap the UGC, that is, the University Grants Commission, and AICTE, that is, All-India Council for Technical Education, and replace it with Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency, or, HEERA. However, private institutions must play a positive role in nation building through higher education backed with quality research. New HEERA must, therefore, be sensitive to these aspects. Institutions like Harvard, Stanford, Oxford, MIT, etc., earn their status of being world-class institutions not through Government guidelines or regulations but on their own remarkable and time-tested policies for quality enrichment. It is time for higher education in India to find its proper place at a global level.

Now, coming to this Bill specifically, I do have some concerns which I would like to share with this House. Firstly, I agree with the fact that IIMs have been given institutional autonomy in terms of funds, administration and recruitment of staff. However, this Bill does not talk about academic freedom. For example, most IIM administrators direct their faculty to publish North American Research Journals where publishing with Indian data

is an overwhelming task and this is done by the IIM administrators for promotion. Is this academic freedom, I ask, the peril of IIM Bill, which replaces the Government power with new internal power, that is, the Institute Board. At least, the Government power was accountable to the people *vis-a-vis* Parliament, the CAG, the CBI, the CVC, the CIC, etc.

However, the self-appointing Board now is not accountable and the whole thing has become more opaque. Sir, with full autonomy and no State control, academic freedom would be seriously endangered. My submission before this House and to the concerned Minister is to have a balance between institutional autonomy and academic freedom.

Secondly, Sir, in the most recent Budget, the share of higher education was a meagre 1.5 per cent. So, with this small amount, how will the Government be able to maintain the quality of IIMs? Even though the expenditure of IITs and IIMs have increased, the Standing Committee Report in March, 2017 states that these institutions have chronic shortage of funds that deter them from becoming world-class institutions.

Further, Sir, as per 2017 Financial Times rankings, only three IIM feature in the list of top hundred management schools in the world. So, if we are declaring IIMs as Institutions of National Importance, the expenditure towards higher education must also increase.

Thirdly, Sir, the present Government established a Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA). I am aware that 2,066 crores of rupees have been given to six institutes for research and development purposes, and, I am sure that in future, it would be given to various other IIMs and NITs too. However, Sir, HEFA may not work practically. These institutes are given loans and not grants, and, hence, these institutes have to pay from the internal resources. This, in turn, will make education and other things in these places more expensive as the authorities would now start exploring ways to increase internal revenues. IIT, Madras has already hiked its fee. This may have a long-lasting impact on the admissions to these institutes of national importance. So, I request the Minister to consider the financing structure.

Fourthly, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for giving all 20 IIMs the right to award MBA degrees while previously they could offer only Post-graduate Diplomas in Management.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Sir, while this Bill grants autonomy to an institution of higher learning, we must caution the Government to avoid constant interference in primary, secondary and higher school education. They must not pollute by means of narrow ideological consideration and unnecessary interference in education which is a subject listed in the Concurrent List. Sir, there is a small provision but culturally it is an important provision. Through this Bill, the Government is. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am concluding, Sir. The Government is again trying to build a personality cult to wipe out history and diminish tradition and diversity. The Bill is trying to erode the value of IIM, Calcutta as a term because it should be IIM(C). It is turning into IIM(K), which will undermine the identity of IIM, Kozhikode also, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): You can give it to the hon. Minister. Please sit down now.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I conclude by saying that management education is important in our country and I hope that the Government takes this issue into consideration and see them as bolstering the potential of these institutes. Thus, Sir, addressing these issues will drive our nation forward and give management leaders to India that it deserves. Thank you.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सबसे पहले मैं सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से 20 IIM को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त होने जा रहा है। हर कोई IIM के माध्यम से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए देश के सपनों के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। युवा यही चाहते हैं कि मेरे हौसलों के, मेरे विचारों के, मेरी तरक्की के उड़ान के पंख न कटें। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बिल लाकर उन युवाओं की उड़ान को हौसला दिया है। इस विधेयक से 20 IIM को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त होने जा रहा है। इस विधेयक की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएं भी हैं। इससे IIM अपने छात्रों को डिग्री प्रदान कर सकेंगे, इन संस्थाओं का प्रबन्धन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा और संस्थाओं के चेयरमैन और निदेशक का चयन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा। बोर्ड में विशेषज्ञों और पूर्व छात्रों को अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी इस विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक है। इस विधेयक से स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से संस्थाओं के प्रदर्शन की अधिक समीक्षा और उसके परिणाम public domain में जाने की व्यवस्था है। संस्थाओं की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट संसद में रखी जायेगी और CAG उनके खातों का audit करेगा। एक निकाय के रूप में IIM के समन्वय फोरम का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी और खास विशेषता यह है कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से बोर्ड में महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के सदस्यों को शामिल करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी

के "सात निश्चय" कार्यक्रम में आर्थिक रोजगार और महिलाओं को अधिकार के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनमें उन्होंने महिलाओं को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करने की बात की है। उसका प्रयास चल रहा है और उस पर हम लोगों का काम भी चल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि बोर्ड में जो महिलाएं होंगी, उसमें वे कितनी प्रतिशत महिलाओं को जगह देंगे? आप जब अपना उत्तर दें, तो उसमें आप इस बात का जरूर जिक्र करें।

दूसरा, भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान प्रबंधन में सबसे अच्छी गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले देश के प्रमुख संस्थान हैं, जो प्रबंधन में शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण की प्रक्रिया में विश्वस्तरीय benchmark है। IIM की पहचान विश्वस्तरीय प्रबंधन संस्थानों के उत्कृष्ट केन्द्र के रूप में रही है और उन्होंने देश को ख्याति दिलाई है। सभी IIM सोसायटी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत अलग-अलग स्वायत्त निकाय हैं। देश में 20 प्रबंधन संस्थान हैं, लेकिन अभी तक ये केन्द्र के तहत संचालित हैं और ये IIM डिग्री प्रदान करने के लिए अधिकृत नहीं हैं। इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद इन संस्थानों को डिग्री देने का अधिकार मिल जाएगा।

महोदय, बिहार में वर्ष 2015 में मात्र एक IIM बोधगया में चालू किया गया है। बोध गया भगवान बुद्ध की ज्ञानस्थली रही है और यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल भी है। यहां पर IIM की स्थापना का अपना एक महत्व है। प्रथम वर्ष में यहां 30 सीटें दी गईं और द्वितीय वर्ष में 60 सीटें दी गईं। यह संस्थान 118 एकड़ की भूमि पर बना हुआ है और यह काफी अच्छा है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि यहां भी अहमदाबाद और कोलकाता की तरह सीट का निर्धारण किया जाए। अभी उसमें Finance, Marketing और HR, सिर्फ तीन विषयों की पढ़ाई चल रही है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि वहां पर सभी पाठ्यक्रमों की पढ़ाई हो। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जब सरकार पैसा खर्च कर रही है, संसाधन दे रही है, तो वहां सीटों को भी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। वहां faculty की कमी को भी दूर करने की जरूरत है, तभी वहां के युवाओं के हौसले को उड़ान मिल पाएगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आपका जो बिल है, इसमें जो विशेषताएं, उद्देश्य और कारणों का कथन किया गया है, इसके पांचवें प्वाइंट के 'ज' खंड में बताया गया है कि निदेशक संस्था का मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी होगा। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि व्यावसायिक कंपनियों में CEO हुआ करते हैं, लेकिन इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि मुख्य नेतृत्व प्रदान करने वाले अधिकारी को CEO कहा जाएगा। इससे यह एहसास होता है कि वे शैक्षणिक संस्थान को व्यापारिक संस्थान बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसको 'निदेशक' या 'कुलपति' ही कहा जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और अपनी बातों को यहीं खत्म करती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. Your time limit is four minutes.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. This is a good piece of legislation. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such a Bill. I am happy for this Bill. But, at the same time, I am very much surprised also because, as you know,

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

this Government has a tendency of concentrating power, centralizing power, not decentralizing power. This Government is in the habit of usurping power from institutions. This Government does not even hesitate in usurping power or authority from the State Governments in this federal country. Under these circumstances, it is a contradiction. I thank the Minister for bringing such a Bill which decentralises power. The Government is interested in giving up power and giving authority and more autonomy to institutions like the IIM. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing this Bill.

Sir, we are a free state and the state cannot and should not interfere in each and every matter in our social, educational and cultural life. In the field of education, quality of education, syllabus, academic administration, all these things should be left to the universities and IIM-like institutions, of course, more or less with the guarantee of some sort of uniformity among the institutions. But don't allow that much of *azadi* to such institutions to raise anti-national slogans inside the campuses. The Government should also be careful about that. What was happening in some of our very reputed universities and institutions in this country is very alarming and very shameful. IIMs are the pride of our country, particularly these six IIMs. In the early days, as Prof. Gowda rightly stated, when Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of this country, he initiated many such new things. Two IIMs were set up during that time. Subsequently, four other IIMs were set up. The six IIMs, which were established in the initial days, made good reputation for themselves because of the best standard in imparting education. They attract brilliant students and produce best managers in the country. I am not aware of other IIMs, particularly the few IIMs which have been set up very recently, because those IIMs are very much in the process of functioning. We know that the products of these IIMs were not running after good jobs in the best companies, but the best companies of the country were running after the products of these IIMs. But nowadays things have changed a little bit.

Sir, other than these 20 IIMs, there are a number of B-schools in the country run by private organisations and private institutions. Thousands and thousands of seats are there for students to take admission in these institutions. But what is the fate of those students? The Government should also take care of all these private B-schools whether it is the standard of education or the fee which they collect from the students. The Government should think about the fate of the students who are coming out of these institutions.

The Government should also come out with a legislation which prescribes some sort of guidelines to run private B-schools.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

There are many good provisions in the Bill. One is that you have provided autonomy to the IIMs as far as possible. You have also combined accountability with autonomy. This is a very good thing. You have not only allowed autonomy but you have also brought accountability. Without accountability, there is every possibility that autonomy may be misused by certain organisations.

Sir, annual reports of these institutions will be placed in the Parliament and the CAG will be auditing their accounts. It is a very good provision. The provision for periodic review by independent agencies is also a very, very good provision.

Sir, you have provided in the Bill the coordination forum and you are saying that it would be an advisory body. My suggestion would be this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prasanna Acharyaji, please keep the time in mind.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Just one minute, Sir. All the IIMs would be autonomous bodies. They will be deciding their own courses. They will be the bosses of their own administration. There is a possibility that there will be diversity in many fields. So, why not this coordination forum is given the authority to prescribe broader guidelines for all the 20 IIMs so that under those broader guidelines, these IIMs can function independently with the powers given by the Government?

Sir, it is also a very good provision that alumnus are to be on the board of directors. This is a very, very good provision and this practice is prevalent in foreign universities also. One thing which Mr. Naresh Agrawal has very rightly pointed out is this. What about other institutions like technical institutions, NITs, NTs, etc.? I think this does not concern your Department directly but the concerned Department should also come out with a Bill to give more autonomy to institutions like AIIMS. Sir, we should remember that during Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's NDA Government, very, very positive steps were taken and AIIMS were opened in different States. But, Sir, they do not enjoy any autonomy. So, you have to give more autonomy to AIIMS and also to AIIMS-like institutions.

Sir, my last point is about reservation. Yes, there is reservation so far as admission of students is concerned but what about the faculty? I think the Bill is not very clear about

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

recruitment of faculty. Sir, if you look at the record of fellowship programme in these IIMs, the number of students belonging to SC, ST and OBC communities is very, very negligible. So, unless we encourage students from these categories, how can we get good professors and teachers in IIMs? Therefore, Sir, I think the hon. Minister would take care of these things. Overall, this is a very good Bill. I welcome this and I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Somaprasad. You have four minutes.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I support this Bill because in the administration of IIMs, a legal backing is necessary. This Bill provides the protection of law and grants more autonomy to each institute. I think this autonomy would help them improve their educational standard to an international level.

Sir, there are a lot of institutes which conduct these courses in our country. But, when we examine the standards of these institutes, most of them are in pathetic condition. Actually, these institutes are cheating the students. There should be some Government agencies to scrutinise the working of these institutes. I support the Bill with certain reservations. I have some comments and suggestions on this Bill. Actually the main part and soul of an educational institution is the student itself. But in this Bill, the role of students is not properly considered. Sir, IIMs are the institutes where the art of management is taught. Let us start it from this institute itself. Why don't we include student representative as a member of board of governors? In the proposed 19-member Board of Governors, everybody has got its representation except students. This is not fair. We should take them in confidence. I appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps to include a student representative in the board of governors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Somaprasadji, now, you have to conclude.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I have one more point. The most important point is reservation for SC, ST and OBC communities. Crystal clear mandatory provisions for admission and appointment should be included in the Bill itself. Even today, certain IIMs are reluctant to appoint SC/ST persons even though they have all the prescribed educational qualifications. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. You have four minutes. I just came here to see how my friends, Members of Parliament, are working hard in the evening also.

6.00 P.M.

The country should know that as and when required, the House meets for longer periods and also makes good contribution. I have been hearing the speeches sitting inside. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support this Bill for three reasons. One is that the Bill envisages to grant autonomy to Indian Institutes of Management.

Secondly, this Bill, in toto, has accepted the National Knowledge Commission 2007 recommendations. Thirdly, the recommendations made by Yashpal Committee, as stated in the Report, have also been incorporated in this Bill relating to renovation and rejuvenation of higher education. Therefore, this Bill has to be supported and it has to be passed by the Parliament. However, I have two concerns about this.

One is that while this Bill grants additional autonomy, it does not address an important suggestion made by the Bhargava Commission. That is one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, there are only two issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock now. If you all wish, we can complete this Bill and then. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only three speakers are there. One Mr. Raja and two praja; so, there would not be any problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, please could I have the permission of the House to continue? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, we have withdrawn our speakers. Let the Ruling Party withdraw their speakers also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To my knowledge, there is nobody from there. So do not worry. I will keep in mind what you have said. Mr. Reddy, one more minute. Then, Mr. D. Raja and then one more Member.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the second aspect which I want hon. Minister to consider is that the Bill, if passed, the management of the IIM funds will be done by Board of Governors whereas in the case of IITs and All India Institute of Medical

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sciences, it is quite contrary. There, it is the Central Government which approves the usage of funds. There is a distinction. I do not know whether advertently or inadvertently the Government is making such a distinction.

Thirdly, the Bill, if passed, the IIM's Director pay will be determined by the Board of Governors whereas in the case of IITs and AIIMS it is quite contrary. Probably, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Is the Minister planning similar bills and similar amendments with regard to IIMs and AIIMS also? That is all, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. Mr. D. Raja, you have three minutes time please.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Sir. This is a very important Bill. I would like to make a few specific points and a few general issues.

One is that this Bill provides autonomy to 20 institutions. How do we understand autonomy? This autonomy cannot be an absolute one. This autonomy can remain a relative one. Why I am saying this is because today the institutions of higher learning are passing through very critical time. They are all tense. There are issues related to ensuring and safeguarding academic freedom. There are issues related to social discrimination in the institutions of higher learning. How are you going to ensure the academic freedom in these institutions? How are you going to end social discrimination in these institutions? How is autonomy going to help achieve these two goals? This is one issue.

Second issue is related to chapter 3 of the Bill where you talk about Board of Governors. When we say, the Board of Governors, you talk about representation to women, representation to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. How are you going to monitor that because in all public sector institutions I come across the routine answer-non-availability of eligible candidates, non-availability of suitable candidates and this should not be an excuse to eliminate anybody coming forward or getting into that Board of Governors. How are you going to monitor it? How are you going to ensure that there is representation to SCs and STs and there is representation to OBCs also? Why not? Today, we are discussing about a separate Commission for OBCs. And, there is a Bill going to come. How are we going to ensure that because these are all sections which have been deprived for ages together and they need to have that? That is one thing, and you should think of that in Chapter III. The students also should have participation in the

policy making bodies of these institutions. Having said that, Sir, finally, I come to some of the general issues that providing education, providing healthcare, providing decent dwelling for all of our citizens must be the concern of any Government if we say that that Government is a welfare Government and that State is a welfare State. That must be the concern. Now, are we in a position? For instance, for education, what is the spending? It is not even 6 per cent. The Kothari Commission way back in 1960s asked for 6 per cent of GDP to be spent on education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am completing, Sir. Now, we are in 2017 and we should talk of spending 12 per cent, 15 per cent on education. We are approaching the Budget Session. As a Minister, you should take up this issue in the Cabinet and the whole House will support you. We will support you. There should be more spending on education. Sir, having said that, when we look at the education as a whole system, one should not try to make it an issue which divides people. For instance, in search of Indianness, in search of Indian mind, we cannot go back to the past. The golden age does not lie in the past. The golden age really lies in the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Rajaji, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is how humanity advances and as Indians, we should also understand that we should move forward and continue to move forward towards the golden age. These are the issues that the Government should address.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai. Shri Anil Desai, you have three-and-a-half minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Indian Institutes of Management Bill, 2017. I personally congratulate the HRD Minister for taking this very important Bill which will take our education to a great height. The IIMs, as they are known, are premier institutes in the country, be it IIM Bangalore, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Kolkata. These institutes have really contributed towards producing some good talents. Now, talent scouting, whenever it takes place in these institutes, of course, every candidate who is enrolled in these institutes comes out and really gets good opportunities in the corporate world. But, the thing which needs to be taken care of is that these brains, these intelligent stock, which is coming out of these institutes, which is low in number, be

[Shri Anil Desai]

retained in the country. The usual practice is that after their completion, they are career-oriented and they fly to their destinations. I think, the Minister should be having some idea as to how to make use of it.

Then, another point, which I would like to make, in this, is that all the things have been taken care of. It is a very comprehensive Bill which is being enacted like if the Government has given the autonomy to these institutes but kept a good check by way of introducing CAG audit, and other balances also have been done to see that they remain in their domain of work and really contribute handsomely to the economy. Apart from what has been said about the reservations for the faculty, for the Board of Governors, those who will be there in every gurukulam, the major thing is that opportunity should be evenly given to the students because fees are so high and it is a very secluded or very, very distinct nature of education what you get. And, as has been said by Shri Naresh Agrawal, who made a point that students who come from rural areas, they don't enough opportunity. So, economically backward sections should also be given that kind of opportunity, those who have talents. Talent scouting should be done on that basis. I think in this way the Minister has taken a step in this direction. Whether it is the State of Maharashtra, our university education also needs to be taken care of. Though education is a Concurrent subject, but as he comes from Maharashtra, he knows what is happening in Mumbai University. Not only the standard of education is deteriorating, but, overall, education has got a stigma, which needs to be corrected and this is high time. We can depend upon hon. Javadekarji, who handles HRD, that he will definitely do good to the Mumbai University. With this, I support this Bill. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. You have just two minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have only one question to ask of the hon. Minister. Sir, the crux of this Bill is Section 10 and the whole Bill, the innovation in this Bill is the Board of Governors. We are really giving to the Board of Governors all the powers of the Government and this is to be welcomed. However, the question I have is: Who will appoint the Board of Governors and what is the criterion that you are going to adopt? In Section 10, it is very clear. However, these institutes already have Boards; IIM, Calcutta has a Board, IIM, Bangalore has a Board. Every IIM has a Board. So my question to the Minister is: Will these Boards stand disbanded once this Bill comes into effect or whether the existing Board will get converted into the Board

of Governors? If the existing Board gets converted into the Board of Governors, then, I am afraid, if you look at the provisions of Section 10, the entire existing Board has to be recast to bring it in consonance with Section 10. There is a transition problem. We are not starting IIMs afresh. We already have a large number of IIMs with existing Boards. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify, one, what happens to the existing boards; two, how they will become consonant with Section 10; and, three, how will transparency be ensured in the selection of Board members. Sir, my request to the hon. Minister is, for the selection of Board, only academic scholarship and professional excellence should be the criterion. Political affiliations, ideology should be irrelevant. Only academic excellence, professional excellence and qualification should be the criteria. So how do you ensure transparency in the selection of the Board members because they are going to determine the future of these institutes?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I am very happy that all the Members who spoke today, starting from Prof. Rajeev Gowda, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri N. Gokulakrishnan, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri K. Somaprasad, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, Shri D. Raja, Shri Anil Desai and Shri Jairam Ramesh, all have supported this. So, this is a new beginning and that new beginning is its degree-granting power. They will now be doing Ph.Ds also. So the hurdles on the paths of students will go and that is the first benefit, which is welcomed by everybody. Second is autonomy. We must start believing in our best institutes, their leadership and management, and this is the beginning of it. Many people raised the question that what will happen to other institutes. So, we are also thinking of according graded autonomy to the best institutes depending on their quality benchmarks, on their NAAC ranking, on their MBA ranking. Depending upon the ranking, accreditation and on marks, we want to give grant, more freedom to the best institutes. क्योंकि हमारे देश में ऐसा होता है कि यदि हम साधु को सामने रखकर नियम बनाते हैं तो चोर को अवसर मिलता है और चोर को सामने रखकर नियम बनाते हैं तो साधु को तकलीफ होती है। देश में जो अच्छे institutes हैं, उन्हें freedom होनी चाहिए और इसीलिए graded autonomy की कल्पना की गई है। जिन 20 विश्वस्तरीय universities का selection होने वाला है, जिसमें 100 से ज्यादा हमारे पास applications आई हैं, यह quest for excellence है। It is a good and healthy competition, which we are bringing and, therefore, they will also get complete freedom like what we are giving here. So, it is not one of the things. It is a theme which we are taking. Second, एक शंका व्यक्त की गई है और मुझे लगता है कि हमारा

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

एक माइंडसेट होता है। हमारे बच्चे जब बड़े होते हैं, तब हम कितना विश्वास करते हैं? हमारे मन में यह रहता है कि आज़ादी तो देनी चाहिए, लेकिन कितनी आज़ादी दें, कितनी autonomy दें। As parents we must trust our children and teach them good thinking process and get them educated. We must believe in them and trust them. The same philosophy applies here as a nation. We must believe in our best academic institute only then will we really produce results. तो यह Self-perpetuation होगा क्या? Many suggestions have been given. I have noted every suggestion. रूल्स भी तुरंत बनेंगे। उसमें बहुत delay करने की बात नहीं है। जैसे ही आज हम यह बिल पास करेंगे, तो यह जल्द ही कानून में परिवर्तित होगा और साथ-साथ ही उसके रूल्स भी आएँ, यह हमारी कल्पना है, ताकि पिक्चर क्लियर हो।

जैसा कि जयराम रमेश जी ने पूछा, तो मेरा आज यह मानना है कि जो क्लियर है कि जो existing Boards हैं, वे Boards of Governors रहेंगे, लेकिन उसमें गवर्नमेंट के जो चार रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, वे निकलेंगे। उनमें चार alumni लाने के रूल्स हम तैयार करेंगे। वैसे ही, अगर उनमें Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes नहीं हैं या उनमें women नहीं हैं, तो उनको लाने के लिए नियम में जो प्रोविज़न होगा, वह होगा और उतना ही बदलाव होगा। आज हमारे बोर्ड्स सिरे से खाली कर देंगे और नये नियुक्त करेंगे, यह कल्पना नहीं है, बल्कि जो existing Boards हैं, उनको ही आगे चलाएँगे। यही से यह शुरू होता है। That is the way out.

अनेक लोगों ने एक बड़ी बात कही कि गरीब छात्रों का क्या होगा? मैं गरीब छात्रों के बारे में निश्चित रूप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि no institute will deny opportunity for good student who is meritorious, got admission after passing the CAT and eligible for admission will not be denied education only because he is poor. तो यह कभी नहीं होगा। इसके लिए तीन योजनाएँ हैं। पहला, जो एजुकेशन लोन मिलता है, वह IIM के छात्रों को adequate loan मिलता है और उसका जो इंटरैस्ट है, वह उसकी शिक्षा के काल से एक साल ज्यादा, यानी moratorium, उतने साल सरकार इंटरैस्ट वहन करती है। That is big interest subsidy. Every year we are granting hundreds of crores, and major beneficiaries are IIM graduates. Those whose parent's income bracket are below ₹ 4.5 lakh per annum will be given this benefit. So, they will get interest-free loan. So, they can pay back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, in moratorium time who will pay the interest? For the first four years, the Government is paying interest as far as period is concerned. Once the period is over, you are giving one year moratorium. I am told that banks are insisting that period's interest has to be paid by the student.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government will pay.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, the Government will pay. That is very clear and if there is any complaint, you can send it to us, we will definitely look into it because our nodal bank will follow it up. So, we will do that.

One more important aspect was that of students' participation. Yes, that is a good suggestion because we have come out of students' movement. So, students' participation is essential. Since it is essentially a two-year programme, we can make them participate in different programmes also because every year students would be changing. But the Board remains for five years. So, that is the issue.

Regarding periodic evaluation, as I said and Mr. Acharyaji also said, this is the best combination of autonomy plus accountability because when we are giving funds there has to be accountability to the C&AG and the rules of each institute will also come before the Subordinate Legislation. Therefore, Parliament's scrutiny will be there.

Regarding diversity and inclusion, yes, I am all for positive, pro-active inclusive politics where we have social affirmation. Therefore, for the Ph.D. programmes we must encourage students. I am happy that participation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and OBC students is increasing in all higher learning institutes. The registration of students has really picked up and practically all seats are filled. The actual problem is that on passing out of these Institutes, students immediately get many offers from outside and, consequently, they get employed elsewhere. Therefore, academic referrals, teaching, will also have to be inculcated and promoted. That is also noted. Thus, points raised by all the hon. Members have been noted and would be kept in mind while framing the rules.

Sir, I thank the whole House for supporting the passage of this historic law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the question is:

That the Bill to declare certain Institutes of management to be institutions of national importance with a view to empower these institutions to attain standards of global excellence in management, management research and allied areas of knowledge and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 5 of the Bill. In Clause 5, there are three Amendments (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 6. In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No. 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 7. In Clause 7, there is one Amendment by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 & 9 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 10. In Clause 10, there is one Amendment by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not present.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 11. In Clause 11, there is one Amendment (No. 9) by Shri Ripun Bora. Mr. Bora, are you moving?

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam) : No, Sir; I am satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister. So, I am not moving the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ripun Bora.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 27 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 28. In Clause 28, there is one Amendment (No. 10) by Shri Ripun Bora. Mr. Bora, are you moving it?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: No, Sir. I am not moving it. The Minister has already replied to this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 29 to 36 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause 37. In Clause 37, there is one Amendment (No. 11) by Shri Ripun Bora. Mr. Bora, are you moving it?

SHRI RIPUN BORA: No, Sir. I am not moving it. I am satisfied with the Minister's reply.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 38, 39 and The Schedule were 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 motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

(i) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017

(ii) The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I) "In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2017.

(II) "In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2017.

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.
