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COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2015-2016)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

TWENTY EIGHTH REPORT

**REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES
PERTAINING TO THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER
EDUCATION)**

(Presented to Lok Sabha on 16 March, 2016)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2016/Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
March, 2016/Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2014-2015)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Anto Antony
5. Prof. (Dr.) Sugata Bose
6. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
8. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
9. Shri A.T. Nana Patil
10. Shri C. R. Patil
11. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Tasleem Uddin
13. Shri K.C. Venugopal
14. Shri S.R. Vijayakumar
15. Shri Tariq Anwar**

SECRETARIAT

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| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri U.B.S. Negi | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri Kulvinder Singh | — | <i>Committee Officer</i> |

* The Committee was constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2014 *vide* Para No. 633 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 02 September, 2014.

** Nominated to the Committee *vide* Para No. 1281 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 05 February, 2015.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2015-2016)

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” — *Chairperson*

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| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri S.L. Singh | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 5. Shri Rajesh Mohan | — | <i>Committee Officer</i> |

* The Committee was constituted *w.e.f.* 01 September, 2014 *vide* Para No. 633 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 02 September, 2014.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-Eighth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee (2014-2015) at their sitting held on 06 August, 2015 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) regarding pending Assurances from 3rd Session of 14th Lok Sabha to 3rd Session of 16th Lok Sabha.

3. At their sitting held on 15 March, 2016 the Committee (2015-2016) considered and adopted their Twenty Eighth Report.

4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of this Report.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

NEW DELHI;
15 March, 2016

25 Phalgun, 1937 (*Saka*)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL “NISHANK”
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

REPORT

I. Introductory

1. The Committee on Government Assurances scrutinizes the Assurances, promises, undertakings etc., given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and report the extent to which such Assurances, promises, undertakings have been implemented. Once an Assurance has been given on the floor of the House, the same is required to be implemented within a period of three months. The Ministries/Departments of Government of India are under obligation to seek extension to time required beyond the prescribed period for fulfillment of the Assurance. Where a Ministry/Department is unable to implement an Assurance, that Ministry/Department is bound to request the Committee for dropping it. The Committee consider such requests and approve dropping, in case, they are convinced that grounds cited are justified. The Committee also examine whether the implementation of Assurances has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and the extent to which the Assurances have been implemented.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2009-10) took a policy decision to call the representatives of the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

3. The Committee on Government Assurances (2014-2015) decided to follow the well established and time tested procedure of calling the representatives of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, in a phased manner and review the pending Assurances. The Committee on Government Assurances (2014-2015) took a step further and decided to call the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs also as all the Assurances are implemented through them.

4. In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee on Government Assurances (2014-2015) invited representatives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the representatives of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarifications with respect to delay in implementation of the pending Assurances made during the period from 3rd Session of 14th Lok Sabha to

3rd Session of 16th Lok Sabha. The Committee examined the following 23 Assurances during oral evidence held on 06 August, 2015:—

Sl.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1	2	3
1.	SQ No. 183 dated 14.12.2004 (Supplementary by Shri Mohan Singh, M.P.)	Brain Drain (Appendix-I)
2.	USQ No. 1004 dated 28.11.2006	Implementation of Reservation Policy (Appendix-II)
3.	USQ No. 3293 dated 16.03.2011	Reservation in Unaided Private Educational Institutions (Appendix-III)
4.	USQ No. 1393 dated 14.08.2013	Reservation to OBCs in Private Unaided Institutions (Appendix-IV)
5.	USQ No. 308 dated 14.08.2007	Scholarship Scheme for Minority and Economically Weaker Sections (Appendix-V)
6.	USQ No. 1297 dated 21.08.2007	Setting up of Workers Technical University (Appendix-VI)
7.	USQ No. 1316 dated 21.08.2007	Incentives to Central Universities (Appendix-VII)
8.	SQ No. 243 dated 16.12.2008 (Shri Harin Pathak, M.P.)	Setting up of World Class Universities (Appendix-VIII)
9.	USQ No. 1088 dated 13.07.2009	Private Universities (Appendix-IX)
10.	USQ No. 2106 dated 10.03.2010	Private Universities (Appendix-X)

1	2	3
11.	USQ No. 1565 dated 14.08.2013	Irregularities by Private Universities (Appendix-XI)
12.	USQ No. 3213 dated 09.12.2009	National Board of Sanskrit School Education (Appendix-XII)
13.	USQ No. 1754 dated 03.12.2014	Setting up of Sanskrit Board (Appendix-XIII)
14.	USQ No. 2108 dated 10.03.2010	Uniform Fee Pattern (Appendix-XIV)
15.	SQ No. 112 dated 21.03.2012	Fee Structure in Private Colleges/Universities (Appendix-XV)
16.	USQ No. 584 dated 28.07.2010	Illegal Appointment of Teachers (Appendix-XVI)
17.	USQ No. 4730 dated 25.08.2010	Task Force/Expert Committee for IIITs (Appendix-XVII)
18.	USQ No. 2386 dated 24.11.2010	Corruption in AICTE (Appendix-XVIII)
19.	USQ No. 3535 dated 24.08.2011	Corruption in AICTE (Appendix-XIX)
20.	USQ No. 4056 dated 05.09.2012	Corruption in AICTE (Appendix-XX)
21.	USQ No. 2230 dated 09.03.2011	Setting up of Technical and Professional Institutes (Appendix-XXI)
22.	USQ No. 3251 dated 16.03.2011	Scholarships/Freeships (Appendix-XXII)
23.	General Discussion dated 24.03.2011	Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Appendix-XXIII)

5. The Extracts from Manual of Practice and Procedure in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laying guidelines on the definition of an Assurance, the time limit for its fulfilment, dropping/deletion and extension, the procedure for fulfilment etc., besides maintenance of Register of Assurances and periodical reviews to minimize delays in implementation of the Assurances are reproduced at Appendix-XXIV.

6. During oral evidence, the Committee enquired about the periodical review of the pending Assurances to minimize delays in their implementation and the mechanism available for coordination with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for expediting fulfilment of the Assurances and laying of Implementation Reports on the Table of the House without delays. The Secretary, Department of Higher Education responded as under:—

"Respected Chairperson a review system has been established in order to monitor the pending Assurances. In this system, Secretary scrutinizes the pending Assurances on monthly basis and each bureau conducts weekly meetings on Tuesday as well. Implemented Assurances are sent to Parliament with due consent of the Human Resource Development Minister."

7. Asked about the results of the review meetings during his tenure, he stated:

"I have completed 2 months as secretary in this Ministry and during these 2 months the work has progressed. The number of pending Assurances has declined. In last one week, few Implementation Reports have been sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs or Lok Sabha."

8. Subsequently the Ministry informed that 10 Assurances mentioned at Sl. Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 20 and 23 have been implemented after delays ranging from 1 year to 11 years.

Observations/Recommendations

9. The Committee are distressed to note that as many as 23 Assurances made during the period up to 3rd Session of 16th Lok Sabha pertaining to various important matters executed by the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are pending for implementation beyond the scheduled time. Even the 10 Assurances which have since been implemented registered inordinate delays ranging from 1 year to 11 years. Out of the 13 pending Assurances, one Assurance (Sl. No. 2) is pending for more than 8 years. The remaining 11 Assurances are pending for periods ranging from more than 2 years to 6 years. Such inordinate delay in fulfilment of the Assurances indicate that little attention is being paid by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the matter of implementation of Assurances. This also clearly exposes inherent lack of seriousness and lackadaisical approach of the Ministry in dealing with the Assurances made on the floor of the House thereby undermining the Parliamentary authority. An analysis of these shortcomings revealed that the existing mechanism/system put in place by the Ministry is not effective enough in facilitating timely implementation of the pending Assurances. The Committee

feel that the utility and relevance of an Assurance are lost if there is inordinate delay in the implementation of the same. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing mechanism/system should be strengthened and streamlined with a view to avoiding inordinate delays in the implementation of the Assurances. The Committee further observe that lack of coordination between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs the nodal Ministry, is one of the major reasons behind delays in the implementation of certain Assurances. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry of Human Resource Development should adopt a proactive approach and scale up the level of coordination with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for expeditious implementation of the Assurances. The Committee also desire that review meetings held with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs be organized at senior levels, not below the rank of Joint Secretary. All the pending assurances be subjected to close scrutiny and the outcome thereof furnished to the Committee for their consideration. At the same time the Committee would like the Ministry of Human Resource Development to follow the instructions contained in the Manual on Practice and Procedure issued by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in letter and spirit for expeditious implementation of the pending Assurances.

II. Review of Pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education)

10. Out of the 23 pending Assurances examined by the Committee during oral evidence of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) held on 06.08.2015, some of the important Assurances critically scrutinized by the Committee are dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. Reservation in Unaided Educational Institutions

- (i) USQ No. 1004 dated 28.11.2006 regarding 'Implementation of Reservation Policy'
- (ii) USQ No. 3293 dated 16.03.2011 regarding 'Reservation in Unaided Private Educational Institutions'
- (iii) USQ No. 1393 dated 14.08.2013 regarding 'Reservation to OBCs in Private Unaided Institutions'

11. In reply to USQ No. 1004 dated 28.11.2006, it was assured that a proposal in regard to reservation in unaided educational institutions coming under the purview of the Central Government is under consideration. In response to USQ No. 3293 dated 16.03.2011, an Assurance was given that information regarding proposal to enact legislation for reservation of SCs/STs/OBCs in unaided private higher educational institutions in the country is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Further, in reply to USQ No. 1393 dated 14.08.2013, it was stated the proposal has been formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, it needs detailed consultations and consensus amongst key stakeholders.

12. In a Note, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) stated the status of the Assurances as under:—

"A legislative proposal for reservation in unaided educational institutions is in early stage and a political consensus on the issue has to be built with the States and other stakeholders and the matter is *sub-judice*. The CGA has been requested to drop the Assurance from the list of pending Assurances *vide* our OM No. 15-40/2014-U. Policy dated 20.01.2015."

13. During the course of evidence, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education briefed the Committee about the Assurances as under:—

"Sir, we have always requested to drop these Assurances as the proposal for reservation in unaided educational institutions has a very long history. The legislative proposal for this is at an early stage of consideration. This is a very serious matter and includes lots of complexities. We had prepared a legislative proposal to provide reservation of seats in admission, and regulation of admission and fee, in all the unaided private educational institutions not receiving aid and affiliated to universities established under a Central Act or deemed to be universities. A Group of Ministers was constituted in 2006. This Group comprised the Ministers of Human Resource Development, Defence and Finance. The Group had 2 meetings and consulted some of the Chief Ministers. A meeting with the Vice-Chancellors of the educational institutions was held on 02 October, 2006. However the Group of Ministers did not finalise its recommendations on this issue."

Observations/Recommendations

14. The Committee are concerned that 3 Assurances on the same issue of Reservation in unaided Educational Institutions are still pending for implementation despite the fact that the first Assurance was made more than 9 years ago in November, 2006, the second Assurance in March, 2011 and the third in August, 2013. Nothing worthwhile has been done by the Ministry to implement the Assurances except for preparing a legislative proposal and constituting a Group of Ministers which ultimately could not finalise any recommendations on the issue. Instead of making concerted efforts to implement the Assurances, the Ministry has pleaded for dropping them citing the reason that a legislative proposal for reservation in unaided educational institutions is in early stage and a political consensus on the issue has to be built with the States and other stakeholders and the matter is *sub-judice*. Even if the proposal is a serious matter and involves lots of complexities, the Committee cannot accede to the request of the Ministry for dropping the Assurances since the issue is crucial from the view point of Social Justice & Empowerment and doing the same will put the sanctity of Assurance as a tool of executive Accountability to legislature at stake. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should pursue the court case vigorously and expeditiously complete all the requisite tasks including political consensus for fulfilling the Assurances and also furnish meanwhile a part report on the efforts made or being made by them in the matter.

B. Private Universities

- (i) USQ No. 1088 dated 13.07.2009 regarding 'Private Universities'
- (ii) USQ No. 2106 dated 10.03.2010 regarding 'Private Universities'

15. In reply to USQ No. 1088 dated 13.07.2003, it was stated that as per information gathered from the UGC, some of the institutions deemed to be universities have violated the UGC guidelines and established new departments/new institutions/off campus/study centres without the approval of the UGC. The UGC has accordingly sought explanation from these institutions, which are under consideration of the Commission. Further in response to USQ No. 2106 dated 10.03.2010 an Assurance was made that a legislative proposal to prohibit and punish unfair practices, including the making of false claims regarding recognition by a university, is under consideration.

16. With regard to USQ No. 1088 dated 13.07.2009, it has been informed that the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) UGC formed three categories of universities out of which category 'A' included universities which were functioning perfectly, category 'B' included incorporated universities which were came up with certain shortcomings and category 'C' included universities which, as per UGC, needed to be given at least one year time for rectification of the shortcomings. In their status Note, the Ministry stated as under:—

"As per information received from UGC, some institutions which are deemed universities have been found violating the UGC guidelines. The explanations sought from these deemed universities are under consideration of UGC. The matter in case of category 'C' of universities is *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Accordingly, the action to be taken thereon has been kept in abeyance. In some cases it has been reported that the matter relates to the grant of *ex-post facto* approval which is under consideration."

17. During the course of evidence, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education apprised the Committee about the following position pertaining to USQ No. 1088 dated 13.07.2009.

"This question is quite old of 2009 as per the information gathered from the UGC, some of the institutions which are deemed universities have violated UGC guidelines. UGC has sought explanation which is under consideration of the Commission. As per the information provided by the UGC, in some of the cases it has been mentioned that as the matter is *sub judice* in the hon. Supreme Court the action has been kept in abeyance in the case of institutions in category 'C' ”.

18. He further added, as under:—

"...every year UGC rolls out a list of fake universities or universities issue fake degrees. This year the number is 21 universities and the list has been published on the website of UGC. This matter is currently *sub judice* and the list is published on public domain."

19. As regards USQ No. 2106 dated 10.3.2010, the Ministry in their Implementation Report stated as under:—

"A legislative proposal to prohibit and punish unfair practices, namely the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010. The proposal, *inter alia* prohibits making of false claims by any higher education institutions regarding its recognition and approval status."

20. In this regard, the Secretary, Human Resource Development elaborated during the evidence as under:—

"Sir, this Assurance has been fulfilled. A Bill to prohibit and punish unfair practices, including the making of false claims regarding recognition by a university was introduced in Lok Sabha and further action could not be taken there on as the Bill lapsed subsequently. However UGC had taken a number of steps including regulation of unfair practices by such universities."

21. He further added, as under:—

"Implementation Report on the subject has already been forwarded to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 07.09.2012."

22. The Committee then enquired as to why the Assurance had not been dropped if it was fulfilled in 2012. The Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs replied as under:—

"Sir, the Implementation Report did not come to us."

Observations/Recommendations

23. The Committee are dismayed to note that two important Assurances pertaining to Private Universities made in July, 2009 and March, 2010 which needed to be dealt with on priority are still pending for implementation even after a lapse of 6 years and 5 years respectively. The issues assume greater importance since many private universities are fake universities which dupe students and issue fake degrees and it is not easy for students to identify them. Even some institutions which are deemed universities have been found violating the UGC guidelines and expanded themselves without the approval of UGC. These irregularities have not only degraded the value of degrees but have also shelved the future of students thereby damaging the whole education system. The Committee are anguished that despite making the Assurance in July, 2009, UGC has failed to identify the individuals behind these fake universities and craft a way and means to shut down them with the result that the education system is at stake now. Taking strong exception to these lapses and shortcomings, the Committee desire that exemplary action should be taken against the unauthorized/fake Universities so as to contain the growing menace. The Committee, therefore, recommend that UGC should take a strict stand in the matter and modify the system to ensure that there is no scope for violation of UGC guidelines by private universities as well as the growth of fake universities and in the process

fulfil the Assurance. In so far as the Assurance given in reply to USQ No. 2106 dated 10.03.2010 is concerned, the Ministry of HRD had submitted an implementation report to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 7th September, 2012 wherein it was stated that a Bill titled Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 3 May, 2010. For reasons best known to Ministries of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) and Parliamentary Affairs, the said Implementation Statement was never laid on the Table of the House. In its communication to the Committee dated 10 March, 2016, the Ministry while forwarding the Implementation Statement have reiterated their earlier position on the issue. The Committee are aghast to find that Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) have not applied their mind in furnishing the latest status on the subject. Any Bill introduced and pending in Lok Sabha, stands lapse in accordance with Article 107 (5) of the Constitution of India. As the 15th Lok Saha, wherein the legislative proposal under reference was mooted in Lok Sabha, dissolved on 18th May, 2014, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) should have apprised the correct legal position, rather than furnishing the stale information. In view of this the Committee, do not accept the aforesaid Implementation Report submitted by the Ministry. Taking into consideration, the mushrooming of private and fake Universities, who deceitfully claims to be recognized institutions of learning, there is an imperative need to rein them in administratively and legally. A Central Law to protect and punish those who indulge in unfair practices in these Universities/Institutions, may be considered by the Government, in the interest of the students. The Committee would like to await the decision of the Government in this regard. Till then the Assurance would remain alive in the records of the Committee.

C. Corruption in AICTE

- (i) USQ No. 2386 dated 24.11.2010 regarding 'Corruption in AICTE'
- (ii) USQ No. 3535 dated 24.08.2011 regarding 'Corruption in AICTE'

24. In reply to USQ No. 2386 dated 24.11.2010, it was *inter-alia* stated that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 4 cases against Prof. R.A. Yadav, Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and 14 cases against other officials of AICTE. Charge sheet is being issued against Prof. R.A. Yadav and others in respect of Echelon Institute of Technology. In all other cases, the investigation by CBI is underway. Further in response to USQ No. 3535 dated 24.08.2011, it was stated that Departmental enquiry against the former Chairman, AICTE is underway and a Standing Committee under retired Justice of High Court has been constituted for examining Vigilance matters of AICTE.

25. During the course of evidence, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education apprised the Committee as under:—

"This Assurance is about corruption in AICTE. There are 59 cases in it, out of these, 12 cases have been closed. In some cases, CBI report is yet to come. So

we could not fulfil the Assurance. Forty-five cases are related to institutions which are in States. Whatever action has been taken, in these cases, the same has yet to come to us. There is no CBI Report in 21 cases. On the basis of the CBI reports furnished to us, we have written to the States and the related institutions. Complete report has been furnished in some cases and awaited in some cases. We have requested for an extension time till 20 September, 2015 for fulfilling the Assurance."

Observations/Recommendations

26. The Committee are concerned to note that Assurances made in reply to USQ No. 2386 dated 24.11.2010 and USQ No. 3535 dated 24.08.2011 regarding corruption in AICTE are still pending for implementation owing to non-completion of CBI investigation into some of the cases. There has been wide spread corruption in the AICTE. As many as 59 cases are pending out of which 12 cases are closed. Remaining are at various stages of investigation. Even the then Chairman, AICTE has four cases registered against him and really shocks the Committee. There is thus a need to have a robust system ought to focus more on prevention of corruption in institutions like AICTE rather than relying on post crime solutions. AICTE, being an important body regulating standards of technical education in the country, should be prevented from rotting down as a hotbed of corruption so that the technical education system of the country excels. The Committee desire that utmost care and caution should be taken by AICTE to plug the loopholes in the system which bred the instant corruption cases. For this, the Ministry needs to improve accountability and strengthen their vigilance mechanism in AICTE. The Committee desire that Government should clearly spell their stand on the various corruption related cases under investigation. At the same time, the appropriate courts be moved for hearing the matter on fast track mode. The Committee desire that the corrective actions taken by the Ministry to prevent the recurrence of such instances of corruption in future may also be made known to them. The Committee further direct the Ministry to immediately lay a part Implementation Report in the matter showing status of each case.

D. Implementation Reports

27. As per the Statements of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Implementation Reports in respect of the assurances given in replies to the following SQs/USQs have since been laid on the Table of the House on the dates as mentioned against each.

Sl. No. 1	SQ No. 183 dated 14.12.2004	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 5	USQ No. 308 dated 14.08.2007	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 7	USQ No. 1316 dated 21.08.2007	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 8	SQ No. 243 dated 16.12.2008	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 11	USQ No. 1565 dated 14.08.2013	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 12	USQ No. 3213 dated 09.12.2009	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 13	USQ No. 1754 dated 03.12.2014	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 15	SQ No. 112 dated 21.03.2012	09.03.2016

Sl. No. 16	USQ No. 584 dated 28.07.2010	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 17	USQ No. 4730 dated 25.08.2010*	09.03.2011
Sl. No. 20	USQ No. 4056 dated 05.09.2012	09.12.2015
Sl. No. 23	General Discussion dated 24.03.2011	09.12.2015
	partly implemented.	

NEW DELHI;
15 March, 2016
 25 Phalguna, 1937 (Saka)

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK"
Chairperson,
Committee on Government Assurances.

APPENDIX I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 183

ANSWERED ON 14.12.2004

Brain-Drain

183. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian engineers and technocrats are being lured by attractive packages by foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any plan to stop exodus of Indian talent;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (D) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 183 FOR 14.12.2004 ASKED BY SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL REGARDING BRAIN-DRAIN.

No record of the number of Engineers and Technocrats leaving the country is maintained centrally Indian Engineers and Technocrats do go abroad for higher studies or employment. In the present scenario of globalization and liberalization, the movement of technical personnel across the national boundaries is not only inevitable but in many cases could give positive benefits to the country. It is considered neither feasible nor desirable to put in place a regulatory framework to prevent the movement abroad of qualified engineers and technocrats.

श्री बालासाहेब विखे पाटील (कोपरगांव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा है कि "Indian Engineers and Technocrats do go abroad for higher studies or employment." इसमें हम कोई दखल नहीं देना चाहते और देने की जरूरत भी नहीं है, लेकिन उसके कारण "recently in many cases it could give positive benefits to the country." इससे देश को लाभ भी हो रहा है, ऐसा मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा है। आपको पता है कि देश में कई आईआईटीज, यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं लेकिन उनकी खास फ़ैकल्टीज में आजकल प्रोफेसर्स नहीं हैं। इसी कारण शिक्षा ठीक न मिलने के कारण विद्यार्थी विदेश जा रहे हैं। क्या उन्हें विदेशों में जाने से रोकने के लिए आप कोई अच्छा पैकेज बनाएंगे, ताकि इंजीनियरिंग क्षेत्र में, हास्पिटल, मेडीकल और यूनिवर्सिटीज में वे लोग आ सकें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जब—BPO outsourcing by USA and other countries— इस देश में हो रहा है, इससे हमारा कितना टैलेंट अरेस्ट हुआ है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा उत्तर में कहा गया है कि जब इंजीनियर्स, टेक्नोक्रेट्स को बाहर जाने में रुकावट नहीं है, ट्रेनिंग और जॉब के लिए भी नहीं है, उनके ऊपर किस प्रकार का बंधन लगाया जाए, जो इनफोर्सिबल हो— What may be liked to be done, but cannot be enforced—that enforcement does not mean anything. I have also said the reason why it is so.

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटील (कोपरगांव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका देश में पोजेटिव इम्पेक्ट क्या हो रहा है? दूसरा, आपको पता है कि अच्छी शिक्षा और एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए विद्यार्थी विदेश जा रहे हैं, क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी सोच है ताकि विदेशी विश्वविद्यालय को हिन्दुस्तान में इजाजत दे दी जाए या यहां कोई प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटी खोल कर अच्छी शिक्षा का प्रावधान करें जिससे विदेश में जो बच्चे जा रहे हैं, उनमें जिन परिवारों की आमदनी ज्यादा है, केवल वही बच्चे विदेश जा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) पिछले साल 2002-2003 में 75 हजार बच्चे अमेरिका में गए हैं, इस दिशा में सरकार की क्या सोच है कि यहां रहते हुए उन्हें अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके, हिन्दुस्तान में ही उन्हें फायदा मिले?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह: महोदय, यह विषय सीधा मूल प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आवश्यक है कि इस विषय पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बने। उस नीति के अनुसार ही बाहर से यूनिवर्सिटी, प्राइवेट या जो भी आए, इस प्रकार की यहां यूनिवर्सिटी हों या उनका समावेश हो, यह देश के हित में नहीं है। इसलिए इस विषय पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने का प्रयास हो रहा है। इस संबंध में मैं जल्दी ही सदन के सामने एक स्टेटमेंट रखूंगा।

SHRISURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has served an order of cancellation of appointment of Principals who joined in this post from the year 2000 onwards, during the NDA Government. They are more than 300 in number throughout the country. These Principals who joined were initially appointed on deputation basis. Some of them have shown a very good result while in this post. They have been given extension of deputation also. The Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country have shown improvement in all the spheres of activities in the last four years. It is needless to say that this is the result of the hard work put in by all these Principals.

In my area only, the Kendriya Vidyalaya has shown a result which is as follows: for the year 2000, before figure was 76 per cent and later figure was 80 per cent, for the year 2004 before figure was 92 per cent and later figure was 98 per cent. ... (Interruptions) I would request the hon. Minister as to why these Principals have been changed afterwards. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise out of the main Question.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum): He should please explain this because in education, politics should not be interfered.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You give a separate notice for that question. I will allow it.

मोहम्मद सलीम (कलकत्ता-उत्तर पूर्व): यह सवाल भा०भा०भा० के बारे में है—भारत से भागा हुआ भारतीय – पहले ऐसा कहा जाता था, बाद में उसे दूसरे नाम भी दिये गये हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि उनके ऊपर डीसेंसिटिव करके रुकावट पैदा की जाये, लेकिन हमारा जो दिमाग है, उनके भारत में ही काम करने की अगर सहूलियत मिलती है, तो इसमें कुछ इन्सेंटिव देने की जरूरत है। हम उनके लिए रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट में प्रावधान नहीं कर सकते, चाहे वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो, चाहे सरकारी क्षेत्र में हो। इससे हमारा उनको तैयार करने में जो खर्च होता है, जो नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है, चाहे बाद में जो भी फायदा हो, आज के वैश्वीकरण के जमाने में, हम अपने टेक्नोक्रेट्स को या मैडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर्स को बाहर भेजने से ज्यादा, कुछ सर्विसेज प्रोवाइड कर सकते हैं, चाहे वह इस देश में रहकर बी०पी०ओ० की शक्ल में हो। उससे हमारा टिकल डाउन इफैक्ट भी कुछ होगा और हमारी संस्थाएं वहां जाकर काम कर सकती हैं, हमारे विश्वविद्यालय वहां जाकर शिक्षा दे सकते हैं। हमारे इतने संसाधन हैं, लेकिन आज उसका उल्टा हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि आप जवाब में यह कहें कि ऐसा कोई आंकड़ा यहां नहीं रखते, जो सरासर मेरी समझ से गलत है, चूंकि मैं इल्लीगल एक्सोडस की बात नहीं कर रहा ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You put a question.

मोहम्मद सलीम (कलकत्ता-उत्तर पूर्व): क्वेश्चन है कि जो लोग विदेश जाते हैं, वे आपका पासपोर्ट लेकर पासपोर्ट दफ्तर से इम्मीग्रेशन क्लियरेंस लेकर जाते हैं। सवाल सिर्फ रीकन्सीलिएशन का है कि जो पासपोर्ट दफ्तर है, उसके रीकन्सीलिएशन की जरूरत है। क्या सरकार यह प्रावधान करेगी कि हम आंकड़ा इकट्ठा करके रीकन्साइल करें और सदन को बतायें कि हर साल कितने लोग ऐसे जाते हैं, चाहे शिक्षा के नाम पर जायें या ट्रेनिंग के लिए जायें, लेकिन वापस नहीं आते हैं? यह आंकड़ा सरकार के पास उपलब्ध है, लेकिन अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में है, उसे इकट्ठा करने का काम, क्या आप दूसरे दफ्तर से लेकर, करेंगे या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, can you collect this particular information? That is what he says.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह: आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह आंकड़ा अलग-अलग स्रोतों से इकट्ठे भले ही हो जाये, लेकिन जब तक ऐसा कोई प्रावधान सामने नहीं आये, जिनसे जाने वालों को रोका जा सके, तब तक ये आंकड़े भी क्या दिखाएंगे। आज की स्थिति में किसी को रोकने के लिए कौन सा प्रावधान है। ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has said 'no'. Nobody knows who will not return.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, irrespective of whether they return or do not return, it is not possible to stop anyone.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, a lot of problems in this country stem from no or low education. In many countries, even in the developed countries like the US, highly technical education is subsidised by Government or society. When a student, after availing of that level of hi-tech education, wants to go abroad to work and earn, she or he has to pay back the investment made for his or her education by the society. I would like to know from the Government if it is thinking in any way to make the students, who want to go abroad, to pay for the

education, subsidy for which is borne by the Government or by the society of India, to enable them to get the passport.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking of some levy on them.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, hon. Member has put a very coherent question. I will only request that something must be also suggested as to how this regulation can be enforced. ...*(Interruptions)* We will be very happy.

MR. SPEAKER: You meet him at the appropriate time.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: That is the whole problem.

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to lack of conducive work environment in our premier R&D institutions, a lot of brain drain is happening. What specifically is the Minister of Human Resource Development doing to improve the conditions in the R&D institutions?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, improving the quality of education in the country is an objective in itself. The effect it has on the people who are going abroad is another matter. Certainly, all the avenues, which are possible to improve the status of our institutions, are being taken. More can be taken, but I would like to say that this issue of stopping people from going abroad cannot be managed unless there are some other steps also.

SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL (Karad): Sir, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. How many persons of India origin, technocrats and engineers, have won prizes and awards such as Nobel Prize, Order of Merit, etc. for their excellence in their respective fields while working abroad? Has any one of them returned to India thereafter? Has the Government carried out any study in this regard? Is any special treatment likely to be given to them to continue to stay here only, so that they do not feel attracted of going back abroad again? Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for suggestion for action. You kindly give him suggestions as to how it can be done.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I am welcoming it. If they come in specific terms, then we will certainly examine it.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. You are a very knowledgeable person. You kindly give it to him.

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (Bellary): Sir, more than 300 principals in Kendriya Vidyalaya were being given removal notice, who were appointed during the NDA Government.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise. You can ask a supplementary, but it should be a supplementary related to the Question before us. Kindly put a separate question. The last supplementary on this Question is by Shri Mohan Singh.

श्री मोहन सिंह (देवरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की आईआईटी से एक टेक्नोक्रेट तैयार करने में भारत सरकार का 10-12 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। इस गरीब देश का इतना रुपया खर्च करके जब हम एक तेजस्वी और होनहार नौजवान को तैयार करते हैं और किसी सुख-सुविधा के प्रलोभन में वह इस देश के बजाए दूसरे देश में जाकर अपनी सेवाओं, अनुभव और ज्ञान का लाभ देता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह भारत के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है और विदेश जाने वाले ऐसे टेक्नोक्रेट्स को आप रोक नहीं सकते, लेकिन उसे तैयार करने में भारत सरकार ने, इस गरीब देश का जो रुपया खर्च किया है, क्या उसकी एवज में कुछ लेने की व्यवस्था भारत सरकार करेगी?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सुझाव विचार योग्य है।

APPENDIX II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1004
ANSWERED ON 28.11.2006

Implementation of Reservation Policy

1004. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE:

SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reservation provided/being provided in various higher and minority educational institutes to each of the reserved category in the country;

(b) whether the Moily Committee set up to prepare a roadmap for implementing quota for OBCs in elite central education institutions has presented their Report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether private educational institutes have agreed to implement Government reservation policy in their institutes as reported in Hindustan Times dated October 27, 2006;

(e) if so, the details in this regard;

(f) whether these private educational institutes has placed demand prior to the implementation of Government policy;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the reaction of union Government on such demands?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI) (a) The present policy of reservation in matters of admission to centrally maintained and aided institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and the Central Universities is limited to 15% seats for the SCs and 7.5% seats for the STs, subject to candidates meeting the prescribed standards of eligibility in the respective categories. Minority Educational Institutions established under Art. 30(1) of the Constitution are exempted from implementing the policy of reservation of the Government.

(b) & (c) The Over Sight Committee constituted to suggest a road-map has recommended the implementation of 227 per cent reservation of seats for OBCs without any decline in the present level of seats available to the General Category of students in all the Centrally Aided Institutes of Higher Learning at a cost of Rs. 12338.22 crores over three years beginning from the Academic Session in the calendar year 2007-2008.

(d) to (h) A proposal in regard to reservation in unaided educational institutions coming under the purview of the Central Government is under consideration.

APPENDIX III

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3293
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2011

Reservation in Unaided Private Educational Institutions

3293. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enact legislation for reservation of SCs/STs/OBCs in unaided private higher educational institutions functioning in the country including medical colleges and private universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) TO (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

APPENDIX IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1393
ANSWERED ON 14.08.2013

Reservation to OBCs in Private Unaided Institutions

1393. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRIS. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any provision for providing reservation to Other Backward Classes in private unaided institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) & (b) Under Article 15(5) of the Constitution, the Parliament as well as State Legislatures are competent to make laws with special provisions for the advancement of the weaker sections of society—the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes—in matters of access to educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30. At present there is no central law providing reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in private unaided institutions.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The proposal has been formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). However, it needs detailed consultations and consensus amongst key stakeholders.

APPENDIX V

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 308

ANSWERED ON 14.8.2007

**Scholarship Scheme for Minority and
Economically Weaker Sections**

308. SHRIS.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently revised scholarships for SC/ST/OBCs/ minorities and economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to provide easy availability of scholarship to other categories of beneficiaries;

(d) whether the Government has launched scholarship scheme for minorities and economically weaker sections of the country for pursuing professional and technical courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed during the XIth Plan period, State-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

APPENDIX VI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1297
ANSWERED ON 21.8.2007

Setting up of Workers Technical University

1297. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted an expert committee to look into the prospects of establishing a Workers Technical University;
- (b) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report to the Government;
- (c) if so, the details of recommendations made by the committee;
- (d) whether the committee recommended contribution from the industry to finance this University;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the headquarters of the University has been recommended at Hyderabad; and
- (g) if so, the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Committee constituted by this Ministry under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. Sanjeeva Reddy has since submitted its report in December, 2006. The report recommended establishment of a Workers Technical University for *inter-alia* training the students from workers family and those belonging to economically poor sections of the society particularly from rural areas to make them more relevant to the needs of today's technology intensive and knowledge driven industrial society.

(d) & (e) Yes, Sir. The Committee recommended the industry to contribute a small percentage of their gross profit (ranging from 0.5% to 2%) as the education cess for the proposed university.

(f) & (g) Yes, Sir. The Committee recommended that the jurisdiction of the proposed National Workers Technical University shall be the whole of the country, having the main campus at Hyderabad with regional centers at different major cities in the country. The Ministry has constituted a Core Committee to work out the details of establishment of the National Workers Technical University. The XI Plan has not been finalized.

APPENDIX VII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1316
ANSWERED ON 21.8.2007

Incentives to Central Universities

1316. SHRIADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes changes in public finance norms to provide an incentive to Central Universities to generate resources on their own;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry of Human Resource Development has requested the Ministry of Finance to relax the norms as was done in the case of the Indian Institutes of Management;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the response of the Ministry of Finance in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A scheme for creation and management of 'Reserve Fund' through internal receipts for universities and colleges maintained by the University Grants Commission, aimed at encouraging the universities/colleges to augment their internal resources, is in the process of being finalized.

APPENDIX VIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 243
ANSWERED ON 16.12.2008

Setting up of World Class Universities

243. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up world class universities and colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof along with the details of places selected for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether differences have crept up between the National Knowledge Commission and the University Grants Commission over world class universities as reported in *The Hindu* dated 29 August, 2008;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the differences?

ANSWER

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 243 FOR 16.12.2008 REGARDING SETTING UP OF WORLD CLASS UNIVERSITIES ASKED BY SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL AND SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to establish 14 National Universities aiming towards world-class standards during the 11th Plan period. A State-wise list of cities identified for locating these universities is annexed. A preliminary draft of the Concept Paper on setting up of these universities was prepared by an Expert Committee constituted by the Universities Grants Commission. The Expert Committee has held extensive consultations with eminent educationists, academics and policy makers. The relevant recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission have also been taken into consideration by the Expert Committee while revising the Draft Concept Paper. The Concept Paper is, however, yet to be finalized by the Committee.

STATE-WISE LIST OF THE CITIES IDENTIFIED FOR LOCATING THE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED
DURING THE 11TH PLAN PERIOD

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
5.	Karnataka	Mysore
6.	Kerala	Kochi
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
8.	Maharashtra	Pune
9.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
10.	Punjab	Amritsar
11.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
12.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Greater Noida
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata

श्री किसनभाई वी० पटेल (बलसाड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज विश्व की तुलना में भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की रैंकिंग बहुत नीचे है। हम अपने सफल घरेलू उत्पादन का बहुत कम हिस्सा उच्च शिक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार वर्तमान में विश्वविद्यालयों में विश्वस्तरीय सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध करने का विचार रखती है? इसके क्या मापदंड हैं और इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, it is our wish that each and every institution in our country should reach up to the highest standards possible. Our institutions have found their place in various international listings. It is a matter of great pride that a few of our institutions have been listed in the international listing though we do accept that there is not one accepted mode or one authorised organization that can actually list our institutions because the parameters which they adhere to vary from country to country. However, it is a matter of pride that they do find a place there.

As regards the matter of spending six per cent of the GDP towards education sector, we are committed to it. Once again I would like to re-emphasise that when we say public funding it also includes the State Governments' share. The Government of India has been continuously increasing their allocation towards the education sector. We would request the State Governments also to do the same and increase their allocation towards education. The Government of India

and the State Government's share has been about 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. The Government of India's share has increased to about 23 or 24 per cent. But the State Governments' share has been coming down.

Through the House I would like to appeal to the State Governments that if not increase their share, not to reduce their share and to also share the responsibility.

श्री किसनभाई वी० पटेल (बलसाड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में गुजरात के गांधी नगर में एक विश्वस्तरीय विद्यालय बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपरोक्त विश्वस्तरीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं तथा इस पर क्या खर्चा आएगा? इस पर अभी तक सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया है और इससे कितने बच्चे लाभान्वित होंगे?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the States have been identified to establish the Central Universities and we have also written to the State Governments to reply back to us pertaining to the site which is required. The land is large which is essential for setting up a University and, therefore, from State Governments we are awaiting the reply.

श्री नन्द कुमार साय (सरगुजा): माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में बहुत पहले नालंदा, तक्षशिला और विक्रमशिला जैसे विश्वस्तरीय विश्वविद्यालय हुआ करते थे जिसमें संपूर्ण विश्व से लोग पढ़ने के लिए आते थे। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वस्तरीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का उद्देश्य इसमें स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वस्तरीय महाविद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए आपने जिस स्थान का चयन किया है, उसका मानदंड क्या है और क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में भी कोई विश्वस्तरीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की योजना है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसमें कोई बायस नहीं है।

श्री नन्द कुमार साय (सरगुजा): मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि मानदंड क्या बनाया है और क्या छत्तीसगढ़ में भी इसकी स्थापना होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सब बोलते हैं राज्य सरकार की मदद करनी है, इनीशियेटिव लेना है।

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, accessibility is very important because when we are setting up world class universities, we have students and faculties coming from not only the national but even from the international arena. Therefore, accessibility is very important. Therefore, physical social infrastructures were the parameters that we kept in mind even as these places were identified. Sir, it is not only rail connectivity, but we also look at rail, road and air connectivities along with the other social infrastructure which is very essential to be in place.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Basudeb Barman. There should be pointed questions and brief answers.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN (Mathurapur): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. While welcoming the move of the Government to establish 14 national universities aiming at achieving world class universities in our country during the next 39 months, that is, by March, 2012, I would like to say that very high standards

of teaching and research in some leading universities in different countries have been achieved through very hard, sustained and dedicated work of competent faculty over decades. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the Government proposes to have recruitment by the newly established university, of competent faculty of excellent potential, to achieve this goal in such a short period of time, when there is a shortage of quality teachers, especially in our universities and other institutes of higher learning all over the country during the last few years.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you get good teachers? Those who are there, some of them do not teach also because generally, they teach.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, we do accept that there is a shortage of 25 per cent to 30 per cent of teaching faculty even as it exists today. Seized of this problem, the UGC has come in with various measures to tide over this. There have been various programmes which have been initiated by UGC, like the Early Induction Programme and not only the increase in the number of JRFs and SRFs but also the financial support that would be given to the JRFs and SRFs has been increased substantially. These are just a few of the measures. There has been a relaxation in the NET Eligibility Test wherein after they have been inducted as teaching faculty, there would a time given to them when they could complete their research. These are the various steps which have been initiated to tide over the faculty shortage that we are already facing.

MR. SPEAKER: My experience is that part-time teachers are more sincere than full-time teachers.

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (पटना): हमने तो बोला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपको प्रश्न पूछने के लिए बुलाया है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (पटना): हमने तो पहले वाले प्रश्न के लिए पूछा था लेकिन आपने बुलाया नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हमने आपका नाम लिया है लेकिन आप प्रश्न नहीं पूछना चाहते। ठीक है।

...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter of showing your anger.

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Sir, whether it is a fact that the total number of Indian students going to foreign countries seeking admission in world class universities and colleges is increasing each year; If so, give details for the last five years.

Whether her Ministry has any proposal to get these students back in the country so that they can serve our country after completing their education here itself.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this does not arise out of this Question. However, it must be appreciated that we are able to impart that kind of quality education wherein our students, when they go abroad, are able to get admission in almost all the leading institutions in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Because this House is so important, and Members should not take any attitude, which does not keep up its dignity, I have got a notice in writing from Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav that: "I would like to raise one supplementary question on Starred Question Nos. 242 and 243". I will remember your attitude towards me.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Sir, I find it rather ironical that while on the one hand our schools of learning for engineering and technology from India are ranked amongst the best in the world, but on the other hand, none of our Universities find place in the top 10, 20, 30 or 50 Universities across the world. We can dispute one report, but report after report states this, Unfortunately, this is one of the many ironies that are marring our education system.

You pointed out about the guest teachers or temporary teachers V/s. permanent teachers; rural education V/s. urban education; and education in English-medium schools V/s. education in Hindi-medium schools. The fact is that NASSCOM predicts that we will have a shortfall in talented technical employable youth, while on the other hand we will have millions of unemployed youth coming out of these Universities.

My pointed question to the Minister is this. Has the Government carried out any analysis of the deficiencies that is marring the current University system in India? Why is the Government not trying to plug the deficiencies in the elaborate University system, which already exists, rather than creating new Universities? What is going to be so special about these new Universities?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, reform is an ongoing process. We do not wait to do something wrong and then rather usher in reforms. We have been continuously in dialogue with the industry, and with academicians also to see how we could firm-up the education sector.

As regards the gap between employability, there has been a NASSCOM report. Other than that there is no survey as such done by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. But I must once again give emphasis that there is no one accepted organization or international methodology that we could say is accepted by every country. However, it is a matter of pride that our JNU and IITs have found their place in the international listings. Yet, let me once again assure the House that we stand committed to improving our higher education sector wherever and whatever be the deficiencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Thank you, Sir. I am very glad that the Government has decided to establish 14 world-class National Universities in different part of this country, and one of them is at Gandhinagar. I would like to specifically ask this from the hon. Minister. An Expert Committee has been constituted, and the

University Grants Commission (UGC) has already prepared a draft of the Concept paper. If you see the answer, then you will find that it is mentioned that the Concept Paper is yet to be finalized by the Committee. You will not be able to proceed further to establish the Universities until and unless the Concept Paper has been finalized by the Committee. We would like to know this from the hon. Minister What is the time-frame by which the Concept Paper that is ready will be finalized so that you can proceed further for the establishment of these new Universities?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: This Committee headed by the Chairman of the UGC, Prof. Sukhadeo Thorat, last met on 29th August. They are yet to give their recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: Actually this matter may be seriously considered.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: As soon as they come in, definitely, this will be done at the earliest possible.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the UGC Chairman will do the job.

ADV. SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Along with setting up of world-class universities, whether the Government is considering to start campuses of foreign universities in our country and, if so, what is the stage of that proposal?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, this again does not arise out of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the question. You should have put a pointed question.

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): The aim of establishing these world-class universities is to set an example or standard for other universities to follow. Similarly, Kendriya Vidyalayas were set up to establish certain standards. What is happening is that those students who enter Kendriya Vidyalayas are destined to enter IITs, AIIMS, or become IAS officers, whereas those who study in rural schools, at best can become bus conductors.

MR. SPEAKER: Bus conductors' profession is not to be decried. They are very essential people.

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): My point is that the difference is so huge, and my concern is that the setting up of these world-class universities will further affect the standard of education available to the poor and the upper class people.

MR. SPEAKER: There are enough upper class people.

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): This being the case, would the Minister consider improving the standard of basic amenities, students- teacher ratio, academic content and make sure that all the universities and colleges adhere to that standard?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, accessibility, as you are aware, is one of the cornerstones of education policy in our country. We stand committed to making quality education accessible to every child in our country. We would not want any child to be turned away from the portals of higher education because of lack of

resources. Regarding fee structure, there have been various Supreme Court judgements which have said that education cannot be for profiteering, and there have been directions given to the State Governments to ensure that there is an Admission Committee and a Fee Committee in place to look into the admission process and the fee structure also. The National Knowledge Commission has said that the fee which is collected from the students should meet at least 20 per cent of the recurring expenses, whereas the CAFE Committee which we stand by has said that the fee which is collected from the students should not be more than 20 per cent, and we stand committed to that.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I wanted to ask a supplementary on a different question and I raised my hand for putting a supplementary on that question and not on this question.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good, you have no interest in a Central University. I will now allow one lady Member, Shrimati Sujatha, last but not least.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, that the Kerala Institute of Local Administration is a unique Institute with international reputation for imparting training to the members of local self-Government from Kerala and other States, and even from abroad. The training is on the problems of local administration and matters relating to providing good governance through local bodies. Considering the unique character of this institution, it may kindly be considered to be elevated and given the status of a Central University.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of a national university for which a Concept Paper is being prepared; the State Government have to take the initiative.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: It does not arise out of this question.

MR. SPEAKER: I have answered for you; you can adopt my answer.

APPENDIX IX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1088
ANSWERED ON 13.07.2009

Private Universities

1088. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH :
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission is now planning to review the working of private deemed universities to check their irregularities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some private/deemed universities have been found guilty of running education complexes going out of their territorial limits and providing affiliation to colleges in contravention of the rules;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the concrete steps taken so far by the Government to take action against such private/deemed universities?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the Universities Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission has commenced reviewing the functioning of existing institutions 'deemed to be universities' *via* 'on the spot assessment' of such institutions by its Expert Committee consisting of academic experts in relevant disciplines depending upon the courses being offered by the institutions.

(c) and (d) As per information gathered from the UGC, some of the institutions 'deemed to be universities' have violated the UGC guidelines and established new departments/new institutions/off campus/study centres without the approval of the UGC. The UGC has accordingly sought explanation from these institutions, which are under consideration of the Commission.

(e) The Commission has refrained all institutions 'deemed to be universities' from opening any new department/institution/off campus centre/off shore campus without the approval of the UGC/Ministry of Human Resource Development. Further, the institutions 'deemed to be universities' have been informed that they should not conduct any course under distance mode without the specific approval

of the Joint Committee of UGC-AICTE-DEC. The Commission has also put the list of institutions 'deemed to be universities' and their approved 'off-campus' on its website and have cautioned the parents/students to be careful before taking admission in any unauthorized off-campus or centres.

APPENDIX X

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2106
ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010**

Private Universities

2106. DR. SANJAY SINGH :
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY :
SHRI YASHBANT NARAYAN SINGH LAGURI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated any rules with regard to private universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of various private universities that have violated these rules during the last three years along with the names thereof;
- (d) the outcome of the action taken by the Government as on date; and
- (e) the policy framed by the Government on the basis of the said outcome?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), Universities established by State Legislatures without public funding (as Private Universities) are governed by the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003.

(c) According to the information furnished by UGC, UGC has received complaints that the following universities are functioning outside their territorial jurisdiction or within the territorial jurisdiction without the approval of UGC, namely:

- (i) Amity University, Uttar Pradesh at Gautam Buddha Nagar.
- (ii) The Global Open University, Nagaland.
- (iii) Eastern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management (EILM) University, Sikkim.

- (iv) Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical & Technological Sciences, Gangtok.
- (v) Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) University, Dehradun.
- (vi) Singhania University, Jhunjhunu.
- (vii) University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun.
- (viii) Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun.
- (ix) Integral University, Lucknow.

(d) and (e) Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun has closed down its off-campus centre(s) functioning outside the approved territorial jurisdiction. UGC has written to all the State Governments to stop Private Universities to start off-campus centre beyond its territorial jurisdiction in violation of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Prof. Yash Pal & An. Vs. State of Chhattisgarh, in W.P. (C) No. 19/2004. UGC has also posted a Public Notice on its website in this regard. A Legislative proposal to prohibit and punish unfair practices, including the making of false claims regarding recognition by a university is under consideration.

APPENDIX XI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1565

ANSWERED ON 14.08.2013

Irregularities by Private Universities

1565. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up an Expert Committee to look into the alleged irregularities committed by private universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and
- (d) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In order to enquire into the alleged irregularities of CMJ University, Shillong, as reported by the Governor's Secretariat, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee.

(b) There are seven members in the Expert Committee. The Committee is chaired by Prof. Mihir K. Chaudhari, Vice Chancellor, Tejpur University.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

APPENDIX XII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3213

ANSWERED ON 09.12.2009

National Board of Sanskrit School Education

3213. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a National Board of Sanskrit School Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has rejected the proposal for setting up a National Board of Sanskrit School Education;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is an urgent need to streamline and strengthen Sanskrit School; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The proposal for setting up of a National Board of Sanskrit School Education is under consideration. As regards strengthening Sanskrit Schools, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan implements a Scheme for Development of Sanskrit Education under which it provides financial assistance.

APPENDIX XIII

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1754
ANSWERED ON 03.12.2014

Setting up of Sanskrit Board

1754. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL "NISHANK":

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for creating Sanskrit Board for publicity and propagation of Sanskrit education in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a), (b) & (c) No, Madam. However, the Government has appointed Second Sanskrit Commission *vide* Resolution dated 10.01.2014 to assess the present status of Sanskrit education in all its aspects and to integrated traditional Sanskrit knowledge into the modern system of education.

APPENDIX XIV

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)**

**LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2108
ANSWERED ON 10.03.2010**

Uniform Fee Pattern

2108. SHRI AHIR VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MAADAM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce uniform fee pattern in all the self-financed colleges/education institution in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the admission and fee structure in these institutions;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the concrete steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) & (b) A Committee has been constituted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) under the Chairmanship of Justice Ranganath Mishra, former Chief justice of Supreme Court of India to consider fixing norms and guidelines for charging tuition and other fees. The Committee is in the process of finalizing its report.

(c) to (e) As per judgment dated 14.8.2003 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *"Islamic Academy of Education and another Versus State of Karnataka and Others"* and endorsed by it in its subsequent judgment dated 12th August, 2005 in *"P.A. Inamdar & Ors. Versus State of Maharashtra & Ors."*, each State Government is required to set up two Committees, each headed by a retired High Court Judge, to regulate (i) admission to, and (ii) fee chargeable by private professional colleges.

APPENDIX XV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

**LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 112
ANSWERED ON 21.03.2012**

Fee Structure in Private Colleges/Universities

**112. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:**

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has laid down norms for fee structure in private colleges/universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these norms are being followed by such colleges/universities;
- (d) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken against such institutions;
- (e) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism to control the arbitrary fee structure in the private colleges/universities; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (F) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 112 FOR 21.03.2012 ASKED BY HON'BLE MEMBERS DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA AND SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI REGARDING FEE STRUCTURE IN PRIVATE COLLEGES/UNIVERSITIES.

(a) to (d) Though the Government has not laid down any norms for fee fixation, the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court are being followed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment dated 31.10.2002 in TMA Pai Foundation & Others vs. State of Karnataka [WP (Civil) No. 317 of 1995], held that, fixing of a rigid fee structure would be an unacceptable condition. The decision on the fee to be charged must necessarily be left to the private education institution that does not seek or is not dependent upon any funds from the Government. It has further held that in the establishment of an educational institution, the object should not be to

make profit in as much as education is essentially charitable in nature. There can, however, be a reasonable revenue surplus, which may be generated by the educational institution for the purpose of development of education and expansion of the institution. The Apex Court also held in its majority judgment in the same Writ Petition that, "in as much as the occupation of education is, in a sense, regarded as charitable, the Government can provide regulations that will ensure excellence in education, while forbidding the charging of capitation fee and profiteering by the institution".

Further, in *Islamic Academy & Ors. Vs. State of Karnataka & Ors.* [(2003) 6 SCC 697], the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed (14/8/2003) that in order to give effect to the judgment in TMA Pai's case, a Committee, headed by a retired High Court judge, be set up in each State to approve the fee structure and the fee fixed by this Committee shall be binding for a period of 3 years at the end of which the institution would be at liberty to apply for revision.

In a subsequent judgment (12/8/2005) in this connection in *PA Inamdar & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors.* [(2005) 6 SCC 537], the Apex Court has held that the Committees regulating admission procedure and fee structure shall continue to exist, but only as a temporary measure and an inevitable passing phase until the Central Government or the State Governments are able to devise a suitable mechanism and appoint competent authority in consonance with the observations made herein above.

As per the Supreme Court of India's direction in *Islamic Academy & Ors. Vs. State of Karnataka & Ors.* Vs. (2003) and upheld in *PA Inamdar & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors.* (2005) Judgement, State level fee Committees have been constituted by the State Government concerned to prescribe the tuition and other fees to be charged by technical and professional higher educational institutions at under graduate and post graduate level and to regulate and oversee the implementation.

The University Grants Commission [UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010] which came into operation from 26.05.2010 also contains provisions for regulating admission and fee in institutions deemed to be universities. Para 6.5 of these Regulations provides that, "The level of the fees charged for the courses offered in deemed to be universities shall have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course. The fee structure shall be displayed in the prospectus and on the institution's website".

The UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private University) Regulations, 2003 stipulate that the fixation of fees in Private University shall be in accordance with the norms/guidelines prescribed by the UGC and other concerned statutory bodies.

(e) & (f) To regulate fees which the private educational institutions may charge, the Government directed the University Grants Commission (UGC) to frame regulations for admissions and fee structure in private educational institutions in

consultation with the stakeholders. The UGC constituted an Expert Committee in August, 2007 under the chairmanship of prof. B.S. Sonde to formulate, *inter alia*, regulations with regard to admission and fee for self-financing private professional institutions, including 'deemed to be universities'. Based on the recommendations given by the Sonde Committee, UGC has submitted draft UGC (Fee structure in Institutions deemed to be universities) Regulations 2009 and the same are under examination of the Government.

In *PA Inamdar & Other Vs. State of Maharashtra & Others* (2005), the Apex Court has held that every institution is free to devise its own fee structure but the same can be regulated in the interest of preventing profiteering. No capitation fee can be charged. The court held that it was for the Central Government or for the State Government, in the absence of a Central Legislation, to come out with a detailed well thought out legislation on the subject. Government have introduced the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha which provides for the prohibition of certain unfair practices in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities including private universities to protect the interest of the students admitted and to provide for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto. It also provides for criminal liability and civil penalties for charging capitation fee or donations.

APPENDIX XVI

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)**

**LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 584
ANSWERED ON 28.07.2010**

Illegal Appointment of Teachers

584. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain illegal appointments have been made in the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to enquire into the matter of such appointment in MANIT;

(d) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) On the directions of the Ministry, MANIT, Bhopal constituted a fact finding enquiry committee to look into various issues including the alleged irregularities in the appointment of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Training & Placement Officer and Librarians. The said Committee found that there were irregularities in the recruitment process carried out during June-July, 2005. The Ministry decided to rescind all such irregular appointments and initiation of fresh recruitment process and accordingly issued instructions to the Institute.

The Institute placed the matter before the Board of Governors (BoG) and also obtained the legal opinion from the Central Government Standing Counsel. Based on this, the BoG decided to authorize its Academic Committee to look in each and every case for any irregularity, which has been endorsed by the Ministry.

APPENDIX XVII

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)**

**LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4730
ANSWERED ON 25.08.2010**

Task Force/Expert Committee for IIITs

4730. SHRIC. RAJENDRAN :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recommendation of Task Force/Expert Committee for the need to set up more Indian Institutes of Information Technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the targets for establishing the same, State-wise;

(c) the details of expenditure by the State and the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which, IIITs will be established in different locations, Institute-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) This Ministry had constituted a Task Force to deliberate on the operational details of setting up of 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public Private Partnership Mode. The broad conclusions arrived at by the Task Force were that the capital expenses required for establishing the IIIT would be jointly borne by the Central Government and private parties; Land of the order of 100 acres should be provided free of cost by the concerned State Government for setting up a IIIT in that State; and a Consortium of industries should be involved in the venture instead of a single industry.

This Ministry is in the process of obtaining necessary approvals of EFC/ Cabinet for setting up of new IIITs. The locations and other details of the new IIITs will depend upon the scheme finally approved.

APPENDIX XVIII

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)**

**LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2386
ANSWERED ON 24.11.2010**

Corruption in AICTE

2386. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has taken action against the Chairman, Members and other officials of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) on charges of corruption in the recent past;

(b) if so, the status of the enquiry; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for fair working of the AICTE and to safe guard the interests of the students?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered four cases against Prof. R.A. Yadav, Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) (under suspension) and 14 cases against other officials of AICTE. Charge sheet is being issued against the Prof. R.A. Yadav and others in respect of Echelon Institute of Technology. In all other cases, the investigation by CBI is underway.

(c) AICTE has introduced e-governance approval process for greater transparency, easier assured communication, fast processing and facility for tracking of application by the applicant. Emphasis is being laid on self declaration through e-governance process by institution rather than inspection. Database of countrywide experts is created and the experts are selected randomly by computer, thus avoiding manual/human intervention in the constitution of the expert committees. Composition of Expert Committees at different stages of approval process has been modified incorporating eminent educationalists. Practicing advocates and architects have also been included as members of the Committee to verify legal and building related documents.

APPENDIX XIX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3535
ANSWERED ON 24.08.2011

Corruption in AICTE

3535. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of corruption/irregularities have been reported from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action against AICTE officials against whom the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has found concrete evidence;
- (d) if so, the details of major or minor penalties imposed against these officials;
- (e) whether the CBI has also made the former Chairman, AICTE an accused in the scam and has recommended departmental inquiry against him;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (h) the steps taken by the Government for fair working of the AICTE?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government had referred the matters to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) who has registered 59 cases which are at various stages of investigation.

(e) to (f) Yes, Sir. As per the information and record made available by CBI, following FIRs have been registered against former Chairman:

- (i) RC-0722009(E)0006 dated 16.07.2009 (Echelon Institute of Technology, Faridabad).
- (ii) RC MAI 2009 A 0056-AC/CHENN dated 30.10.2009 (Padmavathi College of Engineering, Chennai).
- (iii) CBI/ACB/CHG RCCHG 2010 A 0021 dated 02.09.2010 (Kalpana Chawla Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala, Punjab).

(g) A Departmental enquiry is underway.

(h) AICTE has undertaken various steps for good governance for fair working of the AICTE including administrative, procedural, organizational and policy reforms for incorporating better transparency, integration of entire eco system, institute-to-learner, learner-to-administrator and administrator-to-policy. The various reforms introduced during the last three years are as under:—

- (i) AICTE has introduced reforms in strengthening of office procedures and improving security measures and introduction of e-governance for enhanced transparency, clarity, easy and assured communications.
- (ii) An internal Audit Cell for finance as well as performance audit has been set up for continuous appraisal.
- (iii) The digitization of records is being implemented.
- (iv) A Standing Committee under retired justice of high court has been constituted for examining Vigilance matters.
- (v) The approval process has been made an online process through its web portal www.aicte-india.org. The details are placed into public domain.
- (vi) A faculty of tracking of application by application has been introduced.

APPENDIX XX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4056
ANSWERED ON 05.09.2012

Corruption in AICTE

4056. SHRI THIRUMAVALAVAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of 59 cases referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) by his Ministry in respect of scandals/corruptions in AICTE, case-wise;
- (b) whether there is any delay in above referred cases by CBI along with its reasons;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps taken in this regard so far?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Out of 59 cases, prosecution sanction has been accorded against 4 officials. Regular Departmental Action has been initiated against 2 officials. Rest of the cases are under process with the concerned authorities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) AICTE has taken a number of measures towards transparent functioning and approval process and has introduced online submission of applications.

APPENDIX XXI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2230
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2011

Setting up of Technical and Professional Institutes

2230. SHRI SHIVARAMAGOUDA:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER *ALIAS* KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR *ALIAS* J.K. RITHEESH:
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the technical and professional educational institutes functioning in each State;
- (b) whether these institutes are sufficient to cater to the needs of the students;
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutes in various parts of the country including in the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise and the funds allocated/ proposed to be allocated for the purpose; and
- (e) the time by which these institutes are likely to be made functional?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT(SMT. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

APPENDIX XXII

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)**

**LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3251
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2011**

Scholarships/Freeships

3251. DR. MAHESH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria/norms laid down for scholarships to the students of various categories in Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs);
- (b) the details of the scholarships/freeships provided by the Government to the students of engineering colleges and IIMs;
- (c) the number of students benefited during the last two years;
- (d) the funds sanctioned and released for such scholarships/freeships;
- (e) whether the students of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories have been denied scholarships/freeships during the said period;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

APPENDIX XXIII

GENERAL DISCUSSION DT 24/03/2011 ON INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am, first of all, deeply obliged and grateful to the distinguished Members of this House who have participated in this debate and have given some very valuable suggestions and made some very incisive comments not just on the amendments that are proposed but also in the context of the general environment with respect to education. Specially the concerns that they have expressed about faculty shortages, concerns that they have expressed about quantity and quality, concerns that they have expressed about teachers' training, concerns about remuneration and compensation of faculty, these are all very valuable comments and we will certainly take all those into consideration as we move forward to implement our educational policy.

I have also noted with all seriousness comments made by the distinguished Members of this House including Dhananjay *ji*, Baliram *ji*, Shailendra *ji*, Raghuvansh *ji*, Panda *ji* and many others. Some of you have commented upon the Banaras Hindu University. I want to, standing here, give a commitment to you that I have no intention, absolutely no intention to tinker with the cultural heritage of that University. I am deeply involved in the University. In fact I was the Chief Guest of the Convocation last year in the University. I have seen the premises of the University and we are not going to let down Madan Mohan Malaviya's dream. We will, in fact, make sure that that dream goes forward. I will presently allay your concerns. We will not be interested in bifurcating that University at all. But in the course of my comments, I will try and persuade you to believe that that is not so. Incidentally, I am not far remote from teaching. I myself was a teacher in Delhi University; I started my career in life as a teacher. So I am deeply wedded to education. I want to take the quality of education forward in this country, and that quality must start from the school system. That quality cannot be made up at the IIT system. Therefore, there are major reforms and I am really grateful to Sonia *ji* and grateful to the Prime Minister of India that the first legislation that was introduced in the UPA II was the Right to Education Act to every child in this country. Why was that done? It was done because my Government is deeply committed to educating the young in this country. It is not just education but the kind of quality education that the young deserve in this country. Unfortunately in the last 60 years, despite the best efforts, we have failed in that process. We have not been able to impart the kind of quality education that we wished to impart. We

are trying to change the whole system. A distinguished speaker in the House said that children today base their levels of excellence on rote learning, on mugging up.

We are trying to change that as well. We want the process of education should be interactive between the teachers and the students; a process of education through which the child asks question rather than the answers being given to him overnight; a process through which the child learns through interacting with each other; where the teacher is the part of the class and not of the head of the class; where the students are as much of part as the teacher is part of teaching the students. So all these changes we are contemplating and you will see as we unfold our policies in the times to come that we are going to make major changes to ensure that if the substratum of the education is strong, if the substratum of education has quality in it then surely the right kind of children who have quality learning will actually then emerge and join these high quality institutions to serve the interests of India not the interests of the rest of the world.

Sir, one of the big issues that we are concerned with is that if you look at the IITs' system it was set up way back in the 50s and the 60s that also was vision, at that time the Education Minister was Abul Kalam Azad. He is the one who set up most of these institutions. It was also the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. About 50 or 60 years have passed and we have not been trying to change with the times.

The contemporary world is different from the world of the 1950. The nature of the challenges that we were confronted within the 1950, have changed. We are confronted with very serious issues of global warming. We are confronted with very serious issues of energy. We are confronted with very serious issues of communication. We are confronted with very serious issues of resources. And ultimately it is through technology which is an enabler that we will be finding these solutions. So, we must empower these institutions to the extent that we can and we must create as many institutions as possible.

Sir, let me just give you a small figure. At this point in time about 220 million children go to school. But of the 220 million children who go to school around 13 to 14 million actually go to universities. Forget the IITs. This is in thousands. But only 13 million out of the 220 million children reach university which means almost 200 million children do not go to university. What are we trying to do ? We have gone through 'Right to Education' through access to education. We are trying to make sure that the gross enrolment ratio of India which is 13 per cent and by the year 2020 it would become 30 per cent. That means the number of children who will go to university will be raised from 13-14 million to 45 million. We will need another thousand universities. We will need another 45,000 colleges in the next 10 years if we want to make sure that the access that is required to higher educational institutions is provided for by increasing numbers. These 15 to 16 IITs will not do. We will need many more. But the question is this. Has the Government all the resources in the world to set up hundreds of IITs and the answer is no ? First we must get the double digit growth, then we must earn the revenues and then with those revenues we must invest as much as possible in the public education system

but even that will not be enough to serve the needs of India. We need to expand higher education in a big way. We need to act through public-private partnership. We need to set up more IITs or more educational institutions of the standard of IITs.

If I was actually looking at the past percentage of people who have appeared in the JEE Exam and you would be surprised to know that hardly 2 per cent people have passed this exam. Lakhs of people have appeared but how many people pass this exam? Hardly 2 per cent. Where do the others go? What happens to them? Some of them are actually very high quality students but they have no access to high quality institutions. So, I beseech the distinguish Members of this House to be on the same platform. Allow the extension of education. Allow our reform process. Allow foreign institutions also to come to this country with very very stringent safeguards to make sure that national interests are served.

All these legislations have already gone to the Standing Committee. Therefore, I would request the distinguished Members of this House to help me in this process.

Having said this, now let me just come to some of the questions that have been raised by the distinguished Members of this House.

As far as the policy of setting up of IIT is concerned, the Government realise that we do not have the wherewithal to set up an IIT in every State in this country. But the general policy that was followed was that each State should either have a Management Institute or an IIT...*(Interruptions)* Let us not make this into a regional or a State dispute. We are talking about education. We are talking about the future of our children. No matter which State they belong to; they are our children. So, we want to give every child the best education possible but the State is constrained. You know about the State Governments, and many of you are aware of your State Governments and how the State Governments themselves are constrained even to provide basic education to people. Even the State of Kerala, though they are perhaps one of the most forward looking States in education, is constrained. But look at the dropout rate there as well. So, this is a very complex issue ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACHO (Thrissur): There is not even a single IIT in Kerala...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I know. Therefore, we would like to give an IIT to every State. But because of constraints, it is not possible. The policy is that the State should either have a Management Institute or an IIT. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Last year, the Prime Minister had assured it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, we would like, in the future, as the economy grows, as we gather more resources, to make sure that not just one but as many IITs as

possible in the absence of financial constraints are set up in various parts of the country.

Now, let me just come to the issue of the Banaras Hindu University because that issue was raised by the distinguished Members of this House. I just want to mention that this is a very unique institution. Banaras Hindu University is our heritage. It is a part of our heritage. We should not, in any way, want to disturb that heritage. So, what we decided was this. We are aware of the fact that interdisciplinary teaching is very important because there you have a hospital also. So, we do not want to bifurcate that. But a Committee was set up some time ago.

This is the background of setting up of IT (BHU). A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S.K. Joshi to identify promising institutions of higher learning in Science and Technology in the country for their transformation to the level of an IIT. That Committee identified the following seven Institutions for upgradation to the level of IIT, which included IT (BHU). That Committee recommended that IT (BHU) should be converted into an IIT. But what we have made sure is that in the administrative structure, there is a representation of BHU in the IIT.

Let me just explain that to you. For example, we have said that we would not allow IT (BHU) to sever its relation with the University. In fact, the Vice Chancellor will be the director of the IIT at this point in time. And representation of BHU on the Board of Governors would work towards the interdisciplinary education that we are talking about. Two of the nominees in the Board will be given by BHU. So, we are not breaking the linkage. We never want to break the linkage. We want to make sure that the kind of interdisciplinary character of the institution remains the same. But at the same time we also want to give a benefit to the institution so that it gets the status of an IIT. So, you have my assurance, Sir, any Member at any point in time can come to me if any attempt is made to take away from the heritage of the Banaras Hindu University. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): He is the *ex-officio* Chairman, not the Director. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: In the first year, yes. In the next year, he will be the *ex-officio*. That is what the amendment is. So, we are not breaking the linkage. We do not wish to break the linkage. ...(*Interruptions*). The Vice-Chairman of the BHU would be the Vice-Chairman of the IIT. ...(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामकिशुन (चन्दौली): काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस-चांसलर के वह अधीन होगा या अलग होगा ? ...(*व्यवधान*)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हम अलग नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसीलिए तो हम बात बता रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है, वे इसका जवाब देंगे। कृपया आप बैठ जाइये।

Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.
(Interruptions)... (Not recorded)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: केवल मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी।

...(व्यवधान) (कार्यवाही-वृत्तान्त में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया।)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors will be the Vice-Chancellor. ... (Interruptions). The Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors will be Vice-Chancellor ... (व्यवधान) तभी तो मैंने आपको कहा है। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ, उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं रहेगी। मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: रामकिशुन जी आप बैठ जाएं। आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

...(व्यवधान) (कार्यवाही-वृत्तान्त में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया।)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने जो सवाल किया था, मंत्री जी उसका उत्तर दे रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आप दोनों बैठ जाएं, सिर्फ मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड में जा रही है।

...(व्यवधान) (कार्यवाही-वृत्तान्त में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया।)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, तब आपको समझ आ जाएगा। The Vice-Chairman of the BHU would be the *ex-officio* Member in the first year. But later, the Vice-Chancellor of the BHU would be the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors... (Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मंत्री जी, आप आसन की तरफ देखकर बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The Vice-Chancellor of the BHU would be the Chairman of the Board of Governors for the first three years and then, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors subsequently. This is the Bill. We are not, therefore, bifurcating or destroying the University... (Interruptions) तभी तो मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता था। यह हमेशा के लिए तो नहीं हो सकता। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, having explained my position and the Government's position on this issue, the other point that was raised by a distinguished Member, which was a very important point, was with respect to the Faculty. I think, this is a very serious issue again because there is, indeed, a shortage of Faculty because the moment you increase the number of IITs, naturally the students will have to be

served. One of the reasons for the shortage of Faculty also, is the reservations because on account of reservations, the increase of students capacity has been 54 per cent. And, because of the increase of students capacity, we need more teachers in the IIT system. That is really the main reason why there has been an extreme shortage of Faculty.

But if you look at, for example, IIT Mumbai, which is one of the oldest institutions, even there, there is a shortage. The total number of the sanctioned strength is 637; the people in Faculty in position is 491; and there is a shortage of 146. So, the total shortage in the old IITs is about 1,216 over the total sanctioned strength of 4,105.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please be brief. There are other items also to be taken up.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, Sir. I would just conclude. About the new IITs, of the total strength of 4,765, the vacancy position is 1,551.

Now, there are two solutions to it because remember, we cannot build Faculty overnight. It is not possible. यह तो सम्भव भी नहीं है कि सुबह हुई और टीचर आ गए। इसके लिए हमने दो खास तरीके अपनाए हैं। पहला तरीका यह है कि जो आईआईटीज़ में विद्यार्थी आते थे, वे ग्रेजुएट डिग्री बी-टेक के लिए आते थे, क्योंकि आईआईटी सिस्टम में एम-टेक का महत्व नहीं था। बी-टेक के बाद विद्यार्थी एम-टेक के लिए बाहर चले जाते थे और बाहर उन्हें नौकरी भी मिल जाती थी। इसी कारण हमने तय किया कि आने वाले 10-20 वर्षों में हमारे जो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्सेस हैं, एम-टेक के कोर्सेस को बढ़ावा देंगे।... (व्यवधान) मैं बीएचयू की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं आईआईटीज़ की बात कर रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए आने वाले वर्षों में क्योंकि पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कोर्सेस होंगे, फैकल्टी की शोर्टेज भी कम हो जाएगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सारे आईआईटी सिस्टम को हम नेशनल नॉलेज नेटवर्क द्वारा कनेक्ट कर रहे हैं और उसके द्वारा क्या होगा कि कोई आईआईटी स्टूडेंट किसी भी आईआईटी में अगर बैठा हो तो उसको कोई कोर्स लेना है तो नेशनल नॉलेज नेटवर्क द्वारा वह किसी और आईआईटी प्रोफेसर से वह कोर्स ले सकता है। यह कनेक्टिविटी हम अगले दो साल में पूरी कर देंगे। और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर फैकल्टी शोर्टेज होती भी है, जब तक हम फैकल्टी की कमी पूरी नहीं कर सकते लेकिन फिर भी बच्चे वे कोर्सेज कर पाएंगे। यह दूसरी स्ट्रैटेजी हमने अपनाई है और साथ-साथ में हम एक ओपन सोर्स मैटीरियल जो आईआईटी प्रोफेसर ने तैयार किया है, वह हम बनाने जा रहे हैं और हमने बनाया है। वह 1100 कोर्सेज का ओपन सोर्स मैटीरियल है। विश्व में ऐसा नहीं है और सब फ्री है। वह ओपन सोर्स मैटीरियल जो हमारे आईआईटी प्रोफेसर ने बनाया है, वह हम बाकी आईआईटीज़ में भी भेजेंगे, बाकी प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज को भी उपलब्ध है, बाकी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजिस को भी उपलब्ध है ताकि यह क्वालिटी एजुकेशन सभी को प्रदान हो। इसलिए हम बहुत से कदम उठा रहे हैं। आज चर्चा केवल इस अमेंडमेंट के ऊपर है और यह अमेंडमेंट जरूरी इसलिए है कि अगर हमने अमेंडमेंट नहीं किया तो वे बच्चे जिन्हें तीन साल हो चुके हैं, उन बच्चों को अभी डिग्री मिलनी है और अगर अमेंडमेंट नहीं हुआ तो उन्हें डिग्री भी नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए इसमें थोड़ी जल्दी भी है। मैं बहुत खुश हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मंत्री जी ने जवाब दे दिया है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री तथा संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल): मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस बिल को समर्थन दिया।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you finished?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I move that the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration: ... (*Interruptions*)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: किसी और की बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

(*Interruptions*)... (*Not recorded*)

1453 बजे

(तत्पश्चात् श्री रामकिशुन और कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्य सभा से बाहर चले गए।)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

Amendment made:

page 1, line 9,—

for "Bhubaneswar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar".

(3)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3

Amendment made:

page 2, line 5,—

for "Bhubaneswar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar".

(4)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

page 2, line 31,—
 for "Bhubaneshwar"
 substitute "Bhubaneswar".

(5)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Amendment made:

page 3, line 11,—
 for "Bhubaneshwar"
 substitute "Bhubaneswar".

(6)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7

Amendment made:

"Page 4, for lines 25 to 31, substitute—

'7. In section 6 of the principal Act, after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every Institute may strive to meet the technological needs of the States and by the Union Territories included in its zone by—

- (a) supporting and collaborating with technical education institutions located in the zone with a view to enhance their quality and capability;
- (b) advising the State Governments and the Union territories included in its zone in the matter of technical education and any technological issue referred by them to the Institute for advise.""

(7)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8

Amendment made:

"Page 4, for lines 42 to 44, substitute—

"(b) four persons to be nominated under clause (d), out of which two persons to be nominated by the Executive Council referred to in clause (d) of section 2 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, from amongst its members including its Vice-Chancellor;" (8)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Clause 10

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 9,—

for "Bhubaneshwar"

substitute "Bhubaneswar".

(9)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 3,—

for "2010"

substitute "2011"."

(2)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

"Page 1, line 1, —

for "Sixty-first"

Substitute "Sixty-second"."

(1)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

APPENDIX XXIV

(Vide para 5 of the Report)

EXTRACTS FROM MANUAL OF PRACTICE & PROCEDURE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, NEW DELHI

Definition	<p>8.1 During the course of reply given to a question or a discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which involves further action on the part of the Government in reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance'. Standard list of such expressions which normally constitute assurances and as approved by the Committees on Government Assurances of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, is given at <i>Annexure 3</i>. As assurances are required to be implemented within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict the use of these expressions only to those occasions when it is clearly intended to give an assurance in these terms.</p> <p>8.2 When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the department concerned normally within 10 working days of the date on which it is given.</p>
Deletion from the list of assurances	<p>8.3.1 If the administrative department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfil it, it may write to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat direct with a copy to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs within a week of the receipt of such communication for getting it deleted from the list of assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister.</p> <p>8.3.2 Departments should make request for dropping of assurances immediately on receipt of statement of assurances from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and only in rare cases where they are fully convinced that the assurances could not be implemented under any circumstances and there is no option left with them but to make a request for dropping. Such requests should have the approval of their Minister</p>

	<p>and this fact should be indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of the stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be accompanied with a request for extension of time. The department should continue to seek extension of time till a decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is received by them. Copy of the above communications should be simultaneously endorsed to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.</p>
Time limit for fulfilling and assurance	<p>8.4.1 An assurance given in either House is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of the assurance. This time limit has to be strictly observed.</p>
Extension of time for fulfilling an assurance	<p>8.4.2 If the department finds that it is not possible to fulfil the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted, it may seek further extension of time direct from the respective Committee on Government Assurances under intimation to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required. Such a communication should be issued with the approval of the Minister.</p>
Registers of Assurances	<p>8.5.1 The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the department concerned in a register as at <i>Annexure 4</i> after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section.</p> <p>8.5.2 Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the section concerned should take prompt action to fulfil such assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at <i>Annexure 5</i>.</p> <p>8.5.3 The registers referred to in paras 8.5.1 and 8.5.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha assurances, entries therein being made session wise.</p>
Role of Section Officer and Branch Officer	<p>8.6.1 The Section Officer incharge of the concerned section will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) scrutinise the registers once a week; (b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever; (c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to assurances which

	<p>are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and</p> <p>(d) review of pending assurances should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimise the delay in implementing the assurances.</p> <p>8.6.2 The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.</p>
Procedure for fulfilment of an assurance	<p>8.7.1 Every effort should be made to fulfill the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an implementation report containing the available information should be supplied to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in part scrutinize of the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest.</p> <p>8.7.2 Information to be supplied in partial or complete fulfilment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned and 15 copies thereof (bilingual) in the prescribed proforma as at <i>Annexure 6</i>, together with its enclosures, along with one copy each in Hindi and English duly authenticated by the officer forwarding the implementation report, should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. If, however, the information being furnished is in response to an assurance given in reply to a question etc., asked for by more than one member, an additional copy of the completed proforma (both in Hindi and English) should be furnished in respect of each additional member. A copy of this communication should be endorsed to the Parliament Unit for completing column 7 of its register.</p> <p>8.7.3 The implementation reports should be sent to the Ministry of the Parliamentary Affairs and not to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat. No advance copies of the implementation reports are to be endorsed to the Lok/Rajya Sabha Secretariat either.</p>
Laying of the implementation report on the Table of the House	<p>8.8 The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after a scrutiny of the implementation report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the statement, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member as well as the department concerned.</p>

	The Parliament Unit of the department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of this statement, make a suitable entry in their registers.
Obligation to lay a paper on the Table of the House <i>vis-a-vis</i> assurance on the same subject	8.9 Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first instance, in fulfilment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this is done, a report in formal implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in the prescribed proforma (<i>Annexure 6</i>) in the manner already described in para 8.7.2.
Committees on Government Assurances LSR 323, 324 RSR 211-A	8.10 Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government assurances nominated by the Speaker/Chairman. It scrutinize the implementation reports and the time taken in the scrutiny of Government assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time are to be followed strictly.
Reports of the Committees on Government Assurances	8.11 The department will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two committees for remedial action wherever called for.
Effect on assurances on dissolution of the Lok Sabha	8.12 On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, all assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with a specific recommendation regarding the assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

ANNEXURE I

MINUTES

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2014-15)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

FOURTEENTH SITTING

(06.08.2015)

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs. in Committee Room "C",
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' — *Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri Bhadur Singh Koli
4. Shri Prahlad Singh Patel
5. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri U.B.S. Negi, Director
2. Shri T.S. Rangarajan, Additional Director
3. Shri Kulvinder Singh, Committee Officer

WITNESSES

**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION)**

1. Shri V.S. Oberoi, Secretary
2. Shri R. Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary (T)
3. Mrs. Ishita Roy, Joint Secretary (HE)
4. Shri Praveen Kumar, Joint Secretary (A)

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

1. Shri. A Manoharan, Deputy Secretary
2. Shri A.B. Acharya, Under Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) and informed about the day's agenda regarding review of 23 pending assurances pertaining to the Ministry which are pending since 2004 up to 3rd Session of 16th Lok Sabha. Before taking up assurances for critical examination, the Committee expressed their anguish over late receipt of English version and non receipt of Hindi version of the status with regard to pending assurances from the Ministry and desired that such an important information should be forwarded well in time so that the Committee could go through them before seeking clarification from the representatives of the Ministry. The Committee also observed that a few assurances were pending since 2004 and desired that the efforts taken by the Ministry to fulfil those long pending assurances at various levels should be reported to the Committee for their perusal. The Committee then took up the following assurances for discussion:—

Policy on Brain Drain

- (i) **SQ No. 183 dated 14.12.2004 regarding 'Brain Drain' (Supplementary by Shri Mohan Singh, MP).**

The Committee were noted that the assurance was given in regard to a supplementary to SQ 183 dated 14.12.2004 raised by Shri Mohan Singh, MP wherein it was stated that the Government used to spend Rs. 10-12 lakhs on a single technocrat from IIT in the country while the young were lured to the facilities and luxuries of some other country and thus those countries were benefitted by the services, experiences and knowledge instead. Further, it was sought whether the Government had proposed to make any arrangements to take something in lieu of the amount spent on the technocrat in order to stop them from going abroad. The Committee were informed that consultation was going on with IITs regarding the question of refunds and the Ministry would only be able to provide the related information in this regard after completion of consultation. When the Committee insisted that the matter related to evolving a policy to stop exodus of Indian talent, the representatives of the Ministry submitted that no such policy had been framed to far. The Committee desired that the Ministry should move forward on the consultation process and evolve a policy to stop brain drain as prevalent in many other countries. The Committee also desired that they would like to be apprised of the progress in the matter.

Reservation in Unaided Educational Institutions

- (ii) **USQ No. 1004 dated 28.11.2006 regarding 'Implementation of Reservation Policy'.**
- (iii) **USQ No. 3293 dated 16.03.2011 regarding 'Reservation in Unaided Private Educational Institutions'.**
- (iv) **USQ No. 1393 dated 14.08.2013 regarding 'Reservation to OBCs in Private Unaided Institutions'.**

The assurances mentioned at Sl.No. (ii) to (iv) above, were on the same subject.

The requests of the Ministry for dropping of the assurances were to be decided by the Committee. The Committee were informed that the proposal of reservation in private/unaided education institutions was in its nascent stage and a political consensus on the issue was also to be built with the States and other stakeholders. It was also submitted that the matter was *sub judice*. It was submitted that a legislative proposal to provide reservation of seats in admission, and regulation of admission and fee in the unaided private educational institutions. As such the Ministry had requested for dropping of the assurances which is being drafted under consideration of the Committee. The Committee did not accede to the request of the Ministry to drop those assurances and asked the Ministry to submit a part report on the efforts taken or being taken by them in the matter.

Scholarship Scheme

(v) USQ No. 308 dated 14.08.2007 regarding 'Scholarship Scheme for Minority and Economically Weaker Sections'.

The Committee were informed that the details of the Scholarship scheme for SC/ST/OBC/minority and economically weaker sections of the Society had been collected by the Ministry of Human Resource Development from other concerned Ministries/Department and the Implementation Report was accordingly sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 28.05.2015. When asked about the reasons for delay in laying the information on the Table of the House even it was received in May, 2015, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs submitted that the Implementation Report was returned back to the Ministry of Human Resource Development since the reasons for delay were not mentioned therein. The Committee took serious note on the delay of 8 years in fulfilling the assurance whereas it was just related to collection of mere statistical information from other Ministries/Department. However, the Committee directed the Ministry of to coordinate with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and ensure that the Implementation Report should be laid in Parliament during the next Session positively.

Workers Technical University

(vi) USQ No. 1297 dated 21.08.2007 regarding 'Setting up of Workers Technical University'.

The Committee noted that the matter regarding National Workers Technical University was handled by Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour with Employment. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had also set up a Steering Committee for extensive consultations with stakeholders. The Committee also note that the Ministry of Human Resource Development had requested the Directorate General of Employment and Training to accept the said assurance just on 25.05.2015 and awaiting for their acceptance of the assurance. The Committee further noted a conflict in the views expressed by the Ministry on the responsibility over setting up of Workers Technical University, the type of curriculum and awarding degrees or diploma and took a serious view over the too

late steps taken by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for getting the assurance transferred to Ministry of Labour and Employment in May, 2015 which had been pending since 2007. Therefore, the Committee directed the Ministry to furnish a detailed report on the subject for examination and desired that they would also like to hear the view of the Ministry of Labour and Employment along with the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the matter in their next sitting.

Incentives to Central Universities

(vii) USQ No. 1316 dated 21.08.2007 regarding 'Incentives to Central Universities'.

The representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development submitted that the scheme for creation and management of "Reserve Fund" for Universities and colleges through internal receipts maintained by the University Grants Commission could not be materialized and the Implementation Report in this regard had been forwarded to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 24.07.2015. The Committee were further informed that the reasons attributed to non-materialization of the scheme have been mentioned in the said Implementation Report. The Committee express their strong anguish over the long delay since 2007 in implementing the assurance which ultimately bore fruit and desired that a detailed report on the efforts made by the Ministry to resolve the issue during the period. The Committee also directed that the Ministry should identify responsible concerned officers along with the action taken against them and report to the Committee for their examination.

Setting up of World Class Universities

(viii) SQ No. 243 dated 16.12.2008 regarding 'Setting up of World Class Universities' (supplementary by Shri Harin Pathak, M.P.).

The Committee were apprised that a Committee headed by the Chairperson, University Grants Commission had examined the issue of setting up of World Class Universities and also brought out a paper on the 'Concept of World Class Universities'. The said Committee had also modified it to 'Universities for Research and Innovation' and accordingly the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill' was introduced in Parliament. It was also informed that the Parliamentary Departmental Related Standing Committee had also examined the subject subsequently and had recommended against Public Private Partnerships and Private Participation in the proposed field and subsequently the Bill had lapsed in Parliament. When asked about the 14 new World Class Universities proposed to be established, the representative of the Ministry clarified that as on date there was no such proposal before the Ministry. The representative of the Ministry further informed that they were in the process of finalizing the Implementation Report. The Committee expressed their disappointment over leaving such an important project and wished that the project should have been carried out in anyway.

Private Universities

(ix) USQ No. 1088 dated 13.07.2009 regarding 'private Universities'.

The assurance was given with regard to establishment of new departments/ new institutions/off campus/study centers by institutions deemed to be universities in violation of the guidelines without the approval of the University Grants Commission (UGC). The Committee were informed that as per information received from UGC, some institutions which were deemed universities had found violating the UGC guidelines and the explanations sought from those deemed universities were under consideration of UGC. It was further submitted that the matter in case of category 'C' of universities was *sub judice* and accordingly the action to be taken thereon had been kept in abeyance. When the Committee inquired about the approach available to check violation of UGC guidelines by universities, the representatives of the Ministry deposed that the UGC formed three categories of universities out of which category 'A' included universities which were functioning perfectly, category 'B' incorporated universities were came up with certain shortcomings and category 'C' included universities which, as per UGC, needed to be given at least one year time for rectification of the shortcomings. The Committee were also informed that the UGC reviewed the position of Universities every year and brought out a list of fake Universities which issued fake degrees, if need was felt. The Ministry also sought extension of time up to 30.12.2015 which the Committee agreed to keeping in view the fact that the matter was sub judice.

(Shri Rajendra Agarwal took over to convene the meeting further)

Private Universities

(x) USQ No. 2106 dated 22.2.2011 regarding 'Private Universities'.

The Committee were informed that a Bill to prohibit and punish unfair practices, including the making of false claims regarding recognition by a university was introduced in Lok Sabha and further action could not be taken thereon as the Bill had lapsed subsequently, however, UGC had taken a number of steps including regulation of unfair practices by such universities. The Committee were further apprised that Implementation Report on the subject had already been forwarded to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 07.09.2012. The Committee were surprised to note that the Ministry had submitted its Implementation Report in 2012 merely on the basis of fact that the proposed Bill had lapsed whereas the proposed Bill should not have lapsed after dissolution of Lok Sabha as assurances given in Parliament never lapse. The Committee were of the view that the Ministry should again initiate the efforts to re-introduce the said Bill as the Committee considers the assurance still pending.

Irregularities in CMJ University, Shillong

(xi) USQ No. 1565 dated 14.8.2011 regarding 'Irregularities by Private Universities'.

The Committee were apprised that on the basis of communication received from

Hon'ble Governor's Secretariat, the UGC had constituted a seven member expert committee to inquire into the alleged irregularities of C.M.J. University, Shillong in Meghalaya. However, the response from Education Department, Government of Meghalaya was to be received. Therefore, the Ministry sought for extension of time upto 30.12.2015. While agreeing to the request of the Ministry to grant extension of time, the Committee took the delay seriously in obtaining response from the Government of Meghalaya in the matter and desired that the Ministry should accelerate the efforts in extracting the desired information from the Government of Meghalaya.

Sanskrit Education Board

(xii) USQ No. 3213 dated 9.12.2009 regarding 'National Board of Sanskrit Education'.

(xiii) USQ No. 1754 dated 03.12.2014 regarding 'Setting up of Sanskrit Board'.

The Committee were informed that there was no proposal for creating National Board of Sanskrit Education for publicity and propagation of Sanskrit education, however, the Government had appointed a Second Sanskrit Commission (SSC) to assess the status of Sanskrit education in the country. It was further informed that the SSC had submitted its around 900 pages report on 28.07.2015 which was under examination of UGC and it would take six months time to examine the said report. The Ministry sought an extension of time of six months to study the report of SSC which the Committee agreed to.

Uniform Fee Pattern

(xiv) USQ No. 2108 dated 10.3.2010 regarding 'Uniform Fee Pattern'.

The request of the Ministry for dropping of the assurance was not acceded to at the sitting held on 21.07.2011. The Committee were informed that All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) had constituted a Committee for finalization of uniform fee structure in all technical institutions. It was also informed that after unfortunate demise of the chairperson of the said Committee, a new Committee had been constituted by the AICTE under direction of the Ministry. The Committee were of the view that the assurance was given in March, 2010 and even after sad demise of the Chairperson, the report of the said committee should have been finalized after its reconstitution. The representative of the Ministry further deposed that the report of the earlier Committee was ready but had not been signed by half of the members and the new Committee was constituted on 03.01.2014. The Ministry when asked about the time to be taken in completion of the action with regard to fulfilment of the assurance, the representative of the Ministry submitted that it would take three months time to Ministry to consider the matter which the Committee agreed to. The Committee, however, raised apprehension over the manner, in which the matter was being pursued by the Ministry for the last 5 years on such an important issue of evolving a uniform fee structure for all technical institutions and desired that the matter be settled within the extended period.

Fee Structure in Private Colleges/Universities

(xv) SQ No. 112 dated 21.03.2012 regarding 'Fee Structure in Private Colleges/Universities'.

The assurance related to uniform fee structure in private colleges/universities. The Committee were informed that a draft UGC (Fee structure in deemed to be universities) Regulation was prepared in 2009 and was under consideration. In the meantime, the Government had also introduced the 'Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical and Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 which had lapsed. The Committee were appraised that several provisions with regard to admission and fee structure, had been incorporated in the UGC Regulations, 2014. The Ministry ensured full emphasis on examination of the matter and early fulfilment of the assurance. When the Committee wanted to know the time by which the assurance would be fulfilled, the representative of the Ministry submitted that the whole exercise would be completed within a period of two months.

Illegal Appointment of Teachers

(xvi) USQ No. 584 dated 28.7.2010 regarding 'Illegal Appointment of Teachers'.

The assurance was regarding alleged irregularities in the recruitment process carried out during June-July, 2005 in appointment of Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Training and Placement Officers and Librarian in Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT)-Bhopal. The Ministry intimated that a fact finding inquiry was initiated under the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry to examine the report received from MANIT who accordingly had advised to firm up on the follow up action by MANIT-Bhopal in consultation with the CVO of the institute for rescinding all such irregular appointments and initiation of fresh recruitment process. The representative of the Ministry further stated that the reply of the MANIT-Bhopal had been received on 10.06.2015 and were being considered. The Ministry also sought extension of time up to 30.09.2015 which the Committee agreed to.

Setting up of Indian Institutes of Information Technology

(xvii) USQ No. 4730 dated 25.08.2010 regarding 'Task Force/Expert Committee for IIITs'.

The assurance was given in response to a question whether there was any recommendation of Task Force/Expert Committee for the need to set up more Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country. In reply, it was stated that the Ministry was in the process of obtaining necessary approvals of EFC/Cabinet for setting up of new IIITs and the location and other details of the new IIITs would depend upon the scheme finally approved. The Committee were informed that proposal for setting up 20 new IIITs on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model was approved by the Cabinet on 07.12.2010 and the Implementation Report was already sent by the Ministry on 21.07.2011. The representative of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs stated that they had received the said

Implementation Report but treated it as partly implemented and had intimated the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The representative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, however, conveyed his ignorance over receipt of such a communication. The Committee directed the Ministry of Human Resource Development to consult the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and also to expedite their efforts to fulfil the complete assurance as early as soon.

Corruption in AICTE

(xviii) USQ No. 2386 dated 24.11.2010 regarding 'Corruption in AICTE'.

(xix) USQ No. 3535 dated 24.08.2011 regarding 'Corruption in AICTE'.

(xx) USQ No. 4056 dated 05.09.2012 regarding 'Corruption in AICTE'.

All the above assurances were regarding alleged corruption in AICTE wherein it was assured that investigation by CBI was underway. The request of the Ministry of Human Resource development for dropping of the assurance with regard to (xviii) above, was not acceded to at the sitting held on 26.04.2012. The Committee were informed that CBI had referred 59 cases for initiating RDA (Regular Department Action) for major penalty/prosecution against the guilty AICTE officials including ex-officials who were on deputation or contract basis. The Committee were further informed that out of 59 cases, 12 had been closed, final report from CBI were awaited in 21 cases. Since 45 cases pertained to institutions located in States, information on the action initiated by them were also awaited. As such, the Ministry sought further extension of time up to 20.09.2015 which the Committee agreed to.

Setting up of Technical and Professional Institutes

(xxi) USQ No. 2230 dated 09.03.2011 regarding 'Setting up of Technical and Professional Institutions'.

The Committee were apprised that the implementation report on the assurance already sent by the Ministry of Human Resource Development had not been received in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. While taking serious note on lack of coordination among the two Ministries, the Committee pointed towards lacunae in the periodical reviews being or not being undertaken by both the Ministries and directed that all similar cases be revisited and Implementation Report be placed in Parliament at the earliest.

Criteria/Norms for Scholarship/Freeships

(xxii) USQ No. 3251 dated 16.03.2011 regarding 'Scholarship/Freeships'.

The Committee were informed that the assurance is delayed pending receipt of information on the scholarship/freeships awarded to students of various engineering colleges and management institutions. The Ministry sought extension of some more time up to 30.09.2015. Taking note of more than four years delay in collecting the information, the Committee directed the Ministry to write a strongly worded communication to all institutions asking for timely submission of the

required information so that the assurance could be fulfilled without much delay.

Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010

(xxiii) General Discussion dated 24.03.2011 on the 'Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010'.

The Committee were informed that the Implementation Report on assurance was being forwarded to the Ministry of Parliament Affairs. The Committee desired that the Implementation Report on the assurance should be laid on the Table of the House at the earliest.

3. The Committee desired that the Ministry had completed action on several assurances and the Implementation Reports in such cases should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs expeditiously so that these could be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible. The Committee allowed to extend the time limit as requested by the Ministry in some cases and reiterated that the given assurances must be pursued by the Ministry vigorously and Implementation Reports should be sent to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for laying on the Table of the House under intimation to the Committee at the earliest. The Committee expressed their concern that the Ministry did not take concerted efforts to collect requisite information for want of regular and specific meetings at different levels in the Ministry and desired that frequencies of such review meetings should be increased at each level of officers concerned with a view to sort out pending assurances in a time bound and efficient manner.

4. The evidence was completed.

(The witnesses withdrew)

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE II

MINUTES

NINTH SITTING

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES (2015-2016) HELD ON 15 MARCH, 2016 IN
COMMITTEE ROOM NO. 139, PARLIAMENT HOUSE
ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 16.00 hours on Tuesday, 15 March 2016.

PRESENT

Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank'—*Chairperson*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
3. Shri E. Ahamed
4. Shri Tariq Anwar
5. Shri Naranbhai Bhikhabhai Kachhadia
6. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
7. Shri A.T. Nana Patil

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Shri R.S. Kambo | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri S.C. Chaudhary | — | <i>Director</i> |
| 3. Shri T.S. Rangarajan | — | <i>Additional Director</i> |
| 4. Shri S.L. Singh | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following four draft Reports:—

- (i) Draft 27th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (ii) Draft 28th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (Department of Higher Education).
- (iii) Draft 29th Report Regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(iv) Draft 30th Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.

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3.***	***	***

The Committee then adjourned.

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