



STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2019-2020)

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

**"THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND
MANAGEMENT BILL, 2019"**

FIRST REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2019/AGRAHAYANA, 1941 (SAKA)

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**"THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND
MANAGEMENT BILL, 2019"**

Presented to Lok Sabha on
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on

03.12.2019
03.12.2019



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2019/Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2018-19)

Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Bodhsingh Bhagat
3. Shri Sanjay Dhotre
4. Prof. Ravindra Vishwanath Gaikwad
5. Shri Sanganna Amarappa Karadi
6. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
7. Smt. Raksha Tai Khadase
8. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
9. Shri C. Mahendran
10. Dr. Tapas Mandal
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12. Shri Praveen Kumar Nishad
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16. Shri C.L. Ruala
17. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri Dharmendra Yadav
20. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav
21. VACANT

RAJYA SABHA

22. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
23. Shri Rajmani Patel
24. Shri Narayan Rane
25. Shri Kailash Soni
26. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
27. Shri K.K. Ragesh
28. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
29. Shri R. Vaithilingam
30. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav
31. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2019-20)

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar- Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Abu Taher Khan
8. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
9. Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe
10. Shri Mohan Mandavi
11. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
12. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
13. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
14. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri Vellalath Kochukrishnan Nair Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
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RAJYA SABHA

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24. Shri Narayan Rane
25. Shri Kailash Soni
26. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
27. Shri Vaiko
28. Shri R. Vaithilingam
29. Smt. Chhaya Verma
30. Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav
31. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

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SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | - | Deputy Secretary |

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the First Report on 'the National Institutes of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

2. 'The National Institutes of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019' was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 13 February, 2019 and referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2018-19) by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, in consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 22 February, 2019 for examination and report. The Committee took briefing of the representatives of Ministry of Food Processing Industries on 13 March, 2019. However, due to General Elections, 2019, the Committee requested the Speaker, Lok Sabha to refer the Bill to new Committee after Constitution of the 17 Lok Sabha. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, in consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha again referred the Bill to Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) on 04 October, 2019. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries at their Sitting held on 19 November, 2019. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 29 November, 2019.

3. For facility of reference and convenience, the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of the Bill.

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
29 November, 2019
08 Agrahayaha, 1941 (Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

REPORT
PART I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. The National Institutes of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019 (NIFTEM Bill, 2019) proposes to declare certain Institutions of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management to be the Institutions of National Importance and to provide for instructions and research in food technology, entrepreneurship and management and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such Branches and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The objective of the Bill is to confer the status of Institutions of National Importance to National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is administering two institutes namely NIFTEM and IIFPT. NIFTEM is presently a Deemed to be University (De-novo Category) under Section 3 of the University Grant Commission, Act, 1956 (UGC Act, 1956), while IIFPT is a Society registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975).

A. SALIENT FEATURES OF NIFTEM BILL 2019

1.2. When asked by the Committee to furnish salient features of NIFTEM Bill, 2019, the Ministry submitted as follows:

- i. The two existing institutes (NIFTEM & IIFPT) shall become Institutes of National Importance (INI). Consequently, the nomenclature of both existing institutes will be individually called as National Institutes of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM).
- ii. The new Institutions will be a Not-for-Profit legal entity. They will have powers and do functions broadly relating to pursuit of academic, research and administrative functions.
- iii. The Board of Governors (BoG), Senate and Council shall be authorized Body of these Institutions.
- iv. The BoG is the Principal Executive Body responsible for general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the institute. It is headed by a Chairperson (an eminent person from food processing sector) and 15 members.
- v. Senate shall be the principal academic body responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination in the Institute. It is headed by a Director and 7 Members.

- vi. The Council shall co-ordinate the activities of all the Institutes and it shall facilitate the sharing of experiences, ideals and concerns with a view to enhance the performance of the Institutes. It is headed by the Minister-in-charge of food processing industries and 12 Members.
- vii. The Central Government, after due appropriation made by Parliament, shall pay such sums of money to the Institutes in each financial year as deemed fit.
- viii. The accounts of each Institute shall be audited by Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG). The audited accounts as certified by CAG along with Audit Report shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

B. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE (INI) STATUS

1.3. When asked to offer Justification for the Status Institution of National Importance (INI), the Ministry in their submission before the Committee has enumerated following reasons:

- i. By declaring NIFTEMs as Institutions of National Importance the Institutes will gain a premier status and carve out a pivotal role for them in developing highly skilled personnel in Food Processing Sector in the country.
- ii. This status will build a Brand for these Institutes and attract best faculties and students like IIITs/ IIMs and also adopt global standards in relation to courses and research activities in the Sector. With enhanced profile of the Institutes, the Food Processing Industries can draw best talents which in turn will lead to proliferation of the Sector with innovative products/processes, etc. and will generate employment.
- iii. It will provide flexibility to the Institutes to have foreign collaborations on academic and research front. This status will also provide overall functional autonomy to these institutes, similar to Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)/ National Institute of Technology (NITs).
- iv. These two Institutes already have adequate facilities in the field of academic, research and development, capacity building and skill development and have the requisite physical infrastructure to fulfil the role of Institutions of National Importance.
- v. The new legislation, to declare the two food technology Institutes as the Institutes of National Importance (INI), is essential through the proposed NIFTEM Bill since no specific legislation on food processing educational institute is available. Issue of an executive order also does not arise as the

Ministry has no mandate in the matter. Further, NIFTEM is legally a Deemed to be University (De-novo Category) under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 and IIFPT is a Society registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 27 of 1975). Therefore, there is a need to introduce a new legislation for bringing them under one umbrella like IITs, NITs, etc., for conferring them with INI status bearing a common nomenclature (i.e. NIFTEM).

1.4. The Committee categorically desired to know existing guidelines for declaring any Institute as Institution of National Importance, the Ministry submitted:

“There are no specific guidelines with regard to declaration of an Institute as INI. However, Entry 64 of List-1 of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution envisages declaration of Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part as institutions of national importance by the Parliament by law. Some of the Institutes declared as INIs are Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), National Institute of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs).”

1.5. On the query of the Committee regarding benefits accruing to any Institute if it is declared Institution of National Importance, the Ministry stated:

“Benefits that can accrue to Institutes on declaration of INIs are: -

- i. Functional autonomy to improve efficiency, institutionalize quality and bring more accountability.
- ii. Improve the standard, research and quality of education.
- iii. Develop highly skilled personnel for the sector.
- iv. Enable Institutes to overcome restrictions in modifying course curriculum based on field needs
- v. Start additional courses and grant their own degrees to the students;
- vi. Easier access to R&D grants to these institutes so as to start novel research activities in food processing sector and thus helping them become self-sustainable in future.
- vii. Excellent brand tag to these institutes which can facilitate attracting best faculties and students (as in case of IITs/IIMs) and better Corporate tie-up.
- viii. Flexibility to have Foreign Collaborations on academic and research front.”

1.6. On the query of the Committee regarding introduction of Concept of INI in the Country, the Ministry submitted:-

“The concept of Institution of National Importance was introduced during the framing of the Constitution of India as evident from the Entries - 62, 63 & 64 of List-1 of Seventh Schedule. Entry-64 of List-I of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India states as under:-

“Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament to be institution of national importance.”

1.7. When asked to furnish details of all Institutes of National Importance in the Country, the Ministry submitted:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute National Importance	Year of Establishment	Year According Status of INI
1.	Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	2010	2012
2.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bhubaneswar, Odisha	2012	2012
3.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	2012	2012
4.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi	1956	1956
5.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	2012	2012
6.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar	2012	2012
7.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	2012	2012
8.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand	2012	2012
9.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	1997	2014
10.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai Tamil Nadu	1918	1964
11.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology Jalandhar, Punjab	1987	2007
12.	Footwear Design and Development Institute, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	1986	2017
13.	Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, Howrah, West Bengal	1856	2014
14.	Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	2015	2017
15.	Indian Institute of Information Technology Una Himachal Pradesh	2014	2017
16.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, Uttar	1999	2014

	Pradesh		
17.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	2007	2014
18.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Dharwad, Karnataka	2015	2017
19.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Guwahati, Assam	2013	2017
20.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kalyani, West Bengal	2014	2017
21.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kota, Rajasthan	2013	2017
22.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kottayam, Kerala	2015	2017
23.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	2015	2017
24.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Senapati, Manipur	2015	2017
25.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur, Maharashtra	2016	2017
26.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Pune, Maharashtra	2016	2017
27.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Ranchi, Jharkhand	2016	2017
28.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sonapat, Haryana	2014	2017
29.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sri City, Andhra Pradesh	2013	2017
30.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	2013	2017
31.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Vadodara, Gujarat	2013	2017
32.	Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1961	2017
33.	Indian Institute of Management Amritsar, Punjab	2015	2017
34.	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore Karnataka	1973	2017
35.	Indian Institute of Management Bodh Gaya, Bihar	2015	2017
36.	Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, West Bengal	1961	2017
37.	Indian Institute of Management Indore, Madhya Pradesh	1996	2017
38.	Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, Uttarakhand	2011	2017
39.	Indian Institute of Management Kozhikode, Kerala	1996	2017
40.	Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	1984	2017
41.	Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Maharashtra	2015	2017
42.	Indian Institute of Management Raipur, Chhattisgarh	2010	2017
43.	Indian Institute of Management Ranchi, Jharkhand	2010	2017
44.	Indian Institute of Management Rohtak, Haryana	2010	2017
45.	Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Meghalaya	2007	2017
46.	Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu	2011	2017
47.	Indian Institute of Management Udaipur, Rajasthan	2011	2017
48.	Indian Institute of Management Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	2015	2017
49.	Indian Institute of Management, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	2016	2017
50.	Indian Institute of Management, Sambalpur, Odisha	2015	2017
51.	Indian Institute of Management, Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh	2015	2017
52.	Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy, Andhra Pradesh	2016	2018
53.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Berhampur, Odisha	2016	2017
54.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal,	2008	2012

	Madhya Pradesh		
55.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, West Bengal	2006	2012
56.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, Punjab	2007	2012
57.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, Maharashtra	2006	2012
58.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	2008	2012
59.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	2015	NA
60.	Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	1919	1961
61.	Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Odisha	2008	2011
62.	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Maharashtra	1958	1961
63.	Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Delhi	1963	1963
64.	Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad Karnataka	2016	2016
65.	Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, Gujarat	2008	2011
66.	Indian Institute of Technology Goa	2016	2016
67.	Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Assam	1994	1994
68.	Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Telangana	2008	2012
69.	Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Madhya Pradesh	2009	2011
70.	Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	2016	2016
71.	Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, Rajasthan	2008	2012
72.	Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	1959	1961
73.	Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal	1951	1961
74.	Indian Institute of Technology Madras Tamil Nadu	1959	1961
75.	Indian Institute of Technology Mandi Himachal Pradesh	2009	2012
76.	Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, Kerala	2015	2016
77.	Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar	2008	2012
78.	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee , Uttarakhand	1847	1961
79.	Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Punjab	2008	2012
80.	Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	2015	2016
81.	Indian Statistical Institute, West Bengal	1931	1959
82.	Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry	1823	2008
83.	Kalakshetra Foundation, Tamil Nadu	1936	1994
84.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Rajasthan	1963	2009
85.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Madhya Pradesh	1960	2007
86.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	1961	2007
87.	National Institute of Design, Gujarat	1960	2014
88.	National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Karnataka	1925	2012
89.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Punjab	1998	1998
90.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Gujarat	2007	2007
91.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Bihar	2007	2007
92.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and	2007	2007

	Research, Telangana		
93.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, West Bengal	2007	2007
94.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Uttar Pradesh	2007	2007
95.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Assam	2007	2007
96.	National Institute of Technology Agartala, Tripura	1965	2007
97.	National Institute of Technology Calicut Kerala	1961	2007
98.	National Institute of Technology Delhi, Delhi	2010	2012
99.	National Institute of Technology Goa	2010	2012
100.	National Institute of Technology Mizoram	2010	2012
101.	National Institute of Technology Nagaland	2010	2012
102.	National Institute of Technology Sikkim	2010	2012
103.	National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand	2010	2012
104.	National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh	2015	NA
105.	National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh	2010	2012
106.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur West Bengal	1960	2007
107.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur Himachal Pradesh	1986	2007
108.	National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	1960	2007
109.	National Institute of Technology, Karnataka	1960	2007
110.	National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana	1963	2007
111.	National Institute of Technology, Manipur	2010	2012
112.	National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya	2010	2012
113.	National Institute of Technology, Patna Bihar	1886	2007
114.	National Institute of Technology, Puducherry	2010	2012
115.	National Institute of Technology, Raipur Chhattisgarh	1956	2007
116.	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela Odisha	1961	2007
117.	National Institute of Technology, Silchar Assam	1967	2007
118.	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir	1960	2007
119.	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli Tamil Nadu	1964	2007
120.	National Institute of Technology, Warangal Telangana	1959	2007
121.	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur.	2005	2014
122.	Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh	1962	1967
123.	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Uttar Pradesh	2007	2007
124.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Tamil Nadu	1993	2012
125.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat Gujarat	1961	2007
126.	School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh	2008	2014
127.	School of Planning and Architecture, Delhi	1941	2014
128.	School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada Andhra Pradesh	2008	2014
129.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology Kerala	1973	1980
130.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology	1960	2007

1.8. The Ministry in their background note submitted that status of INI will build a Brand for these Institutes and attract best faculties and students like IITs/ IIMs and also adopt Global Standards in relation to courses and research activities in the Sector. On the query of the Committee regarding quality of existing standards adopted by the Institutes for Courses and Research Activities, the Ministry stated:

“The standards currently adopted by the institutes are below global standards. This is due to limited functional and academic autonomy currently enjoyed by the Institutes.”

1.9. The Committee in this regard recall that Vision document of NIFTEM aims to be a prime academic institution in the areas of food technology, entrepreneurship and management, NIFTEM would offer courses and training programmes of global standards with optimal mix of inputs on food technology, management and entrepreneurship. On the query of the Committee regarding hindrance faced by the NIFTEM to adopt Global Standards in the areas of Food Technology, entrepreneurship and management despite it being part of their Mission Statement, the Ministry submitted:

“The vision and mission statement was formulated initially keeping in view the future roadmap of development of NIFTEM. The Institute started only in 2011 and is continuously working towards achieving its objectives of the Mission Statement. The INI status will accelerate progress towards adopting global standards.”

1.10. Further elaborating on the above issue, the Ministry stated:-

“Some of the hindrances faced by the Institutes are:

- a) Lack of optimum number of faculty
- b) Lack of international exposure to the faculty and staff
- c) Lack of independence in formulating innovative curriculum
- d) Lack of dedicated faculty for research due to limited manpower
- e) Procedural delays faced in:-
 - i. offering new academic programmes in line with the international standards and industrial requirements
 - ii. increasing the intake strength
 - iii. opening of new centres”

1.11. On the query of the Committee regarding status of existing standards of UGC and All India Council of Technical Education (which approve Course Structure and Degree of NIFTEM), the Ministry submitted:

“The existing regulatory guidelines of UGC and All India Council of Technical Education do not fully meet the needs of the fast-changing Food Processing Sector. Academic Programmes on food science & technology require intensive practical training and hands-on experience apart from classroom teaching. There should be more focus on research.”

1.12. When asked about steps required to achieve Global Standard in Research and Teaching and Innovation in the areas of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, the Ministry submitted as under:

“Following steps may be taken to achieve the Global Standards in research, teaching and innovation:-

- a) Granting academic autonomy in designing of curriculum.
- b) Flexibility in hiring of faculty globally.
- c) Focused research in futuristic areas.
- d) Dual Degree and Multi Campus Programmes with reputed Institutions.
- e) Contract research to address the immediate needs of the Industry.

The Ministry, NIFTEM and IIFPT have been deliberating on this crucial aspect. Collaborations with various foreign universities have been done by signing MoUs. Students and faculty have also been provided foreign exposure.”

1.13. To the query of the Committee regarding ways by which NIFTEM will achieve these standards, the Ministry submitted:

“If INI status is granted, NIFTEM will strive to achieve the standards by

- a) Functional autonomy for conducting academic and research programmes.
- b) Academic flexibility for student and faculty exchange with Universities/Institutions abroad to carry out research
- c) Timely updating of curriculum and syllabus on par with International Institutions
- d) Industry Institute interaction to expose students and Faculty Members to carry out research on real time challenges faced by the Industries.
- e) Hiring of top international faculty.”

1.14. When asked to explain the various constraints/challenges presently being faced by the Food Processing Industries and the manner in which proposed NIFTEM would be

able to take these constraints/challenges and drive the Food Processing Sector for sustainable growth and productivity in the Country, the Ministry submitted as under:

“Major constraints/challenges that have been faced by the Food Processing Sector in the country are as follows:

- a. Round the year availability of quality raw materials & processable varieties
- b. Lack of efficient supply chain infrastructure
- c. Lack of innovative Food Products
- d. Low level of Mechanization
- e. Lack of efficient & Cost-effective Processing Technologies
- f. Limited Applied Research
- g. Shortage of skilled and trained manpower

By enabling the INI status, the Institutions can overcome some of these challenges by:-

- a. Augmenting supply of highly skilled and trained manpower to the Industry;
- b. Proliferation of the sector with innovative products and processes through applied R&D work
- c. Flexibility in adopting global/best practices in the Food Sector through Foreign Collaborations”

C. IMPORT OF MACHINERIES AND ROYALTY PAID BY THE FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES FOR PATENTS

1.15. The Proposed Bill propose to declare certain institutions of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management to be the Institutions of National Importance and to provide for instructions and research in food technology, entrepreneurship and management and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such Branches and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. When asked about study conducted by the Ministry to assess requirement of Machineries/ Technologies in Food Processing Sector in the Country, the Ministry submitted:

“The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) estimates the potential market size for food processing equipment until 2024-25. The analysis is based on the data from the year 2008-09 to 2014-15. It is estimated that the gross value of plant and machinery deployed in food processing sector, by the year 2024-25 will be Rs. 3.6 Lakh Crore. The large

contribution to this market size are cereals processing, dairy processing, prepared meals and all other food products.

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Fixed capital 2016-17	GV of plant & machinery 2016-17	Fixed capital 2024-25	GV of plant & machinery 2024-25
1.	Dairy products	25242	16471	68712	55657
2.	Processing & preserving of fruit and vegetables	6622	5047	12418	8064
3.	Cereal processing: grain mill products, starches and starch products bakery products	41839	22771	116529	62930
4.	Processing of vegetable and animal oils and fats	18970	18676	26243	22848
5.	Processing & preserving of meat fish, etc.	7588	4459	25004	15750
6.	Soft drinks, mineral waters and other bottled waters	19831	15491	48321	37912
7.	Prepared meals and other food products	26299	15729	90279	60487
8.	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionary	9667	15491	49966	43036
9.	Prepared animal feeds	11179	7126	79072	53249
Total		167237	121261	516544	359933

1.16. When asked by the Committee to furnish details of foreign currency used by Food Processing Industries in the Country to import machineries the Ministry submitted:

“The Year-wise details of import since 2014-15 is as below:-

India's import of major food processing machinery	
YEAR	Import Value US\$ Million
2014-15	998.14
2015-16	1059.43
2016-17	985.93
2017-18	1041.54
2018-19	1232.48
Total	5317.52
Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, 2019	

1.17. When asked to furnish details of Foreign Currency Outgo on Royalty, Copyrights, Trademark etc. on technologies used by Food Processing Industries during the last five years, the Ministry submitted as under:

“Such payments are made by individual companies and would be reflected in their financial statements. India's Balance of Payments statement states the figures

under the category 'Charges for the use of intellectual property' which is a compilation for all industries in the country. No separate data is available under this category for food processing industries with the Ministry. Combined figure under the head "Charges for use of intellectual property" are as under (Data Source: World Bank):

Year	Amount in Billion USD
2014	4.85
2015	5.01
2016	5.47
2017	6.51
2018	7.91

1.18. When asked about assessment on emerging/futuristic technologies/machineries in Food Processing Sector, the Ministry submitted:

“The assessment done by Ministry/NIFTEM/IIFPT and Technology Information Forecasting Council (TIFAC) under D/o Science & Technology indicates the following emerging/futuristic technologies/machineries in Food Processing Sector.

- a. 3D Printing of foods- an indigenous 3D printer was also developed apart from printable food matrix development for customized personal nutrition.
- b. Nanotechnology Applications in food delivery system and packaging
- c. Non-thermal processing techniques
- d. Biosensors for various Food Applications
- e. Novel Drying Techniques (RF drying, refractive window drying, electro spary drying, freeze-spray drying, etc.)
- f. Packaging Techniques (Edible packaging, Micro packaging, Smart packaging, Anti-microbial Packaging, Water Soluble Packaging, Self-Heating and Cooling Packaging)
- g. Robochefs that may change the way of cooking food
- h. Personalized Nutrition/Bio-fortication.
- i. Blockchain to revolutionize the agri –food supply chain to improve the traceability
- j. Interactive & Smart Foods”

1.19. On the query of the Committee regarding steps taken by the NIFTEM/IIFPT to encourage research on above mentioned sector, the Ministry submitted:

“NIFTEM

- a) NIFTEM has made provision for Professional Development Allowance (PDA) up to three lakhs to individual faculty to initiate research on some of these strategic areas.
- b) NIFTEM has created a Dedicated Research Cell for supporting student and faculty research.
- c) NIFTEM encourages faculty to apply for extramural funding for undertaking research.
- d) NIFTEM encourages Industry Academic Collaborative Research.
- e) Various International, National Conferences, Seminar, Workshops are conducted to remain forefront in the Sector-based research area.

IIFPT

Basic research in the sector are being undertaken at IIFPT. For example, India's first food 3D Printing Research Work was done at IIFPT. IIFPT also is the National Leader in emerging areas such as food nanotechnology, non-thermal processing of foods, personalized nutrition etc. Applied research has also shown promising results and several industries have approached IIFPT for commercialization of these emerging technologies.”

1.20. On being asked by the Committee to furnish details of Research being done by both Institutes on above mentioned technologies, the Ministry submitted:

“NIFTEM

- i. Development of biosensor for detecting onion spoilage.
- ii. Graphene based biosensors for detection of artificial ripening in banana.
- iii. Cellulose based packaging material from potato peel.
- iv. Antioxidant based edible film from pomegranate peel.
- v. Bio-nano composite for removal of biofilm from food industry.
- vi. Development of smart magnetic nano material for capturing and killing of food borne pathogens.
- vii. Biologically derived fluorescent nano probe for rapid robust, selective, universal safe staining of viable gram negative bacteria of food industry.
- viii. Design and development of hybrid super-heated steam dryer.
- ix. IT/IOT application for process automation in food industry.

IIFPT

- a) Designing 3-D printed foods for personalized nutrition
- b) Development of sensors for quality evaluation of coconut oil
- c) Design & development of cold plasma based portable water treatment unit for armed forces in difficult conditions
- d) Development of active intelligent packaging system with antimicrobial agents for fruits & vegetables
- e) Development of non-dairy symbiotic food to ensure food safety & combat hidden hunger deficiency
- f) Integrated Coconut Processing Unit for continuous removal of shell, testa, coconut water & dicing of coconut meat
- g) Technology development & capacity building in neera preservation and value addition
- h) Development of process for β -carotene-in cyclodextrine-in-iron liposomes for delivery of nutritional supplements
- i) Development of micro/nano-anacardic acid from cashew nut waste as an effective alternative to synthetic food preservatives
- j) Development of Non-thermal plasma System for Liquid Food Sterilization
- k) GrainCare
- l) Design and Development of Engineered Nano Food Particles
- m) Nano patterning with low temperature process for the production of instant foaming soluble coffee
- n) Smart warehouses with application of frontier EM & electronics based technology
- o) Performance evaluation of RF sterilizer
- p) Development of nutraceutical product for special persons
- q) Design and Development of MW Dryer/Roaster for farm Produce
- r) Apart from that IIFPT has submitted proposal for creating centre of excellence in Non-thermal processing.”

D. MAN POWER REQUIREMENT IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

1.21. In reply to the query by the Committee regarding assessment of skilled and semi-skilled manpower requirement of the Food Processing sector in the Country, the Ministry submitted:

“National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has engaged IMaCS (ICRA Management Consulting Services Limited) to prepare Human Resource and Skill Requirements in the Food Processing Sector (2022). They have identified the total

annual demand of the manpower in the sector given in the Table below:

Category	Required Annual Demand
Food Technologists- PG	2,384
Food Technologists	5,363
Diploma	4,768
ITI/ ITC	4,768
Short-term course trained personal with Education below 10 th / 12 th standards	95,351
Total	112,633

Source: IMaCS analysis

While there are gaps in terms of excess of demand over supply in the Organized Sector at all levels, the gap is maximum when considering the demand for ‘those trained by short-term courses’ with low educational qualification (below 10th/12th standard). There is a required demand for about 1 lakh trained persons annually against a supply of over 10,000 persons. This requirement will increase to over 5.3 lakh, if the Unorganized Sector is also taken into account. The Table below also details the incremental human resource requirement for those trained by modular/short-term training programmes across different segments in the Food Processing Industry on an annual basis (i.e., annual requirement):-

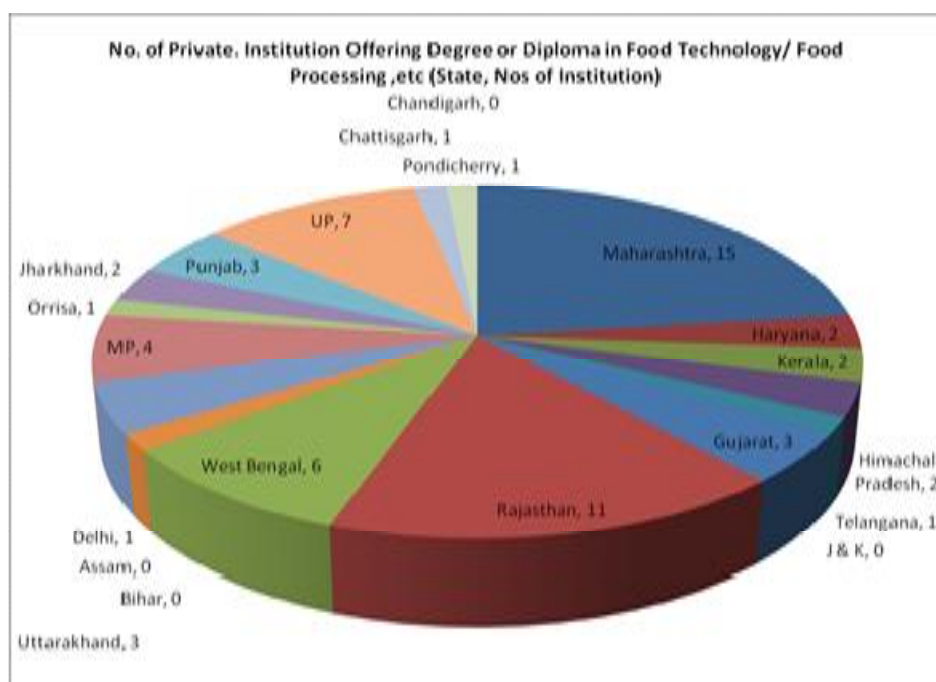
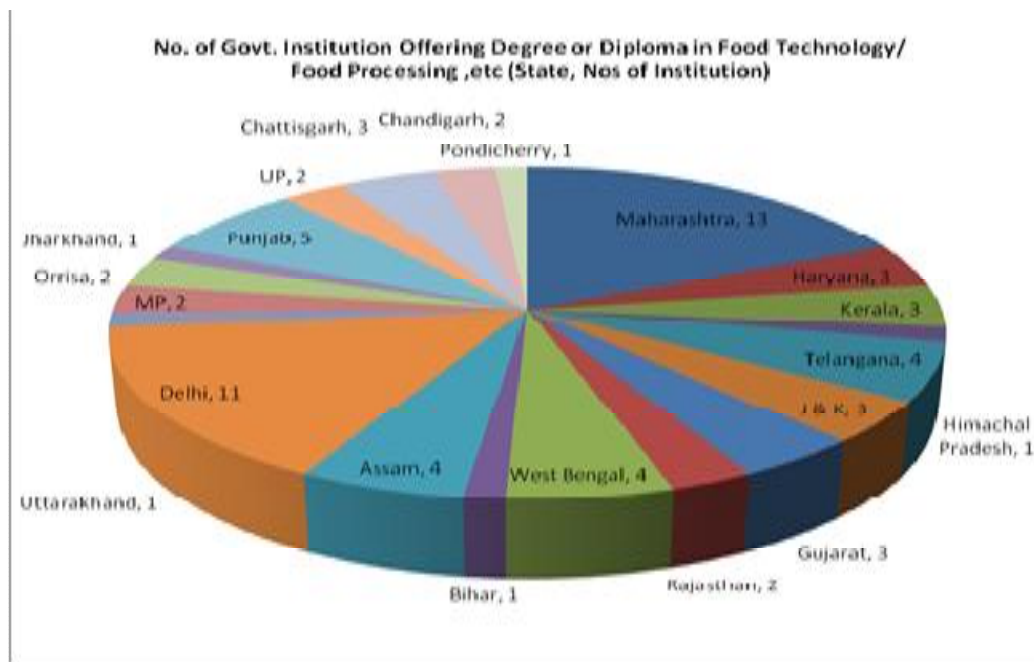
Sector	Total Demand	Required Annual demand (in 1000's) in Organised sector
Fruit and Vegetable Processing	12	2
Food Grain Milling	12	8
Dairy Products	68	12
Meat and Poultry Processing	104	19
Fish Processing	1	0
Bread and bakery	258	46
Alcoholic beverages	42	8
Aerated water/ soft drinks	2	0
Total	530	95

Source: IMaCS analysis

1.22. When asked about system existing in the Country to provide skilled and semi-skilled manpower for Food Processing Sector in the Country, the Ministry stated as under:-

“As part of the Skill India initiative by NSDC, there are 87 Skilling Centres

providing skilling in various job roles in food processing and 64 B.Voc. colleges. In the formal education sector, there are many State Agricultural Universities (SAU) and Colleges conducting Graduate and Post Graduate degree programs in the Food Processing and Allied Disciplines. The State wise details of no. of Institutions in Public and Private Sector are given below:



1.23. When asked about steps being taken by the NIFTEM to bridge the gap of skilled and semi-skilled manpower as identified, the Ministry stated as under:-

NIFTEM - In pursuit of its mandate for capacity building and human resource

development in food processing sector, NIFTEM has been organizing series of Training and Skill Development Programmes since 2011. The following steps are being taken in skilling and training the people in Food Processing:

- i. At NIFTEM Campus under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) and State Skill Mission – High end trainings are regularly been organized which includes Training of Trainers (ToTs), Training of Master Trainers (ToMTs), Training of Assessors (ToAs).
- ii. Apart from Skill Development Trainings, various information dissemination, outreach and one/two weeks Trainings on food processing were organized by NIFTEM under Village Adoption Programme.
- iii. Other need based trainings for different organizations like KVIC, NHB, Farmer Producer Organization, Women Entrepreneurs, NGOs, and FSSAI, etc were organized as and when required.
- iv. Developed Course Content and Learning Material for 33 selected job roles in Food Processing which are been used for PMKVY and various state skill missions.
- v. Developing course content and learning material for 13 new job roles in Food Processing for PMKVY and State Skill Mission.
- vi. So far NIFTEM has trained 4040 participants in 105 training programmes (Three to Five Days and two weeks duration) and 10055 participants in 39 training programmes (Outreach/One day) since 2011-12.

IIFPT

IIFPT is offering Skill Development Trainings of various durations to clients including farmers, self-help members, unemployed youth, students, entrepreneurs (without educational and age limits) in all aspects of food processing through Food Processing Business Incubation Centre established at Thanjavur, Guwahati and Bathinda. From 2010 to 2018, IIFPT has conducted 295 consultancies, 1034 training programmes, 27 mobile processing unit programmes, and 319 incubation services and benefitted 885, 10820, 23250 and 677 stakeholders/farmers respectively from these services.

1.24. On the query of the Committee regarding plan of NIFTEM to open small Centre or Courses for short-term courses' with low educational qualification (below 10th/12th standard) , the Ministry stated as under:-

“Yes, both institutes intend to open small Centre or Courses for short-term courses' with low educational qualification (below 10th/12th standard)”

1.25. When asked to furnish details of Universities and Institutions are engaged in research for Food Processing Sector in the country, the Ministry submitted:

“The details of Institutions/Universities engaged in research for food processing sector in the country are:-

S. No.	Name of State	Name of Institutes
1	Andhra Pradesh	GITAM University, Visakhapatnam
2	Assam	Tezpur University, Napaam
3		Assam Agricultural University, Guwahati
4		Assam University, Silchar, Assam –788011
5		CSIR, NEIST, Jorhat
6		Gauhati University, Guwahati
7		Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
8		National Research Centre on Pig, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Rani Guwahati 781131-Assam
9	Bihar	Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa
10	Chhattisgarh	National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur 492010
11	Delhi	Ganesh Scientific Research Foundation, New Delhi
12		Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi
13		Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
14		Lady Irwin college, University Of Delhi, Sikandara Road, New Delhi
15		University of Delhi South Campus, Benito Juarez Marg, New Delhi-110021
16	Gujarat	A.D. Patel Institute of Technology, Anand
17		Gujarat Agricultural University, Sardar Krushinagar
18		Sardar Patel University, VallabhVidyanagar
19		Sardar krushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sardar
20		krushinagar
21	Haryana	Department of Food Science and Technology, CCS , Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-125004
22		Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar
23		Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar
24		National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-132001
25		National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Sonapat131028
26	Himachal Pradesh	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur

27	J&K	Department of Food Science & Technology, University of Kashmir, Srinagar
28	Jharkhand	Indian Institute of Natural Resins & Gums, Ranchi
29		Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi
30		Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi
31	Karnataka	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore-570020
32		CSIR-Central Food Technological Research Laboratory, Mysuru, Karnataka
33		Defence Food Research Laboratory, DFRL, Siddarthanagar, Mysore-570011
34		Center for Emerging Technologies, Jain Global Campus, Jain University, Ramanagara District, Bangalore-562112
35		NDRI, Southern Regional station Bangalore, Karnataka
36		National Institute of Technology Karnataka, Surathkal, Shrinivasnagar, Mangalore-575025
37		University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka
38	Kerala	Amrita Centre for Nanosciences, Amrita Vishwavidyapeetham, Elamakara, Cochin-682026, Kerala
39		Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut 673012, Kerala.
40		
41		ICAR- Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin, Kerala
42	Maharashtra	Division of Fisheries Resources, Harvest & Post-harvest Management, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Seven Bungalows, Versova, Mumbai
43		College of Dairy Technology, Pusad
44		Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli
45		Dr. Baba Saheb Amedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad
46		Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai-400019
47		Indian Institute of Packaging, Andheri, Mumbai
48		Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Bombay, Powai, Mumbai
49		M/s Ghatge Precision Engineering Pvt. Limited, Satara
50		Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani
51		National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur
52		Chemical Engineering Division, NCL, Pune,
53		S.G.B Amravati University, Amravati
54		Department of Food Science and Technology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur-416004

55		University of Pune, Pune
56		Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technique, Nagpur
57	Meghalaya	College of Home Science CAU, Tura, Meghalaya
58		State Institute of Rural Development, Nongsder
59	Odisha	Department of Food Process Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Rourkela
60	Pondicherry	Pondicherry University, Pondicherry
61	Punjab	Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana, Punjab
62		Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Science University, Ludhiana141004
63		Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab
64		Panjab University, Chandigarh
65		Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala
66	Rajasthan	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan
67	Tamil Nadu	Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore641003
68		Anna University, Chennai
69		Bishop Heber College, Tiruchirappalli
70		Central for post-harvest technology, Agricultural Engineering College and Research University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
71		Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Coimbatore
72		Fisheries College Research Institute, Thoothukudi
73		Indian Institute of Crop Technology Thanjavur, T.N.
74		IIT Madras
75		Karunya University, Coimbatore
76		Kongu Engineering College, Erode
77		Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu
78		Suganthi Devadason Marine Research institute, Tuticorin, Tamilnadu
79		Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore
80		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Chennai.
81		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
82		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Home Science College and Research Institute, Madurai
83		Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Periyakulam –625604, Tamil Nadu
84		Fisheries College and Research Institute, Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Thoothukudi
85		Veterinary College and Research Institute, Namakkal
86	Telangana	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Habshiguda, Uppal Road,Hyderabad-500007.

87		CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad
88		National Institute of Nutrition (ICMR), Jamia Osmania, Hyderabad-500007
89		ICAR-National Research Centre on Meat, Chengicherla, Boduppal (Post)
90	Tripura	Central Agricultural University, Agartala
91	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Vidya Vihar, Raebareilly Road, Lucknow – 226025
92		Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
93		Bundelkhand University, Kanpur Road, Jhansi-284128.
94		Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Lucknow
95		Central Institute for Research on Goat (CIRG), Makhdoom, U.P
96		ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kalyanpur, Kanpur
97		Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP
98		Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad
99	West Bengal	Bidhannagar College. W.B.
100		Post Harvest Technology, ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Education Salt Lake, Kolkata 700091
101		Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, West Bengal
102		Jadavpur University, Kolkata
103		University of Calcutta, Kolkata

E. RECRUITMENT IN NIFTEM AND IIFPT

1.26. On the query of the Committee regarding process of recruitment for faculties in existing Institutes viz. NIFTEM and IIFPT, the Ministry submitted:

“As far as NIFTEM is concerned, the conditions on minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers and other measures for the maintenance of the standards in higher education have been stipulated by UGC and ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION. Aforesaid authorities have prescribed the selection methodology for calculating academic/research score. Direct Recruitment to the posts of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professors are made on the basis of merit through All India advertisement, followed by selection through duly constituted selection committee as per guidelines of UGC and ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION. The

Selection Methodology for calculating academic/research score has also been stipulated by the UGC.

The recruitment of teaching faculties in IIFPT is governed by the IICPT Service Rules, 2007 for Recruitment & Promotion of Scientific, Technical, Administration and Supporting Staff. The teaching faculties are categorized in different cadre as Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor. Recruitment Rules (RR) are framed and approved by the Board for each cadre. The initial appointment for each cadre is through direct recruitment. Reservation Roster for each cadre of Post is being maintained as per the orders of Govt. of India from time to time.

Applications are invited from the eligible candidates as per the RR for the Post for initial appointment of faculties. The applications so received are screened by a Screening Committee on the basis of Score Card, the screening committee recommends the names of the eligible candidates for the Post. The candidates who have been recommended by the Screening Committee are called for an Interview. A Selection Committee is constituted as per the composition given in the RR. The Selection Committee recommends the name of the candidate selected for the Post based on the performance in the Interview and their merit as per score card. The List of the selected candidates is placed before the Governing Board for its approval. After approval of the Governing Board, offer of appointment is issued to the selected candidates.”

1.27. When asked about confirmation of Recruitments Rules adopted by IIFPT as per stipulations of UGC and ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION?

“Recruitments Rules followed in IIFPT are in line with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Regulations.”

1.28. On the query of the Committee regarding jurisdiction UGC and All India Council of Technical Education over NIFTEM after according the status of INI, the Ministry submitted:-

“The Bill gives the powers and functions of the Institutes under clause-6 which inter-alia enables the Institute to provide for instruction and research and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such branches, to hold examination and grant degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions or titles, to Institute and award fellowship, scholarships, exhibitions, prizes and medals, to do all such things as may be necessary, incidental or

conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the Institute.

Further, clause-12 of the Bill provides for powers and functions of Board which enables the Institute to create academic, administrative, technical and other posts and determine by Statutes, the qualifications, classification, terms and conditions of service and method of appointment of such posts and also to set up centres of food processing studies and allied areas within the country and abroad after approval of the Central Government.

Hence, the Regulations of UGC and ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION in this regard may be seen as guidance for framing such regulations for NIFTEM after the grant of INI status.”

1.29. To a query by the Committee regarding problems being faced by existing institutes in attracting best talent for their faculties, the Ministry submitted:

“The problems being faced by existing Institutes in attracting best talent for their faculties are:-

- i. Lack of sabbatical and stage/outreach programmes on long term basis.
- ii. Limited availability of qualified faculty
- iii. Lack of flexibility in paying higher remuneration/incentives”

1.30. On the query of the Committee regarding existing Rules of UGC and All India Council of Technical Education bar sabbatical and stage/outreach programmes on long term basis, the Ministry submitted:-

“UGC Regulations 2018 provides that the permanent whole-time teachers of the University who have completed seven years’ of service as Associate Professor or a Professor may be granted sabbatical leave to undertake study or research or any other academic pursuit solely for the object of increasing their proficiency and usefulness to the university and higher education system. The duration of leave shall not exceed one year, at a time, and two years in the entire career of the teacher. A teacher shall during the period of sabbatical leave pre-paid full pay and allowances at the rate applicable immediately proceeding on sabbatical leave.

Similarly, All India Council of Technical Education Regulations, 2019 prescribes that Faculty Members shall be entitled to sabbatical leave of six months for working in Industry/ Professional Development subject to the condition that the faculty has a teaching experience of minimum five years. Such leave shall be

available only twice in the teaching career. Hence existing rules of UGC and All India Council of Technical Education are restrictive in nature.”

1.31. On the query of the Committee regarding length of sabbatical required for attracting quality Faculty, the Ministry submitted:-

“Minimum three years of sabbatical leave may be required for attracting quality faculty and the same can be extended to maximum five years.

1.32. When asked about ways by which shortage of qualified faculty in the Country will be tackled following grant of status of INI, the Ministry submitted:-

“The premium branding of the institution as INI itself can attract qualified faculty within the country. Also the flexibility to have foreign collaborations enable faculty exchange programs through which service of competent faculty members as visiting /adjunct faculty members from abroad Universities/Institutions can be availed.”

1.33. Replying to the query of the Committee regarding recruitment from Private sector or Food Processing Industries in NIFTEM/IIFPT, the Ministry submitted:

“The recruitment rules adopted by the NIFTEM and IIFPT (which are based on guidelines of All India Council of Technical Education/UGC/ICAR) do not bar recruitment from the Private Sector or Food Processing Industries, if one fulfils the eligibility criteria. The details of the present faculty having prior experience of Private sector/Food Processing Industries are as follows:-

NIFTEM

S. No.	Name	Designation	Experience
1.	Prof. Manjeet Aggarwal	Professor	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research
2.	Dr. P.K. Nema	Associate Professor	Anand Agricultural University, Fable Investment Limited, Knk College Of Horticulture, North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST)
3.	Dr. Vijendra Mishra	Associate Professor	Anand Agricultural University, Bundelkhand University, Mody University, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University

4.	Dr. Kalyan Das	Associate Professor	B.P. Poddar Institute of Management & Technology, Baranagar Sri Sri Ramakrishna Vidyapeeth, Heramba Chandra College, VIT University
5.	Dr. Sanjay Bhayana	Associate Professor	Chhaju Ram Memorial (CRM) Jat College, Guru Jambheshwar University, Jan Nayak Ch. Devi Lal Vidyapeeth, MR DAV Institute of Management Studies, Ms ASIANLAK HEALTH FOOD LTD.
6.	Dr. Neela Emanuel	Associate Professor	Texas A&M International University
7.	Dr. Vikas Saxena	Associate Professor	Graduate School of Business Administration, IIMT Management College, INMANTEC Business School, Institute of Technology and Science, Sriram Institute of Management & Technology
8.	Dr. Vimal Pant	Associate Professor	AMS, IFTM, RR Group, UCO bank
9.	Dr. Neeraj	Associate Professor	Assocham, IIT, DAAD Germany
10.	Dr. P. Murali Krishna	Assistant Professor	JRF at Andhra University
11.	Dr. Bhaswati Bhattacharya	Assistant Professor	Universiteit Stellenbosh University
12.	Dr. Chakkarvarthi Sarvanan	Assistant Professor	Coimbra Portugal
13.	Dr. Tripti Agarwal	Assistant Professor	National Physical Laboratory, JNU, ART research station, IARI
14.	Sh. Kumar Rahul	Assistant Professor	Shyamlal College
15.	Dr. Vijay Kumar	Assistant Professor	Sharda University
16.	Dr. Prarabdh Badgujar	Assistant Professor	No experience at the time of joining
17.	Dr. Komal Chauhan	Assistant Professor	SD College, Banasthali University
18.	Dr. Neetu Kumra Taneja	Assistant Professor	Post doctoral research fellow in Wake Forest
19.	Dr. Rakhi Singh	Assistant Professor	BHU
20.	Mrs. S. Thanga Lakshmi	Assistant Professor	Padmavathi College of Engineering, Sethu Institute of Technology, AKGEC
21.	Dr. Anupama Panghal	Assistant Professor	NAFED
22.	Dr. Sapna	Assistant Professor	Ch. Devilal University, JCD College of Engg., JCD Institute of Management
23.	Dr. Vinkel Arora	Assistant Professor	ITM university, Jan Nayak Ch Devilal Memorial college of Engineering, Tata Motors
24.	Sh. Vijay Singh Sharanagat	Assistant Professor	College of Agricultural Engineering JNKVV

25.	Dr. Anurag Singh	Assistant Professor	Raja Balwant Singh Engineering Technical Campus
26.	Dr. Prasantha Kumar R	Assistant Professor	Annamacharya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Seshachala Institute of Management Studies
27.	Dr. Sarika Yadav	Assistant Professor	United Institute of Management
28.	Sh. Nitin Kumar	Assistant Professor	Assam University, IDMC, Bharat Lab Industries
29.	Dr. Barjinder Pal Kaur	Assistant Professor	NIFTEM
30.	Sh. Anand Kishore	Assistant Professor	Assocom Institute of Bakery Technology and Management
31.	Dr. Ankur Ojha	Assistant Professor	Mansingh Bhai Institute of Dairy and Food Technology
32.	Sh. Arun Sharma	Assistant Professor	RPIIT, Institute of Engineering and Technology
33.	Dr. Tribhuvan Nath	Assistant Professor	BHU,IIM, NIFTEM
34.	Dr. Murlidhar Meghwal	Assistant Professor	Jain University
35.	Sh. Pramod Kumar Prabhakar	Assistant Professor	NIFTEM, IIT Kharagpur

IIFPT :- NIL

1.34. When asked about the reasons for very low level of Faculty at NIFTEM and IIFPT having experience in Food Processing Industries, the Ministry submitted:-

“The earlier recruitment guidelines as envisaged in UGC were restrictive in nature as far as taking into consideration industry experience. NIFTEM, in the initial years of establishment, could not attract much talent from the industry. The faculty members were recruited based on the existing recruitment rules of IIFPT which does not demand industrial experience.”

1.35. On the query of the Committee regarding policy of NIFTEM/IIFPT for inviting eminent/Experienced People in the Field of Food Processing Industries as Visiting Faculty, the Ministry submitted:-

“Yes, both NIFTEM and IIFPT invite eminent/experienced people in the field of Food Processing Industries as visiting faculty.

1.36. When asked to furnish details of existing structure of emoluments for faculties in NIFTEM and IIFPT, the Ministry submitted:

“The existing structure of emoluments for faculties in NIFTEM is comparable to Salary Structure of Central University Faculties as NIFTEM has adopted the UGC 7th CPC Scale for its teaching and non-teaching staff. IIFPT is providing emoluments for faculties as per the VIIth CPC approved by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Govt. of India

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Level
1	Professor	Level-14
2	Associate Professor	Level-12*
3	Assistant Professor	Level-10
*Level 13A in Central Universities		

1.37. On the query of the Committee regarding level of Salary required for attracting Qualitative Faculty, the Ministry submitted:-

“On par with the other existing INI status institutes. The higher pay package already available in other INI Institutions like IITs/IIMs/AIIMs would enable the NIFTEM to attract better faculty. This will also ensure them on other service condition at par with IITs and IIMs. Under INI Status, the Statutory Bodies of NIFTEM would be able to provide provisions for higher pay to eminent faculty from global lead institutions on sabbatical or for short term exchange.”

1.38. On the query of the Committee regarding use of Biometric Attendance in NIFTEM/IIFPT, the Ministry submitted:-

“Yes, NIFTEM is following biometric attendance since 2012.

Biometric machines, 58 Nos., for student attendance	Biometric Installed in Each labs, Classrooms, Library, Hostels, Main gate,
Biometric Machines, 3 Nos., for Staff Attendance	Biometric Machines installed in Admin Block , Main Gate and Academic Courtyard for staff attendance
Total Machines	61

Yes, IIFPT is following biometric attendance since 2016.

Biometric Attendance - 1 No.	For staff in the main building
Biometric Attendance - 1 No.	For students in the main building
Biometric Attendance - 1 No.	Hostel students in the main gate
Total machines	3 Nos.

F. FOREIGN COLLABORATIONS

1.39. The Ministry in their background note submitted that status of INI will provide flexibility to the Institutes to have foreign collaborations on academic and research front. Further, it has submitted that NIFTEM has signed international collaboration with 7 Foreign Universities i.e. University of Nebraska Lincoln (USA), Kansas State University (USA), University of Saskatchewan (Canada), Institute of Food Safety and Health (IFSH) (Chicago), McGill University (Canada), Asian Institute of Technology Bangkok (Thailand), Wageningen University (The Netherlands) & Melbourne University (Australia). These MoUs are facilitating continual exchange of students, faculties, expertise and research and development in food processing. Under these collaborations, NIFTEM's students are provided with International Exposure for short to long term training-cum-research experiences in international partner institutions. Around 120 students from batches of different academic years have so far benefitted under the international collaboration.

1.40. IIFPT has signed IIFPT has signed international collaboration with 16 foreign universities from Canada, USA, the Netherlands, Thailand, Ethiopia, France, Japan and USA facilitating constant exchange of students, faculties, expertise and research and development in food processing. Under these collaborations, M.Tech. and PhD. students are provided with International Exposure for short to long term training-cum-research experiences in international partner institutions and 14 M.Tech students went to France to pursue part of their research.

1.41. When asked about additional flexibility for Foreign Collaborations which status of INI will provide to the Institutes, the Ministry stated:-

“INI status will provide the following additional flexibility for Foreign Collaborations:

- i. Able to create joint academic/research programme with Foreign Universities/Institutes.
- ii. Prepare students for Global Citizenship and Economy.
- iii. Faculty access to specialized research facilities not available at Institutions in the country.
- iv. Leverage funding from multiple funding sources
- v. Open off-shore centres
- vi. International sabbatical Provisions with different international universities for research and education”

1.42. When asked about benefits achieved by these Institutes from above mentioned Foreign Collaborations, the Ministry submitted:-

“The Institutes have signed MoUs with several foreign universities and institutions. Some of the benefits achieved through such foreign collaborations are :-

- i. Faculty have got experience of working in international collaborative research projects. Some of the faculty members have also carried out part of their Ph.D research works in foreign Universities.
- ii. Students and faculty got exposure to foreign university research labs which helped in sharpening their knowledge base and skills in improving the educational standards of the institute.
- iii. Exposure visits by MBA students to international Institutions / organizations/ industries has resulted in better understanding of international business concepts and management issues which were helpful for better placement of students at national and international level.
- iv. Danfoss Cold Chain Development School setup in NIFTEM to help entrepreneurs.”

1.43. On the query of the Committee regarding financial implications/expenditure of Foreign Collaborations on the part of them Institutes, the Ministry stated:-

“These collaborations have financial implications only to the extent that individual institutes bear travel expenses in respect of exposure visit of their respective students/faculties.”

G. ADMISSION PROCESS IN NIFTEM

1.44. Clause 23 (c) provides for the fees to be charged for Courses of Study in the Institute and for admission to the examinations for degrees and diplomas of the Institute. When asked to furnish details of existing Mechanism for admission in various Courses of NIFTEM and IIFPT, the Ministry stated as follows:-

“NIFTEM

Courses	Admission procedure	Course Approving Authority	Degree Accreditation Authority
B.Tech	Institute counselling based on All India ranks of JEE (mains) conducted by the MHRD	UGC	ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
M.Tech	Based on GATE Entrance Examination Score. Admissions for the remaining seats thereafter are filled up through common entrance test conducted by NIFTEM.	UGC	ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
M.B.A	Based on last two years' valid score of CAT/MAT and an Internal-Test for Non-CAT/MAT category applicant. The final selection of shortlisted candidates is made on the basis of GD/PI, past academic performance, and work experience.	UGC	ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
Ph.D	Based on PhD Research Entrance Test (RET) followed by interview. CSIR-UGC JRF or any other JRF holders are exempted from entrance test but need to appear in interview.	UGC	ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

IIFPT

Courses	Admission procedure	Courses affiliated to	Degree Accreditation Authority
B.Tech	Institute counselling based on All India ranks of JEE (mains) conducted by the MHRD	TNAU (Tamil Nadu Agricultural University)	ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
M.Tech	Based on undergraduate marks and IIFPT Entrance Examination.	TNAU	ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
Ph.D	Based on undergraduate & postgraduate marks and short written test followed by Personal interview.	TNAU	ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1.45. During the Evidence, further elaborating on the issue, the Representative of NIFTEM stated:

“....With the permission of the Chair, I would like to apprise here that all admissions are done through Joint Entrance Examination at the national level. We get students only after 20,000 ranking and it goes on up to three lakhs usually.

Sometimes, it is restricted around 1.7 to 1.8 lakhs also. That is how quality is maintained. We absolutely follow the rosters also. Reservations for economically weaker sections, SCs and STs and BCs are followed. We take that into consideration and finalise the JEE...”

H. FEE STRUCTURE FOR NIFTEM

1.46. When asked to furnish Fee structure of various courses of NIFTEM and IIFPT, the Ministry submitted:-

“The Detailed Fee structure of the Institutes are as follows:-

(Amount in Rs)

Particulars	B.Tech		M. Tech		Ph.D	
	1 Sem	2nd Sem Onwards	1 Sem	2nd Sem Onwards	1 Sem	2nd Sem Onwards
A) At the Time of Admission (One time)						
Institute prospectus & Enrolment Form	1000	NIL	1050	NIL	1030	NIL
Admission Fee	5000	NIL	4300	NIL	3600	NIL
Identity Card Fee	400	NIL	400	NIL	400	NIL
Library and Book Bank Fee	4200	NIL	4600	NIL	4600	NIL
Alumni Fee	1300	NIL	1300	NIL	1300	NIL
B) Development Funds						
Institute Development Fund Tuition & Other Fee	24200	24200	13800	13800	10700	10700
Innovation fund	6000	6000	3450	3450	2700	2700
Scholarship Fund	6000	6000	3450	3450	2700	2700
Student activity and welfare fund	6000	6000	3450	3450	2700	2700
Hostel Development fund	11800	11800	6000	6000	4700	4700
(C) Tuition and other Fee						
Tuition Fee/*Guiding Fee	44300	44300	14300	14300	4600	4600
Lab Support Fee	4200	4200	7400	7400	8200	8200
Examination Fee/*Programme Report Fee	3000	3000	2400	2400	2800	2800
D) One Time Security Deposit (Refundable)						
Institute Security Deposit	5000	NIL	1000	NIL	1000	NIL
Library Security Deposit	5000	NIL	1000	NIL	1000	NIL
Mess Security Deposit	5000	NIL	5000	NIL	5000	NIL
E) Hostel & Other amenities						

Hostel Rent (Seat wise)	8500	8500	9300	9300	8820	8820
Medical Fees	2100	2100	2200	2200	2200	2200
Electricity, IT and water Supply	3500	3500	3400	3400	3400	3400
Mess Charges**	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000
Total	162500	135600	1,03,800	85,150	87,450	69,520

*Only for Ph.D -

Note:-1 in addition to above the convocation fee of Rs 2500.00 will be charged at the time of Convocation. **The mess fee may change as per the decision of competent authority any time between the courses.

2. Comprehensive Viva-Voce & Thesis Evaluation Fee (at the time of thesis submission)	21800
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**Fee Structure for MBA Programme at NIFTEM
(2019-2021)**

(Amount in Rs)					
SI No.	Details of Fee	Year-I		Year-II	
		Sem-1	Sem-2	Sem-3	Sem-4
1	At the time of Admission				
1.1	Institute Handbook & Enrolment Form	1,500	NIL	NIL	NIL
1.2	Admission Fee	4,600	NIL	NIL	NIL
1.3	Identity Card Fee	500	NIL	NIL	NIL
1.4	Alumni Fee	5,150	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Development Funds				
2.1	Institute Development Fund	31,800	26,600	26,600	26,600
2.2	Innovation Fund	5,250	4,200	4,200	4,200
2.3	Start up fund	10,600	8,000	8,000	8,000
2.4	Students Activity & welfare Fund	6,400	5,300	5,300	5,300
3	Tuition & Other Academic Fee				
3.1	Tuition Fee	1,06,100	1,06,100	1,06,100	1,06,100
3.2	Lab support fee (communication lab/finance lab)	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
3.3	Examination Fee	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600
3.4	Book Bank & Cases for Department Library (<i>Cases may be given to students</i>)	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800
3.5	Educational Tour/Outdoor Camps	8,480.00	8,480	8,480	8,480
3.6	International Immersion	NIL	NIL	1,30,000	NIL
4	One Time Security Fee				
4.1	Institute Security Deposits	5,000	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.2	Library Security Deposits	5,000	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.3	Mess Security Deposits	5,000	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Hostel & Other Amenities				
5.1	Hostel Fee (twin sharing basis)	31,900	31,900	31,900	31,900

5.2	Medical Fees	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
5.3	Electricity, IT and Water Supply	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300
5.4	Mess Charges	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Semester-wise total fee payable		2,77,380	2,40,680	3,70,680	2,40,680
Yearly Fee Payable		5,18,060.00		6,11,360.00	
Total Program Fee Payable for 1st & 2nd Year of Study		11,29,420.00			

Fee structure for IIFPT :-

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Details	B.Tech	M.Tech	Ph.D
A.	One Time Fees			
1.	Admission Fee	12600	12600	12600
2.	ID Card Fee	400	400	400
3.	Seminar/Thesis Fee	1350	3000	13000
4.	Caution Deposit (Refundable)	4350	4350	4350
5.	Library Deposit Fee (Refundable)	650	650	650
6.	Comprehensive Examination Fee	-	1200	2800
7.	Anti-Plagiarism Fee	-	3000	3000
	Total- A	19350	25200	36800
B.	Semester Fees	38000	31500	31500
1.	Tuition Fee	6000	6300	6300
2.	Lab Support Fee	1900	3975	1650
3.	Library Fee	5000	6620	7730
4.	Examination Fee	5200	4800	2250
5.	Student Activities	4700	4500	1500
6.	IT Support	400	600	600
7.	Medical and Insurance Fee	38000	31500	31500
	Total-B	61200	58295	51530

I. STATUES FOR CAPPING OF FEES FOR TECHNICAL COURSE

1.47. On the query of the Committee regarding Legislations/Statutes which provides for capping fee structure of various academic/Professional/Vocational Courses in the Country, the Ministry submitted:-

“As per information available with this Ministry, there is no legislation/Statute which provides for capping of fee structure. However, on the scrutiny of Approval Process HandBook (2018-19) of All India Council of Technical Education, the Committee find that All India Council of Technical Education provide for Maximum Tuition and Development Fee per Annum for Full Time Programmes by the National Fee Committee.”

1.48. When asked by the Committee about awareness on the part of the Ministry/NIFTEM about such guidelines, the Ministry submitted:-

“The All India Council of Technical Education approval process handbook 2019-20 recommends maximum fee for technical courses.”

1.49. On the query of the Committee regarding applicability of above mentioned guidelines regarding Maximum Tuition and Development Fee as mandated by All India Council of Technical Education to NIFTEM and IIFPT, the Ministry submitted:-

“All India Council of Technical Education guidelines for maximum tuition fee and development are applicable to NIFTEM and IIFPT. The fees charged by IIFPT are below the maximum tuition and development fee mandated by All India Council of Technical Education. NIFTEM is monitored by All India Council of Technical Education for compliance of guidelines.”

1.50. When asked about adherence of existing Fee structure of NIFTEM and IIFPT to above mentioned guidelines, the Ministry submitted:-

“IIFPT adheres to the All India Council of Technical Education guidelines for their B.Tech and M.Tech courses. NIFTEM is following All India Council of Technical Education guidelines for M.Tech courses. Ministry will issue necessary advisory to comply with the All India Council of Technical Education guidelines.”

1.51. On the comparison of Fee being charged by various courses, the Committee find that NIFTEM, Kundli is charging more than Maximum Fee as decided by the National Fee Committee. Details of recommended Maximum Tuition and development Fee Per Annum for Full Time Programmes by the National Fee Committee are as follows:-

RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM TUITION AND DEVELOPMENT FEE PER ANNUM FOR FULL TIME PROGRAMMES BY THE NATIONAL FEE COMMITTEE				
	Type X cities	Type Y cities	Type Z cities	Average Per Annum Tuition and Development Fee being charged by NIFTEM
Undergraduate Degree Programme				
4 Year Engineering Degree	1,58,300	1,50,500	1,44,900	210900
Post Graduate Degree Programme				
2 Year Engineering Degree	2,51,350	2,39,950	2,31,350	108500
2 Year MBA	1,71,300	1,63,400	1,57,800	375,535*

J. CONCESSION IN FEES

1.52. On the query of the Committee regarding concession in Fee for SC/ST/OBC/Women/Divyang students, the Ministry has submitted the Institutes do not provide any concession in Fee for SC/ST/OBC/Women/Divyang students. However, the Institutes facilitate the students in getting the scholarship from their respective State Government, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, etc. When asked about Policy of other INIs like IITs, IIMs regarding Concession of Fee to SC/ST/OBC/Women/ Divyang students, the Ministry stated:-

“As ascertained from MHRD, certain INIs consisting of IITs and NITs, have been providing full fee waiver to SC/ST/Divyang students and fee concessions for economically backward students since 2016-17 (but not to OBC/Women students).”

K. TUITION FEE WAIVER SCHEME

1.53. Approval Process Hand Book (2018-19) of All India Council of Technical Education which is Degree approval Authority of Courses like B.Tech, M.Tech and MBA, provides for Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme which state that Sons and daughters of parents whose annual income from all sources does not exceed ₹6.00Lakh will be eligible for Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme. On a query of the Committee regarding cognizance of such guidelines by the Ministry/NIFTEM, the Ministry stated they are aware of the guidelines.

1.54. On the query of the Committee regarding applicability of above mentioned Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme as mandated by All India Council of Technical Education to NIFTEM and IIFPT, the Ministry submitted:-

“The Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme of All India Council of Technical Education provides tuition fee waiver for women and economically backward classes for up to 5% of intake for courses in technical institutions. NIFTEM and IIFPT are monitored by All India Council of Technical Education and TNAU respectively for compliance. Ministry will issue advisory to comply with the All India Council of Technical Education regulations.”

L. SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDENTS FROM ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION

1.55. When asked to furnish details of Scholarship being provided by NIFTEM/IIFPT to Needy Students/Financially weak Students, the Ministry submitted:-

“Yes, the year wise details of scholarship provided by NIFTEM are as under:-

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Amount of scholarship disbursed.
2014-15	13.00
2015-16	19.00
2016-17	20.00
2017-18	36.00
2018-19	26.00
2019-20	12.00

Apart from above, NIFTEM Fellowship to Non-NET qualified PhD Scholars is provided by NIFTEM.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Amount of fellowship disbursed.
2014-15	28.00
2015-16	53.00
2016-17	68.00
2017-18	102.00
2018-19	67.00
2019-20(upto 06.11.19)	25.00

- Gate qualified scholarships to M.Tech students is provided by All India Council of Technical Education.
- Net qualified scholarship to PhD scholar is provided by UGC and others.

The year wise details of scholarship provided by IIFPT on merit-cum-means scholarships are provided to students based on income of parents. IIFPT is also providing Institute Free Studentship for UG, PG & Ph.D students. The details of scholarship disbursed year wise are as follows:-

(Rs.in Lakh)

S.No	IIFPT	Amount of scholarship disbursed
1.	2014-15	3.90
2.	2015-16	3.90
3.	2016-17	3.90
4.	2017-18	3.90
5.	2018-19	3.90
6.	2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019)	1.90

Apart from the above:

- i. MOFPI scholarship for Top Five students from each Batch M.Tech students for his/her outstanding performance @10,000 per month.
- ii. IIFPT scholarship for top 3 Gate qualified students from each Batch M.Tech students during their regular study period @Rs.10000 per month
- iii. MOFPI scholarship for Top Five students from each Batch Ph.D students for his/her outstanding performance @15,000 per month

(Rs.in Lakh)

S.No.	IIFPT	Amount of scholarship disbursed
1.	2014-15	34.00
2.	2015-16	26.00
3.	2016-17	45.00
4.	2017-18	26.00
5.	2018-19	38.00
6.	2019-20	39.00

1.56. On the above issue, the Representative of IIFPT, Thanjavur stated:-

“..Actually, how it operates is that initially, at the time of admission, they will have to pay the fees. After that, immediately after two months, they will get the scholarship from the concerned State. From the second semester onwards, we do not take the fees from the students. It automatically comes from the State Governments...”

1.57. During the Evidence, on the issue of providing Scholarship to the Students, the Representative of NIFTEM, Kundli stated:-

“Usually the merit Scholarships are given for each year of the degree, including 4 years’ B.Tech, 2 years’ M.Tech etc. For Ph.D, we are giving fellowships. For those who are not getting any fellowship outside, we give them almost Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 per month. So, this is happening there. In fact, we try to adjust the tuition fee within that and try to support them. This is what we are doing in a very big way.”

1.58. On the above issue, the Representative of IIFPT, Thanjavur stated:-

“Actually, how it operates is that initially, at the time of admission, they will have to pay the fees. After that, immediately after two months, they will get the scholarship from the concerned State. From the second semester onwards, we do not take the fees from the students. It automatically comes from the State Governments.”

1.59. When asked to furnish details of sources of Scholarship Fund, the Representative of NIFTEM, Kundli stated:-

“The scholarship fund comes both from the Ministry as well as from the tuition fee. So, from that, we make a Corpus and give the scholarship. I would also like to say here again that apart from this Corpus, we have also collected some money from the Corporate. We have created a Corpus for giving the Scholarships. We give about 30 Scholarships to the eligible students every year as a part of a small support so that they are not overburdened. We have a branch of State Bank of India there in the campus and those who cannot manage with the family funds, they get the loan from that branch. We are supporting this in a big way, and nobody is complaining about the money, an issue.

1.60. When asked to furnish details of sources of Scholarship Fund viz. Tuition Fee, Budgetary Grant and Corporate Sponsorship and Actual amount of scholarship paid to the Students, the Ministry submitted:-

NIFTEM

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Student Fee	Revenue Grant	Corporate Fund	Total	Total Scholarship	%
2014-15	708	1792	10	2510	100	3.98
2015-16	1015	2000	76	3091	90	2.91
2016-17	1301	1800	0	3101	121	3.90
2017-18	1541	2100	04	3645	174	4.77
2018-19	1815	1975	0	3790	136	3.59

IIFPT

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Student Fee	Revenue Grant	Corporate Fund	Total	Total Scholarship	%
2014-15	167	826	01	994	37.9	3.81
2015-16	171	467	13	651	29.9	4.59
2016-17	242	594	12	848	48.9	5.77
2017-18	318	1236	06	1560	29.9	1.92
2018-19	385	1420	03	1808	41.9	2.32

1.61. When asked to furnish details of scholarship fee being charged from the students for various courses in NIFTEM, Kundli, the Ministry submitted:

(Rupees in Lakh)

Years	Amount
2014-15	00.00
2015-16	00.00
2016-17	23.36
2017-18	43.47
2018-19	61.89

1.62. On the above issue, the Representatives of NIFTEM submitted:-

“...For economically weaker sections, we have what is called ‘merit-cum-means’

scholarship. Those whose annual income is less than Rs. 6 lakh, we support them to the tune of something like Rs. 30,000-35,000 per annum from the corpus which we generate. The money comes from the tuition fee, the second from the Ministry, from the Revenue grants. We club it. In addition, I would say her that we have a provision to send students outside the country. So, all the meritorious students are sent outside the country at the cost of NIFTEM and we do not charge anything for that. In fact, we send the entire team who are there with MBA programme. They are sent to different countries like Canada, Australia and Thailand and we take care of all the expenses. So, in fact, the costs are imbibed into the fee structure. That is why, it looks slightly higher, but I would say that this is a state-of-art university or institution where everything is world-class and the entire classrooms, lecture halls are air-conditioned. The library is fully air-conditioned and it is equipped with wonderful digitally state-of-art facility. That is the reason to maintain that, we spend about Rs. 1-1.25 crore every month and I get Rs. 20-22 crore from the Ministry. We have to manage everything and that is why the fee structure is slightly higher but not as higher as compared to IIMs and IITs. This I can always assure.”

1.63. However, when intervened and directed by the Committee to submit details of Component-wise sources of Scholarship, the Representatives of NIFTEM submitted:-

“... About MBA which you are asking, there are CAT fellowships and MAT fellowships. They take those fellowships also. 50 per cent of the students get fellowship and remaining who are well off who want to do MBA, they come. That is why, there is no issue with MBA at all and we make it very clear in the prospectus itself that they need to take care of everything and this is the fee structure. It is announced well in advance and that is why we are getting good students also. This is one thing. Secondly with regard to corpus, it comes to around 15 per cent of the total fellowship that we give, and from the Ministry, it is about 30 per cent and the remaining 50-55 per cent is from the tuition fee. That is how it is done. We take care of all these requirements..”

1.64. Further elaborating on the issue, the Representative of Ministry stated:

“...Sir, the whole issue for making them ‘INI’ is that they set their own standards. They become global level institutions. In fact, I was just mentioning an example of starting a new course. The current system is so long winding where a process is required that when the student want to start a new course or want to go overseas as part of an MoU with a foreign University, they are unable to do so. So, the idea

is to in a way make them autonomous from the excessive procedural requirements of the current regulatory regime. It could be the UGC, AICTE or TNAU. If that is the purpose and that was the recommendation of the Standing Committee last time that you read these centres of food processing technology from the current regulatory regime, make them autonomous so that they can meet the global standards. In fact, today, they have MoU say with the Wageningen University, which is one of the best on food technology; they are unable to implement those MoUs because of regulatory requirements of UGCs. I mean, they are doing their job. They have to give the approvals but some way these two things are conflicting. They are not able to become global institutions. In fact, Chairman, was asking me about their mandate to become global institutions. But they are still fettered by certain rules and regulations of our regulatory systems. So, today, let us say he was saying the IIMs charge, at least, Rs. 20 lakh for their management course. It is because they are 'INI', they are not under the AICTE regulations of that time. They can use their autonomy and become self-financing and give global standards of education, courses customised and also placements which are equally good. So, somewhere, there is a conflict. If you say: "You abide by AICTE norms and fee structure, then you are again fettering them and not making them an 'INI'.

1.65. However, during the Evidence, Representative of Ministry clarified:

"...Sir, I agree. Regarding economically backward categories, SCs, STs, BCs, whatever provisions are mandated by the Government will have to be complied by the INIs..."

M. CENTRES OF NIFTEM

1.66. Clause 12 (2) (e) Provides flexibility to Institutes to set-up centers of food processing studies and allied areas within the country after approval of the Central Government. When asked about assessment done by the Ministry to establish centers of NIFTEM in various parts of Country, the Ministry stated:-

"Ministry has not done any assessment so far. Since the Food Processing Sector faces shortage of skilled manpower, there is need to establish more centres of NIFTEM in the country."

1.67. On the query of the Committee regarding request received by the Ministry from State Governments/ Industry Representatives Bodies to establish Centres of NIFTEM, the Ministry stated:-

“Yes, there have been several requests received from State Governments for establishing centers of NIFTEM & IIFPT in their respective states/regions. The details of request received by this Ministry are as given below:-

S. N.	Name & Designation	State	Requested for
1.	Sh. Naveen Patnaik, Chief Minister.	Odisha	Setting up of NIFTEM
2.	Sh. Sharad Tripathi, Member of Parliament – Lok Sabha.	Uttar Pradesh	Setting up of Skill Development Center of NIFTEM at Sant Kabir Nagar, UP.
3.	Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Minister of Women & Child Development	-	Setting up of Center of Excellence focused on plant based food technologies either at IIFPT/NIFTEM.
4.	Dr.KambhampatiHaribabu, Member of Parliament – Lok Sabha	Andhra Pradesh	Setting up of Center of IIFPT in Visakhapatnam
5.	Sh. S. Muniswamy, Member of Parliament – Lok Saha	Karnataka	Setting up of regional Center of IIFPT in Kolar
6.	Sh. Chandra Mohan Patowary, Minister Transport, Commerce & Industry, Parliamentary Affairs	Assam	Setting up of Central Food Processing Research Institute (CFPRI) in Assam.

1.68. During the Evidence, further elaborating on the issue, the Representative of Ministry stated:

“...Sir, to the second question, what we are proposing in the Act is that we have permitted both the institutes to open centres wherever there is a demand. So, our expectation is, if a State Government wants a centre of NIFTEM or IIFPT to be opened, at least land will have to be provided. Like, the Government of Assam is giving some piece of land. There are some other State also. Then, they can open a centre. We want them to be autonomous. Less money from the Central Government will go. So, our expectation is that there will be some State encouragement for a centre to be opened. Thank you...”

CHAPTER-II
CLAUSE-WISE ANALYSIS OF NIFTEM BILL

A. CLAUSE-WISE ANALYSIS OF NIFTEM BILL

Clause 1. — This clause provides for the short title and commencement of the proposed legislation.

Clause 2. — This clause provides for declaration of certain Institutes as institutions of national importance.

Clause 3. — This clause defines various terms and expressions used in the proposed legislation.

Clause 4. — This clause provides for incorporation of Institutes.

Clause 5. — This clause provides for effects of incorporation of Institutes such as any reference to an existing Institute shall be deemed as a reference to the corresponding Institute, all properties, movable and immovable, of existing Institute shall vest in the corresponding Institute, all rights and liabilities of an existing Institute shall be transferred to, and be the rights and liabilities of the corresponding Institute.

Clause 6. — This clause provides for powers and functions of institutes. This clause further provides that an institute shall not dispose of in any manner any immovable property without the prior approval of the Central Government.

Clause 7. — This clause provides for institutes to be open to all races, creed and classes. This clause further provides that no bequest, donation or transfer of any property shall be accepted by any Institute. This clause also provides that the admission to every academic course or programme of the study in each Institute shall be based on merit, assessed through transparent and reasonable criteria.

Clause 8. — This clause provides that Institutes to be not-for-profit legal entity. This Clause further provides that each Institute shall strive to raise funds for self-sufficiency and sustainability.

Clause 9. — This clause provides for teaching at Institutes in accordance with the Statutes and Ordinances made in this behalf.

Clause 10. — This clause provides for authorities of Institute, namely a Board of Governors, a Senate and such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be the authorities of the Institute.

Clause 11. — This clause provides that Board of Governors of each Institute shall be the principal executive body of that Institute. This Clause further provides for composition of the Board of Governors.

Clause 12. — This clause provides that powers and function of Board. This Clause further provides that Board shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute. This clause also provides that the Board shall conduct an annual review of the performance of the Director, in the context of the achievements of the objects of the Institute.

Clause 13. — This clause provides for term of office of, vacancies among, and allowances payable to, Members of Board.

Clause 14. — This clause provides for filling of causal vacancy of Chairpersons or Members within a period of six months from the date of such vacancy.

Clause 15. — This clause provides that chairperson or a member may, by notice in writing resign his office.

Clause 16. — This clause provides for Senate, as the principal academic body of the Institute, consisting of the Director as Chairperson and other specified members.

Clause 17. — This clause provides for functions of Senate that it shall have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination in the Institute. This clause further provides that Senate shall exercise such other powers and performs such other functions as may be conferred on or assigned to it by the Statutes.

Clause 18. — This clause provides for powers and functions of Chairperson. This clause further provides that Chairperson shall ensure that the decisions taken by the Board are implemented.

Clause 19. — This clause provides that Director shall be appointed by the Board. This clause further provides that Director shall be the principal academic and executive officer of the Institute and shall be responsible for the proper administration of the Institute. This clause also provides that Director shall submit annual reports and account to the Board.

Clause 20. — This clause provides that Registrar of each Institute shall be appointed and shall be custodian of records, common seal, funds and properties of the Institute. This clause further provides that Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Board, the Senate and such Committees as may be specified by the Statutes. This clause also provides that Registrar shall be responsible to the Director.

Clause 21. — This clause provides for powers and functions of other authorities and officers, as may be determined by the Statutes.

Clause 22. — This clause provides for appointments of the staffs by the Board and by the Directors, as the case may be.

Clause 23. — This clause provides that Statutes may provide for the conferment of honorary degrees, formation of departments of teaching, fees to be charged for course of study, qualification and terms and conditions of service and method of appointment etc.

Clause 24. — This clause provides that first Statute shall be framed by the Council with the prior approval of the Central Government and that copy of the same will be laid before each House of Parliament. This clause further provides that Board may make new or additional Statutes with the approval of Central Government.

Clause 25. — This clause provides for Ordinances of the Institute, which may provide for matters such as admission of the students, the course of study, conditions of award of fellowships, scholarships, conduct of examination, maintenances of discipline among the students etc.

Clause 26. — This clause provides that Ordinances shall be made by the Senate. This clause further provides that Board shall have power by resolution to modify or cancel any Ordinance.

Clause 27. — This clause provides for Tribunal of Arbitration. This clause further provides that Tribunal of Arbitration shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

Clause 28. — This clause provides for establishment of Council. This clause further provides for composition of the Council.

Clause 29. — This clause provides for term of office of, vacancies among, and allowances payable to, Members of Council.

Clause 30. — This clause provides for functions of Council namely to coordinate the activities of all the Institutes and to facilitate the sharing of experiences, ideas and concerns with a view to enhance the performance of the Institute.

Clause 31. — This clause provides for meetings Council.

Clause 32. — This clause provides for grants by Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf.

Clause 33. — This clause provides for maintenance of Funds by the Institute, which shall be credited with all moneys provided by Central Government, all fees and other charges received, and any other money received by the Institute and shall be used for meeting expenses of the Institute.

Clause 34. — This clause provides for maintenance of proper accounts and audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. This clause further provides that accounts of each Institute as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India together with the audit report thereon shall be laid before each House of Parliament by the Central Government.

Clause 35. — This clause provides for constitution of pension, insurance and provident funds for the benefit of its employees by the Institute.

Clause 36. — This clause provides for Acts and proceedings not to be invalidated by vacancies etc.

Clause 37. — This clause provides for protection of action taken in good faith.

Clause 38. — This clause provides for power of the Central Government to make rules etc.

Clause 39. — This clause provides for publication of the rules, Statutes and Ordinances in the Official Gazette and to be laid before Parliament.

Clause 40. — This clause provides that if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty. This clause further provides that such order shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

Clause 41. — This clause provides for transitional provisions that the Board of Governors of the Institute functioning immediately before the commencement of this Act shall continue to function until a new Board is constituted for that Institute under this Act. This clause further provides that until the first Statutes and Ordinances are made under this Act, the Statutes and Ordinances of the existing Institutes, as in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to apply to the corresponding Institute in so far as they are no inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

B. BOARD OF GOVERNORS

2.1. Clause 11(2) (a) of the Bill provides for a Chairperson, from amongst eminent persons distinguished in the field of food industry or education or food science or food processing technology or management or public administration or such other field, to be appointed by the Central Government.

2.2. When asked about rationale for inclusion of criteria of eminent person distinguished in the field of Public Administration for appointment as Chairperson of NIFTEM, the Ministry stated:-

“The Bill proposes to appoint Chairperson from amongst person of eminence distinguished in the field of food industry or education or food science or food processing technology or management or public administration or such other field. A person from public administration has experience in entire gamut of Government functioning and may be well conversant with various policies relating to food processing sector.”

2.3. On the query of the Committee regarding Provisions in Acts of other INI such as IIT, IIM or NIT for appointment as Chairperson, the Ministry submitted:-

The criteria given in the Acts of IIT, IIM and NIT are as follows:

The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961	The Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017	The National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007
the Chairman, to be nominated by the Visitor; (The President of India shall be the Visitor)	a Chairperson, from amongst eminent persons distinguished in the field of industry or education or science or technology or management or public administration or such other field, to be appointed by the Board.	the Chairman, to be nominated by the Visitor; (The President of India shall be the Visitor)

2.4. On the query of the Committee regarding suitability of a person from Public Administration with experience in entire gamut of Government functioning will manage an Institute which is required to do Research in the field of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management, the Ministry submitted:-

“A person from Public Administration may also have experience, understanding and insights with regard to policies, potential, and challenges relating to Food Processing Sector.”

2.5. When asked to submit details such as educational qualification, prior experience, etc. of First Vice Chancellor of NIFTEM, the Ministry submitted:-

“Dr. Ajit Kumar, IAS (Retd.) was the first Vice Chancellor/Director of NIFTEM. He was appointed on permanent absorption w.e.f 01.05.2012. Dr Kumar was an M. Sc. (Physics) of Patna University, Bihar. In so far as his prior experience is concerned, it is stated that he was working as Joint Secretary in Ministry of Food Processing Industries at the time of his appointment as Vice Chancellor in NIFTEM.”

2.6. When pointed out rationale of inclusion of eminent person distinguished in the field of Public Administration as Chairperson of Board Of Governors, the Representative of Ministry stated:-

“सर, उद्देश्य यही था कि जैसे आईआईटीज, आईआईएम्स के चेयरमैन या कोई इंडस्ट्री के बड़े टॉल आइकॉन होंगे। फिर भी हम इसको रीएग्जामिन कर देंगे कि यदि ऐसा शब्द आईआईटी एक्ट में नहीं है तो we can reconsider it. नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स के जो भी एक्ट्स हैं उनके आधार पर ही यह बना है। अगर ये शब्द उन एक्ट्स में नहीं है तो हम इसे रिव्यू कर सकते हैं।”

2.7. When asked about role of Ministry of Human Resource Development or any relevant Ministry in other Institution of National Importance in appointment of Board of Governance?

“The role of the Ministry of Human Resource Development or relevant Ministry is pivotal in identification of eminent persons from the fields of education, technology, management, science, etc. for making nominations to the Board of Governors in INIs. Following table indicates the relevant provisions in the INI Acts of IITs, IIMs and AIIMs in this regard:

IIT	IIM	AIIMS
Recommending name to the President (being Visitor of the Institute) for nomination as Chairman of Board as per Section-11(a) of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961.	Nominating one Member to the Board as per Section-10 (b) of the Indian Institute of Management Act, 2017	Nominating President of the Institute as per Section-7(1) and eleven Members of the Institute as per Section-4(d), (e) & (f) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Act, 1956. President is the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute in terms of Section-10(3) of the AIIMS Act, while Members of the Governing Body are elected by the Members of the Institute themselves in terms of Section-10(1) of AIIMS Act and Section-5 of AIIMS Regulations 1999.

2.8. During the Evidence, on the query of the Committee regarding inclusion of Members of Parliament in the Board of Governance, the Representative of Ministry submitted:-

“...Regarding your suggestion of having three Members in the Board, as I was mentioning, this Bill was drafted based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and in consultation with the Legislative Department of the Government of India...”

C. COUNCIL

2.9. Clause 28 provides for establishment of a central body to be called the Council. On the query of the Committee regarding provision of Council in other Institution of National Importance (INIs), the Ministry submitted:-

“Yes, provision for Council or Equivalent Authority does exist in other INIs. The details are as under:

INIs	Authority	Role & Functions
IIT	Council - as per Section-31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961	to co-ordinate the activities of all the Institutes and other functions as enumerated in Section 33 of the said Act.
NIT	Council - as per Section-30 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007	to co-ordinate the activities of all the Institutes and other functions as enumerated in Section 32 of the said Act.
IIIT	Coordination Forum - as per Section-38 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership) Act, 2017	to facilitate the sharing of experience, ideas and concerns with a view to enhancing the performance of all the Institutes and other functions as enumerated in Section 40 of the said Act.
IIM	Coordination Forum - as per Section-29 of the Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017	to facilitate the sharing of experiences, ideas and concerns with a view to enhancing the performance of all Institutes and other functions as enumerated in Section 30 of the said Act.

D. SENATE

2.10. Clause 16 (1) provides that the Senate shall be the Principal Academic Body of the Institute. On the query of the Committee regarding provision of separate Senate for each institute under NIFTEM, the Ministry submitted:-

“Each Institute under NIFTEM shall have separate Senate as provided under Clause-10 of the NIFTEM Bill 2019 with composition as provided in Clause-16 of this Bill.”

E. SCOPE OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION

2.11. Clause 23, 24(1-3) and Memorandum regarding Delegated Legislation of the Bill provides empowers the Board, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes. On the query of the Committee regarding scope of delegated legislation provided in the Bill with Constitutional Provisions, the Ministry stated:-

“The scope of delegated legislation provided in the Bill is in line with the constitutional provisions similar to the provisions in The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961; The National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007; and The Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017. Also, the M/o of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs (DLA) and Legislative Department) have conveyed concurrence from legal and constitutional point of view.”

2.12. Clause 24 (1) provides that the first Statutes of each Institute shall be framed by the Council with the previous approval of the Central Government and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament. However, clause 24(2) empowers the Board to make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes. When asked about rationale for not introducing further amendments of statutes under the Bill to the Parliament, the Ministry stated:-

Clause-24 (1) of the Bill provides:-

“(1) The first Statutes of each Institute shall be framed by the Council with the previous approval of the Central Government and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament.”

Clause-24 (3) of the Bill provides as under:-

“(3) Every new Statute or addition to the Statutes or any amendment or repeal of Statute shall require the previous approval of the Central Government which may approve it or remit it to the Board for consideration.”

Clause-24 (4) of the Bill provides as under:-

“(4) A new Statute or a Statute amending or repealing an existing Statute shall have no validity unless it has been approved by the Central Government.”

2.13. The Bill provides for prior approval of Central Government for amending statutes as per delegated legislation. Delegated legislation have also been provided for amending the Statutes in The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, The National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017, etc.

F. TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION

2.14. Clause 27 of the Bill provides for Tribunal of Arbitration for resolving disputes between Employees and Institute. On the query of the Committee regarding consistency of these provisions with Arbitration Act, 1996 and their subsequent amendments, the Ministry stated:-

“The above-mentioned provisions are consistent with the Arbitration Act, 1996 and the same are in line with the provisions contained in The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, The National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 and The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017.”

2.15. However, scrutiny of clause 27 (4) of bill which provides that *Nothing in any law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this Section* seems contrary to the Arbitration Act, 1996 and its further amendments. When asked to explain inconsistency in above mentioned replies of the Ministry and clause 27(4) of NIFTEM Bill, the Ministry submitted:-

“The Clause-27 of the Bill on Tribunal of Arbitration was drafted in consultation with Ministry of Law & Justice on the basis of provisions contained in Acts for

other INIs i.e. The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, The National Institute of Technology Act, 2007 and the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership Act), 2017. Regarding inconsistency and Clause-27(4) of NIFTEM Bill, the matter has been referred to Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice.”

2.16. Ministry of Law & Justice(Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice) in their opinion has submitted:-

“The Provisions of Arbitration & Conciliation Act has Part-I pertaining to Arbitration Part-II enforcement of certain foreign awards, Part-III Conciliation and Part-IV supplementary provisions. It is relevant to refer to Section 2(3) and 2(4) which provide about certain restrictions regarding applicability of the provisions of the Act. In particular Section 2(3) lays down that the provisions of the Arbitration Act shall not affect any other law which does not submit disputes to Arbitration. Similarly, Section 2(4) takes care of the fact that if the provisions of the Arbitration Act are inconsistent with the other Act then the later would prevail. In the background above, the provision of Section 27 of NIFTEM Bill can co-exist with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. It is also a matter of record that the following provisions are para-meteria:-

- (i) Section 29 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007.
- (ii) Section 28 of the National Institute of Faction Technology Act, 2006.
- (iii) Section 30 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961.
- (iv) Section 35 of The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017.

Thus, it can be safely concluded that Section 27 of the proposed NIFTEM Bill is consistent with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. However, without prejudice to the above, it may be mentioned that the proposed NIFTEM Bill by virtue of Section 27 provides for dispute resolution emerging from contract between the Institute and its Employees through Tribunal of Arbitration whose decision would be final and subject only to writ jurisdiction of the Constitutional Courts. It requires consideration of the Competent Authority whether such exclusion is conscious choice as a matter of policy.”

2.17. During the Evidence, on the query of the Committee regarding inconsistency in the provision of the Bill and Arbitration Act, the Representative of Ministry submitted:-

“....Section 27 says that a Tribunal will be set up for resolving disputes between the Institute and its employees. Section 27(ii) says that the decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any court. You were referring to sub-clause (iv) of 27. “Nothing in any law for the time being in force relating to arbitration shall apply to arbitrations under this section.” I think in the reply we have mentioned this. This is in line with the provisions available under all of the INI Acts. The INI Act for IAMs is as recent as 2017. So, in consultation with the Legislative Department, we have incorporated the provisions available in the other Acts. We will take the advice of the Law Department and furnish a reply, if there is any contradiction...”

G. FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

2.18. Financial Memorandum of the Bill Provides that declaring both the existing Institutes as institutions of National Importance would not involve any additional financial implications. Whereas, clause 33 (1) enumerate moneys provided by the Central Government as one source of fund. When asked about reasons for inconsistency on these counts in the Bill, the Ministry stated:-

“There is no inconsistency on these counts in the Bill. Financial Memorandum of the Bill provides for declaring existing Institutes as INIs which doesn't lead to any fresh financial implications. Whereas, Section 33(1) provides that Money provided by Central Government shall be one of the sources of funding of the Institutes.”

H. SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF NIFTEM

2.19. The Committee note that Clause 8(2) of the Bill provides that each Institute shall strive to raise funds for self-sufficiency and sustainability.

2.20. On the query of the Committee regarding additional financial support by the Central Government if NIFTEM and IIFPT are declared as INI , the Ministry stated:-

“No additional financial support is to be provided to the Institutes for INI status. However, the regular budgetary support by the Central government will continue to be provided.”

2.21. When asked about intention of the Government to support Institute financially in future, the Ministry stated that the Central government will continue to support the Institutes financially in future.

2.22. When asked about funds being provided to the Institutes by the Central Government as Budgetary Grants, the Ministry submitted:-

Details of funds being provided by the Central Government as Budgetary Grants from FY 2014-15 to 2018-19 is as given under:-

(Rs. In Crore)

Description	Budgetary grants received				
Year	Total Grants	NIFTEM	(%)	IIFPT	(%)
2014-15	40.38	27.92	69.14	12.46	30.86
2015-16	34.67	29.78	85.89	04.89	14.11
2016-17	56.47	36.32	64.31	20.15	35.69
2017-18	56.58	36.00	63.62	20.58	36.38
2018-19	102.15	77.95	76.30	24.20	23.70
Total	290.25	207.97	71.65	82.28	28.35

2.23. When asked about existing sources of Revenue for NIFTEM and IIFPT, the Ministry stated:-

“The existing sources of Revenue for the Institutes are:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Institute	Source of Revenue				
	Budgetary Support	Fee Charged to Students	Consultancy Fee from Industries	Research Support from Government Departments	Other Sources
NIFTEM					
2014-15	27.92	07.08	0.01	2.13	6.92
2015-16	29.78	10.15	0.04	8.98	4.78
2016-17	36.32	13.01	0.00	0.42	3.61
2017-18	36.00	15.41	0.12	1.90	4.56
2018-19	77.95	18.15	0.03	0.77	5.11
IIFPT					
2014-15	12.46	1.67	0.01	0.18	1.04
2015-16	04.89	1.71	0.13	0.16	1.07
2016-17	20.15	2.42	0.12	0.21	1.38
2017-18	20.58	3.18	0.06	0.25	1.68
2018-19	24.20	3.85	0.03	0.31	3.69

2.24. It may be seen that both Institute has failed to attract financial support/ Consultancy Projects from Food Processing Industries despite being Premier Institutes. Nos. of Research Grants from Governments are abysmally low. When asked about reasons behind such low level of Earning from Consultancy and other Sources, the Ministry stated:-

“The existing staff is overloaded with teaching, instructional, research and outreach activities. Both the Institutes suffer from lack of staff due to which institutes are not able to take up more research/consultancy projects.”

PART II

Observations/Recommendations of the Committee

1. The Committee note that NIFTEM BILL 2019 proposes to declare certain Institutions of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management namely National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Kundli, Haryana and Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu to be the Institutions of National Importance and to provide for instructions and research in food technology, entrepreneurship and management and for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge in such Branches and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. These Institutions are currently being administered by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

The Committee have been informed that conferring the status of Institution of National Importance (INI) to NIFTEM and IIFPT will help them in gaining a premier status and carve out a pivotal role for them in developing highly skilled personnel in the Food Processing Sector in the country. It is also supposed to improve the standard, research and quality of education and provide flexibility for modifying course curriculum based on field needs, start additional courses and grant their own degrees to the students, easier access to R&D grants, start novel research activities in Food Processing Sector, recruitment of best available talent as faculty by providing attractive salary and foreign collaborations on academic and research front.

The Committee further note that Entry 64 of Union List of Seventh Schedule provides for declaring of Institutions for scientific or technical education by the Parliament as Institution of National Importance. The Committee were informed that as on date there are 130 Institution of National Importance in the Country including IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, IIIT etc. In this regard, the Committee recall that, in their 57 Report (15 Lok Sabha), while emphasizing need of Statutory basis of NIFTEM with sufficient autonomy for their Academic and Professional functioning on the lines of IITs, had recommended the Government to bring in a legislation to this effect. The Committee appreciate the Government for their decision for introducing NIFTEM Bill which will confer necessary autonomy and flexibility to both Institutes to enhance quality of their Teaching and Research and help them to emerge as pioneer Institute in Food Processing Sector in the World. The Committee, in

succeeding paragraphs, have discussed various aspects of Bill and functioning of NIFTEM, Kundli and IIFPT, Thanzavur and given their observations/recommendations. The Committee hope that these may act as guiding light for NIFTEM to improve their standard and making their functioning transparent.

Blue Print to make NIFTEM a Global Institute

2. The Committee note that NIFTEM, Kundli had been established in 2011 with a Vision to be a Prime Academic Institution in the areas of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management. However, the Committee regret to note that standards currently adopted by the Institute are below the Global Standards. The Committee were informed that this is due to limited functional and academic autonomy currently enjoyed by the Institute, lack of International exposure to the faculty and staff, lack of dedicated faculty for research due to limited manpower, etc. The Committee were further informed that existing regulatory guidelines of University Grant Commission (UGC) and All Indian Council of Technical Education (AICTE) (which approve Course Structure and Degree of NIFTEM) do not fully meet the needs of the fast-changing Food Processing Sector. Academic Programmes on the Food Science & Technology require intensive practical training and hands-on experience apart from classroom teaching. The Committee were informed that INI Status will accelerate progress towards adopting Global Standards. The Committee are of view that excellence in any field is a product of culture of dedication and vision. Many Institutions in our Country such as IIMs, NITs, etc, while working within regulatory framework of UGC and AICTE and low salary, has established their Global credentials before they were accorded status of Institutions of National Importance. It was result of sheer dedication and innovative skill of their faculties which enabled them not only to achieve but create Global Standards in their respective field. The Committee hope that NIFTEM will take inspiration of their peers in IIMs, IITs, NITs, etc. and aim to create a culture of excellence and dedication for cutting edge research and teaching in the field of Food Processing Sector. The Committee also desire the Ministry to submit a blue print of future course of action to make NIFTEM a Global Institute within three months of presentation of this Report.

Statutes for Capping of Fees for Technical Course

3. The Committee note that National Fee Committee constituted by AICTE provide for Maximum Tuition and Development Fee per Annum for Full Time Programmes for Professional Courses such as B.Tech, M.tech, MBA etc. The Committee further note that NIFTEM, Kundli is governed by relevant Rules of AICTE for approval of Professional Courses. However, the Committee are surprised to note that neither NIFTEM nor Ministry are aware of such guidelines and in the first instance, Ministry of Food Processing Technology have furnished wrong information regarding Legislations/Statutes which provides for capping fee structure of various Academic/Professional/Vocational Courses in the Country. On the comparative scrutiny of Fee structure of various Course being offered by NIFTEM, Kundli and Maximum Tuition and Development Fee as recommended by the National Fee Committee, the Committee find that NIFTEM, Kundli is charging very high fee for Four Year B. Tech and Two Year MBA Programmes. The Committee find that NIFTEM, Kundli is charging Rs. 210900 and Rs. 375,535 average per annum as Tuition and Development Fee for Four Year B. Tech and Two Year MBA Programmes respectively. Fee being charged by NIFTEM for these Programmes are excess of Rs. 52,600/- and Rs. 2,04,235/- as compared to Maximum Tuition and Development Fee as recommended by the National Fee Committee. The Committee are flabbergasted to know that a Government Institute being funded by the Tax Payer money is not following the directions of the Statutory Body regarding maximum Fee Limit. The Committee are also surprised to note that NIFTEM, Kundli is allowed to blatantly violate Maximum Tuition and Development Fee ceiling. It shows poor supervision of AICTE as well as Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The Committee are of view that majority of students of our Country belong to middle and lower middle class who cannot afford high fees for Professional Courses and Rules framed by AICTE for capping of Fee enables them to pursue education. Blatant violation of Maximum Tuition and Development Fee ceiling is condemnable and need curative action. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to form a high level Committee to analyze the extent of violation being done by the NIFTEM, Kundli regarding excess fee charged, compute the excess fee charged from students till date and take corrective measures. The Committee also desire the Ministry to cap the fee of existing courses in accordance with the recommendation by the National Fee Committee/AICTE from ongoing session. The Committee would like to be apprised about action taken in this regard within one month of presentation of this Report.

Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme

4. The Committee note that Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme as approved by AICTE provides that sons and daughters of parents whose annual income from all sources does not exceed ₹6.00Lakh will be eligible for Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme. In this regard, the Committee were informed that Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme of AICTE provides tuition fee waiver for Women and Economically Backward Classes for up to 5% of intake for courses in Technical Institutions. The Committee also note that certain INIs consisting of IITs and NITs, have been providing Full Fee Waiver to SC/ST/Divyang students and fee concessions to Economically Backward Students since 2016-17. However, the Committee are astonished to note that NIFTEM as well as IIFPT were not following these guidelines and did not provide Tuition Fee Waiver to the needy students as required under AICTE Rules. The Committee were assured by the Ministry that they will issue advisory to NIFTEM and IIFPT for compliance with the AICTE Regulations. The Committee are of view that violation of Rules regarding Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme by the NIFTEM and IIFPT must have dented the dream of many students who could not afford quality education for want of funds. Considering the severity of violation, in the first instance, the Committee would like the Ministry to ensure implementation of Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme for Economically Weaker Section Students at NIFTEM and IIFPT from current Academic Session. The Committee also desire the Ministry to start a separate scheme in NIFTEM and IIFPT for providing full fee waiver to SC/ST/Divyang Students and Fee Concessions for Economically Backward Students as being provided by IITs and IIMs. The Committee also recommend the Ministry to refer this violation to High Powered Committee as recommended earlier and fix the responsibility in the matter.

Scholarship to Students from Economically Weaker Section

5. The Committee note that NIFTEM, Kundli and IIFPT, Thanzavur are providing various Scholarships such as Merit cum Means scholarship, fellowship to Non-NIT qualified PhD scholars, Merit scholarship to 13 students of B.Tech, M.Tech and PhD students. The Committee were informed that NIFTEM, Kundli and IIFPT, Thanzavur has provided Rs. 6.21 crore and Rs. 1.88 crore respectively during the period of 2014-19. The Committee further note that NIFTEM, Kundli is charging an amount of Rs. 6000 per Semester per Student as scholarship fee since

2016-17. The Committee observe that NIFTEM has collected an amount of Rs. 1.28 crore as Scholarship Fee from the students since 2016-17. In this regard, the Committee were informed that NIFTEM has created a Corpus pooling funds from Scholarship Fee charged to students, budgetary support from Government and funds received from Corporate for providing 30 Scholarships to the eligible students every year. The Committee are astonished to know that NIFTEM, Kundli is collecting a separate fee from students to provide the scholarships. The Committee deprecate practices of collecting Scholarship fee from student by a Government Institute. The Committee desire the Ministry to discontinue this component of Fee in various courses of NIFTEM. Further, the Committee are of view that provision of scholarship is necessary in any Educational Institution to attract talent from Economically Weaker Section of the Society. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to enhance Budgetary Support to NIFTEM to provide Scholarships to students from Economically Weaker Section of society. The Committee would like to be apprised about action taken in this regard within month of presentation of Report.

Man Power Requirement in Food Processing Sector

6. The Committee note that there is an annual demand of 112,633 persons in Food Processing Sector. However, the Committee were informed that there are gaps in terms of excess of demand over supply in the Organised Sector at all levels, the gap is maximum when considering the demand for 'those trained by short-term courses' with low educational qualification (below 10th/12th standard). There is a required demand for about 1 lakh trained persons annually against a supply of over 10,000 persons. This requirement will increase to over 5.3 lakh, if unorganised Sector is also taken into account. The Committee also note that there are 87 skilling centres providing skilling in various job roles in food processing and 64 B. Vocational Colleges under Skill India initiative by NSDC. In the formal education sector, there are many State Agricultural Universities (SAU) and Colleges conducting Graduate and Post Graduate degree programs in food processing and allied disciplines. The Committee also note that apart from organizing series of Training and Skill Development Programmes and Courses, the NIFTEM and IIFPT intend to open small Centre or Courses for short-term courses' with low educational qualification (below 10th/12th standard).

The Committee further note that Clause 12 (2) (e) provides flexibility to Institutes to set-up Centers of Food Processing Studies and Allied Areas within the country after approval of the Central Government. However, despite getting request from various quarters, the Committee regret to note that Ministry has not done any assessment to establish more centres of NIFTEM in the country to face the shortage of skilled manpower in Food Processing Sector in the Country. The Committee are of view that Food Processing Industries, being a labour intensive sector, may emerge as major source of employment for Indian economy. However, the Sector is also technology intensive which need trained manpower to operate on new machines. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to frame new short-term courses with low educational qualification in consultation with representatives of Industries, so that, the Sector may be provided required manpower for a fast paced growth.

Board of Governors

7. The Committee note that Clause 11(2) (a) of the Bill provides appointment of a Chairperson of Board of Governors from amongst eminent persons distinguished in the field of food industry or education or food science or food processing technology or management or public administration or such other field. The Committee were informed that inclusion of criteria of eminent person distinguished in the field of public administration is on the pattern of Acts of other INI such as IITs and IIMs. The Committee were further informed that person from Public Administration has experience in entire gamut of Government functioning and may be well conversant with various policies relating to food processing sector. The Committee note that Board of Governors will be the main authority which will be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute and shall exercise all the powers of the Institute. Since, Food Processing Sector is a specialized field, the Committee are of view that appointment of person having practical experience of Food Processing Industries, or Education or Food Science or Food Processing Technology or Management as Chairperson of Board of Governors will help the Institute to be action oriented and solve the problems being faced by the Industry. It will also help the Institute to de-bureaucratize the working of Institute and adopt industry friendly policies. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to amend the Clause 11(2) (a) of the Bill in following manner:-

“..a Chairperson, from amongst eminent persons distinguished in the field of Food Industry or Education or Food Science or Food Processing

Technology or Management or such other field, to be appointed by the Central Government..”

The Committee note that Institute of Technology Act, 1961 provides for inclusion of three Members of Parliament (two are from House of the People and one from Council of States) as Member of the Council which is Central Body for Management of IIT. The Committee are of view that Food Processing sector is organically linked to the farming sector and Member of Parliament with their hands on experience of ground reality of Farming Sector will be able to bring necessary practicality in the working of NIFTEM. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to incorporate provision for inclusion of Member of Parliament in Board of Governors constituted for management of NIFTEM on the same line as provided in Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

Scope of Delegated Legislation

8. The Committee note that Clause 24 (1) of NIFTEM Bill provides that the first Statutes of each Institute shall be framed by the Council with the previous approval of the Central Government and a copy of the same shall be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament. However, clause 24(2) and 24 (3) empowers the Board to make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes provided that every new Statute or addition to the Statutes or any amendment or repeal of Statute shall require the previous approval of the Central Government which may approve it or remit it to the Board for consideration. The Committee have been informed that the scope of delegated legislation provided in the Bill is in line with the provisions similar to the provisions in The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961; The National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007; and The Indian Institutes of Management Act, 2017. The Committee were further informed that the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department) have conveyed concurrence from legal and constitutional point of view. The Committee are of view that the Parliament reserves the right of scrutiny of amendments in Statute based on Bill passed by them. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to incorporate provision of laying of a copy of every new Statute or addition to the Statutes or any amendment or repeal of Statute before each House of Parliament under the NIFTEM Bill.

Self-Sufficiency and Sustainability of NIFTEM

9. The Committee note that Clause 8(2) of the Bill provides that each Institute shall strive to raise funds for self-sufficiency and sustainability. However, the Committee were assured that Central government will continue to support the Institutes financially in future. The Committee further note that the Budgetary Support and fee charged from the student are major source of funding for the Institute. Performance of NIFTEM as well as IIFPT in attracting Consultancy Fee from Industries and research support from Government Department is abysmally low. The Committee were informed that NIFTEM and IIFPT earned revenue of Rs. 20 lakh and Rs. 35 Lakh respectively during the period of 2014-19. The Committee also note about violation of capping of fee and Tuition Fee waiver Scheme by NIFTEM as mentioned in earlier paragraph. Past Performance and state of the affairs at NIFTEM and IIFPT does not inspire the confidence of Committee regarding future increase in revenues of Institute from Consultancy and other research ventures. Considering the income level of average citizen of Country, the Committee are of view that there is urgent need to continue support to the Institution for Higher Education with a view to attain level of self sufficiency in technology creation and man power requirement for Food Processing Sector. It will not only help quality education to Economically Weaker Sections of Society, but, also reduce the foreign currency outgo as Royalty on patents. Further, availability of Specialized Education at lower fee will help the Food Processing Industries to get trained manpower at lower cost. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to incorporate provision in the Bill to cap the Fee for various Courses in NIFTEM to a reasonable level with the view to attract the best available talent from all the sections of the Society in the Country.

NEW DELHI
29 November, 2019
08 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE BRANCH
(2018-19)**

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 13 March, 2019 from 1100 hours to 1300 hours in Committee Room '2', First Floor, Block - A, Extn. to Parliament House Annexe Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Bodhsingh Bhagat
3. Md Badaruddoza Khan
4. Shri C.L.Ruala
5. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

6. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
7. Shri Rajmani Patel
8. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
9. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
10. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 2. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | - | Deputy Secretary |

LIST OF WITNESSES
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

S.No.	NAME OF THE OFFICER	DESIGNATION
1.	Smt. Pushpa Subrahmanyam	Secretary (FPI)
2.	Dr. Rakesh Sarwal	Additional Secretary (FPI)
3.	Shri Ashok Kumar	Joint Secretary (FPI)
4.	Ms. Reema Prakash	Joint Secretary (FPI)
5.	Shri Minhaj Alam	Joint Secretary (FPI)

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND
MANAGEMENT (NIFTEM)**

1.	Dr. Chindi Vasudevappa	Vice Chancellor, NIFTEM
2.	Dr. Ashutosh Upadhyay	Dean, NIFTEM

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY (IIFPT)

1.	Dr. C. Anandharamakrishnan	Director (IIFPT)
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2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the members and the representatives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to the Sitting of the Committee convened for briefing on the Subject "National Institutes of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019" and apprised them of the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction of the representatives of the Ministry, the Chairperson initiated the discussion which was followed by a power point presentation by the representatives of the Ministry. The Committee raised some queries and the representatives of the Ministry responded to the same. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to send, in writing, the requisite information to the points which was not readily available with them, to the Committee Secretariat by 20 March, 2019.

[Thereafter, the Witnesses withdrew]

4. The Committee felt that it will not be feasible for them to examine the bill in view of General election for the constitution of 17 Lok Sabha. Therefore, the

Committee decided that Hon'ble Speaker may be requested to allow examination of the bill by the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2019-20) of 17th Lok Sabha as and when the same is constituted.

5. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chairperson thanked the Members of the Committee for their cooperation during their current term. The Chairperson also appreciated the services of the officials attached with the Committee Secretariat for their valuable input in drafting the reports and assisting the Committee during the 16th Lok Sabha.

The Committee then adjourned.

(A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the Sitting has been kept separately.)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE BRANCH

(2019-20)

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 19th November, 2019 from 1500 hours to 1620 hours in Room No. 62, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Kanakmal Katara
5. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
6. Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe
7. Shri Mohan Mandavi
8. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
9. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
10. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
11. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana
12. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
13. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
15. Shri Kailash Soni
16. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
17. Smt. Chhaya Verma

SECRETARIAT

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|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | – | Director |
| 3. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | – | Deputy Secretary |

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE OFFICER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Smt. Pushpa Subramanyam	Secretary
2.	Shri Praveen Garg	AS&FA (FPI)
3.	Shri Minhaj Alam	Joint Secretary
4.	Smt. Reema Prakash	Joint Secretary

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND
MANAGEMENT (NIFTEM)**

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|----|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Dr. Chindi Vasudevappa | Vice Chancellor |
|----|------------------------|-----------------|

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOOD PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY (IIFPT)

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|----|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Shri C. Anandharamakrishnan | Director |
|----|-----------------------------|----------|

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the representatives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to the sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence of the representatives in connection with examination of 'The National Institutes of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019.' The Chairperson then apprised them of the confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the introduction, the Chairperson initiated the discussion. Thereafter, one of the representatives of the Ministry made a powerpoint presentation before the Committee and briefed the Committee regarding the provisions of the bill. Then, the Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below :

- (i). Need for conferring INI (Institution of National Importance) status to two Institutes currently managed by the Ministry;

- (ii). Need to respond to short flexible courses as per demand of Food Processing Industries;
- (iii). Need for opening more centre's of NIFTEM across the Country;
- (iv). Reasons for not providing Concession in fees to Economically Weaker Students as mandated by All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE);
- (v). Reasons for non-adherence regarding maximum fee limit recommended by All India Council for Technical Educational (AICTE);
- (vi). Need for making provision of scholarship to economically weaker students;
- (vii). Reasons for low earning of Institute from Consultancy Fee from Industries;
- (viii). Need to nominate two Members of Lok Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha in the Board of Governors of the institute.

4. The Representatives of the Ministry responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson, then, thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the subject and directed them to send, in writing, requisite information which was not readily available with them, to the Committee Secretariat.

The Committee then adjourned.

(A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the Sitting has been kept.)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2019-20)

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 29th November, 2019 from 1000 hrs. to 1050 hrs. in the Committee Room '2', Block-A, Extn to Parliament House Annexe Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar– Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
4. Shri Abu Taher Khan
5. Shri Mohan Mandavi
6. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
7. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
8. Smt. Navneet Ravi Rana
9. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
10. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
11. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
13. Shri Kailash Soni
14. Shri Ram Nath Thakur

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Shiv Kumar	–	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Arun K. Kaushik	–	Director
3.	Smt. Juby Amar	–	Additional Director
4.	Shri Sumesh Kumar	–	Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the followings Reports:

(i) Draft Report on "The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019" of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;

*(ii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iv) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the Draft Report on 'The National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Bill, 2019' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries with minor modifications. The other Draft Reports were adopted without any modifications and the Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report