

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now clause 3, There are four amendments to Clause 3—Amendment No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, to be moved by Shri D. B. Patil. He is absent.

The question is :

“The Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

*Clause 4—(Substitution of new section
for section 12)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Amendment Nos. 5 and 7 to Clause 4 to be moved by Shri D.B. Patil. He is absent. Amendment No. 6 to be moved by Shrimati Kishori Sinha. Are you moving your amendment, Madam?

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA
(Vaishali) : Yes Madam. I beg to move :

Page 2, line 20,—

Add at the end,—

“or by a Member of Parliament or by a Member of a State Legislature”. (6)

I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Individuals, unions and associations have already been given power to launch prosecutions. The hon. member wants that Members of Parliament and MLAs also should be specifically mentioned in this Act. I feel that there is no necessity for it. The hon. Member may kindly withdraw her amendment.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Madam, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw her amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No 6 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

(The motion was adopted)

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION BILL

15.47 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up Item No. 13 of the Agenda.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : Madam Chairman, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an All India Council for Technical Education with a view to the proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system

throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an All India Council for Technical Education with a view to the proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri R. P. Das may speak now.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Madam, I am glad that this Bill has been brought forward for enactment in this House. In this context, I would like to mention that though there is a lot of expansion in the field of technical expansion, it has already been commercialised to great extent. A number of institutions for technical education have been set up in different parts of the country and large amounts of money as capitation fees is being collected from the students. On the one hand this has commercialised technical education and at the same time this is being done at the cost of quality.

In view of the massive growth of technical education in the country, this Bill would serve a definite purpose and

there is no doubt about it. Particularly at this stage, there is need for proper planning and coordinated development of technical education in the country. This has not been done so far and the Government now wants to reorganise the entire technical education. In the meantime, a number of institutions have been set up throughout the country either by the Government or by the private parties. These institutions—polytechnics or industrial centres—are generally of substandard or of low standard. So one of the imperative needs is to elevate the standard.

I would also like to point out that this Bill is a direct outcome of the National Policy on Education. This National Policy on Education is elitist in character. It has been said so many times in the House...

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : I totally disagree with you. It is the slogan that you are shouting.

SHRI R. P. DAS : It is only a fact that is why you are not convinced about how it becomes elitist. (Interruptions)

I am sorry to say that the hon. Member is quite incapable of understanding what is elitist in character in education.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : You have not studied anything. What you are saying is entirely wrong. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : You are an educationist for a particular class : (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You address the Chair ; then everything will be all right.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Let me come to the provisions of the Bill. On page 3, it is mentioned that this Bill wants to establish an all-India Council. This Council is composed of about 52 Members. All the Members, excepting two are either nominated or *ex-officio*. Only two Members could be elected—one from Lok Sabha

[Shri R.P. Das]

and another from Rajya Sabha. This shows the character of the Council. It has least regard for the democratisation of administration—educational administration. This would only serve the purpose of a particular administrator who is not in favour of democratisation of administration or even do not have attitudinal courage for democratic practices.

We see all these things from a particular point of view. But I would rather suggest that few of the Members should be elected from different categories. They should be elected from the regional Councils.

There is a provision for four regional councils in this Bill. Some of the Members could be elected from those regional councils.

I would also suggest that at least four Members from Parliament should be elected—two from the Lok Sabha and two from Rajya Sabha.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : It should be more.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Two from this side and one from the other side.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rangaji, let him continue.

SHRI R.P. DAS : I would also like to point out another thing.

Section 3, sub—section 4(k) reads as follows :

“Eight members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the States and the Union Territories.”

Why will the members be appointed alphabetically? It is illogical and unscientific at the same time. I would rather suggest that the States which are generally industrially advanced should have their

permanent members on the Council and the States which are not so far industrially advanced, some members from those States and the Union Territories could be elected. I have already said that these people could be elected from this category also.

Section 4 on page 4 reads as follows:

“The term of office of a member, other than an ex-officio member, on the first constitution of the Council shall be five years and thereafter three years.”

It is rather unusual. The first constitution of the Council should be not more than for two years; it should not be more than three years in any case because, generally, the term of office of members is for three years. I do not find any reason why the first constitution of the Council should be for five years; it is a long time. There already exists an All India Institute for Technical Education. Now here it is a question of re-organisation of the technical education, and it should not take five years to re-organise the technical education of the country; it could be done within one year; it could be done in two years. It is a long time. Therefore, there is no reason as to why five years have been given here for the first constitution of the Council. I would suggest that, in place of five years, it should be not more than two years. All this shows a peculiar attitude in regard to re-organisation and in regard to administration of the technical institutes.

Chapter III deals with powers and functions of the Council. Section 10(J) reads as follows :

“Fix norms and guidelines for charging tuition and other fees.”

I have already said that there are some institutions which charge capitation fee; and I have been told that sometimes this capitation fee goes upto Rs. 1 lakh in case of certain institutions. It is an instance of commercialisation of technical education. In this case, I would like to say that all the students of all categories should be provided education free of

charge. Therefore, this should be amended here and now that no student should be charged any tuition fee and other things. It should have been better if it would have been done so that the students from the lower strata of society can come and get admission to these institutes. If the charges are high and there are other charges also, then, generally, it will not be possible for the students from the lower strata of society to come and go in for such education.

16.00 hrs.

I will come to the last point. It is regarding Section 20(1) and (2) which are as follows:—

“20(1) : The Council shall, in the discharge of its functions and duties under this Act, be bound by such directions on questions of policy as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time.

(2) : The decision of the Central Government as to whether a question is one of policy or not shall be final.”

This is totally undemocratic. This Council is a statutory body, it is an autonomous body. And it says that all the directions that come from the Central Government would be binding upon the Council. This should not be so. Because, it is not a department of the Union Education Ministry. This Council is an autonomous body. The department cannot ask that all directions and orders that are issued from it would be followed *in toto*. In case of policy, there might be some reservations, but in case of other matters, an autonomous body cannot follow all the directions that may come from the department. If it be so, in that case it will be clear that the Council has become a part and parcel of the department of the Central Government.

I would, therefore, say that although this Bill is intended for proper planning and coordinated development of the system of technical education throughout the

country, and it also aims at laying certain standard norms and ensure collective growth, it has several other provisions that cannot be supported by us. Generally, I support this bill, but I cannot support the Bill *in toto* because of the provisions I have already mentioned.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support this Bill, which is intended to make the All India Council for Technical Education a statutory body, so that it could function more effectively to regulate the coordinated and integrated development of technical education in the country. There was this body set up in 1945 by a Government resolution, and was performing this very function for all these years. Only in recent times there has been a spurt in opening of engineering colleges and technical institution with or without the permission of the State Governments and without consulting this body. The result had been that there has been a haphazard growth in this.

Secondly, many of these institutions which have been set up do not have even rudimentary infrastructure. Many of them do not have even whole-time faculty members. The result has been a fall in the standard of teaching and education. And there was a general demand for giving statutory powers to this body or for converting it into a statutory body so that it can effectively regulate and promote technical education in this country. My friend who has just preceded me has also generally supported this bill because it was discussed at various forums including the National Education Policy, wherein it has been specifically mentioned that the All India Council for Technical Education should have statutory powers. The preamble to this Bill says.

This Council will have to plan and develop the technical education system throughout the country in a coordinated manner and then it will have to promote the qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for matters connected therewith. This is how

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

this Council is going to discharge its functions which pose a formidable challenge of improving the quality of technical education in this country, to lay down norms and standards of technical education and also to promote research and development.

If you look at the Chapter dealing with the powers and functions of the Council—I only refer to a few clauses.

- (d) promote innovations, research and development in established and new technologies, generation, adoption and adaptation of new technologies to meet developmental requirements and for overall improvement of education processes.

Then, it goes on to say that it will have to formulate schemes for promoting technical education for women, handicapped and weaker sections of the society; it will have to promote an effective link between technical education system and other relevant systems including research and development organisations, industry and the community.

Then, Madam Chairman, under Sub-Clause 'h', it says : that it will have to formulate schemes for the initial and in service training of teachers. This is a very welcome thing because every day there is advancement in technical education and technologies and a person who has graduated, say in the year 1971 will not be the proper person to teach classes in the year 1987. So, there should be in service training and updating of professional skill and knowledge. Then, it will have to lay down norms as I have already mentioned.

It also says that it will take all necessary steps to prevent commercialisation of technical education. Then it goes on to say that it should set up a National Board of Accreditation to periodically conduct evaluation of teaching and the performance of technical education in order to recommend for the recognition of

the institution or its derecognition depending upon its performance.

These are some of the very good tasks which have been entrusted to the Council. We all know that there is advancement in our technology and in the field of technical education and we are already thinking of the twenty first century.

I was reading the other day an article "What's Ahead for Tomorrow" published in an American magazine "Nation's Business". I quote :—

'By year 2000 we will have hypersonic planes hopping from New York to Tokyo in two and a half hours. Computerised cars to last for 25 years, some of them solar powered.

It goes on to say -

Genetic engineering to give tastier foods, hardier timbers and removing some of the physical afflictions of man.'

It also speaks of super computers of the size of coffee cans, 50 per cent smaller and lighter electric motors, trains that float on magnetic cushions. This is how the author places before us what we are likely to achieve by the year 2000. This is not an idealised picture. The beginnings of it we are seeing before us. Today in our home TV sets we see the picture of cloud formation over the country day after day. Ten years ago any one who said that would have been considered mad. So this is the challenging task before this Council. And the disappointment is that the Council has not been backed up with adequate funds. We are providing only Rs. 200 crores for technical education. How do we expect that with this amount we will expand the education, give grants to technical education and engineering colleges and also help improve the quality of it and at the same time we will fund the research and development activities of technical education. This is a very small fund.

Industries are the biggest beneficiaries

from the products of these institutions. So I suggest that the industry should be made to pay for it and we should impose some levy on each industrial house or each industry so that this fund could be augmented at least to Rs. 1000 crores in order to enable us to face the challenge that is posed before us.

Coming to the question of preventing commercialisation of technical education and also not opening new colleges of institutions without the prior approval of the Council, I agree that there is a great growth in this sector without the approval of the Council or the Government. But the Government will agree that there is a great demand for seats in technical institutions. And as the population is growing and if the literacy rate jumps upto 60 per cent, the number of students who will try to seek admission in technical institutions will almost double. How shall we meet this situation unless we open colleges and institutions? Funds at the disposal of the Government are inadequate. I do not think, the Government will be able to open so many institutions to cope up with the demand. Therefore, we will have to have some kind of private initiative in this. We cannot altogether freeze the private initiative in the matter of opening new colleges and institutions. In fact, the Education Policy itself says that "an alternative system will be devised to involve private and voluntary effort in this sector of education in conformity with the expected norms and goals". Unfortunately, nothing has been said about it in this Bill. I went through this Bill twice over to find out what is the alternative system that is being evolved because it creates an apprehension in our minds that if you stop it altogether, then it will be difficult to cope up with such a big rush for it. There are private institutions also. It is not that all of them are bad. There are very good institutions also. And you can lay down guidelines. You can regulate admissions. If there are poor students coming from backward classes and weaker sections and if they are talented, the Government can subsidise their education. It can make their education free. The Government can pay for it. It is not possible for Government to make the enti-

re technical education free as my hon. friend has suggested. But certainly we can help the bright students coming from backward classes and weaker sections to take advantage of the technical education and if necessary pay them full stipend. So, this is one way of doing this. Secondly, these colleges are being opened by private individuals. It should not be done with the profit motive. If they want to start a college, they can be allowed to have donations from people to put up the requisite infrastructure under the full control and supervision of the Council. But you should not altogether stop it. This is my suggestion.

It has also been said that the Council will be devising some alternative method. That should be devised and they should be allowed to do this.

Now I come to the composition of the Council. My friend has spoken before me and I also have to make a suggestion that they provided for eight members to be appointed by the Central Government by rotation in the alphabetical order to represent the States and the Union Territories. I think this is a wrong decision. When they are having 51 members or 52 members, there is no harm if they add another 14 members to represent every State. The number may go up to 66 or so at the most. It is not going to dilute the Council's authority. On the contrary, it will give them more strength, the strength of the State cooperation, which they need at this time. Therefore the representation of States should be raised to the requisite number so that all the States can be provided representation. I do not agree with my friend that only these States should have permanent representation on the Council which are industrialised. No. Even backward States should be represented so that they can take lessons from the Council and then they go back and look to the technical education in their own State and thus help in the development of the country and of their own State which is backward.

My friend had said that it is packed with bureaucrats. It is true that most of them would be nominated or they will

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

be ex-officio members, but all of them are not bureaucrats because if you look to the list, they are more or less specialists who are to be associated with the Council.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I don't agree.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : You may not. But that is your view and my view is that some of them are bureaucrats, not all of them.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : A scientist can be a bureaucrat.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : If a scientist can be a bureaucrat, then a politician also can act as a bureaucrat. It is a question of approach and it is a question of how you are going to evaluate a person. A politician can also adopt a bureaucratic attitude. There are some Ministers who are more bureaucratic than bureaucrats.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Why don't you name them ?

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : No, I do not want to do that. But I know this. Therefore, I am saying that you cannot brand everybody as bureaucrat. Those who are scientists, those who are teachers, those who are professionals, everyone is being branded as a bureaucrat, which is not fair.

I am really intrigued as to why they have not spelt out the method and the composition of the Regional councils, because it is there that the States appear to have more interest. They should have spelt it out here in the Bill itself and not left it to the regulation so that we could have made the suggestions right now and the States also would have sent their views on this point. Therefore, it should have been done.

Then I come to the composition of the Council again where I find that the Council has

52 members and at the same time, there is an executive body which will also have 22 members. It is not clear to me who will be the executive authority. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman would be Ministers ex-officio. I personally do not feel very happy about this. I felt that there should have been a whole-time Chairman. If that was not possible, if they wanted the Government to give the necessary command in the beginning, then they should have provided for a Deputy-Chairman who could be a whole-timer—a specialist in the field of technical education to look after the day-to-day affairs. You are not going to associate all the Chairmen of the All India Board of specialist in who Executive Committee. This should be looked after by Deputy Chairman. Therefore, if you really want to bring about transformation in the technical education, you need a whole-time person, at least a Deputy-Chairman, who is a specialist, who is an eminent person in the field of technical education to look after the work and to ensure the implementation of the task. I am speaking from my own conviction, from my own experience because when I set up the University Commission in Bihar, to the Chairman was the Chancellor of the University, I provided for a whole-time Deputy-Chairman. The Governor of the State has less burden than the Minister. How can a Minister holding the Chairman's post look after this work? Therefore he should have a whole-time Deputy Chairman so that he can look after this work. So, if you want really to ensure implementation of the task, appoint a Deputy-Chairman who is specialist and eminent in the field of technical education.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They should also include two Members from this House and one from the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : With regard to the representation to the Members of Parliament, I would suggest that two Members from this House and one Member from the Rajya Sabha may be considered for inclusion and I endorse this suggestion made by Prof. Ranga. While replying to

the debate, I hope the Minister will consider my suggestions. I once again welcome this Bill and I hope that after the passage of this Bill, they will be able to effectively meet challenge and fulfil this task. Thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the All India Council for Technical Education Bill, 1987. The prime reason why I am supporting this Bill is that it is one of the first steps taken by our Government towards implementation of the New Education Policy, that is, one of the aspects of the New Education Policy. Madam, our New Education Policy has laid stress on technical education. Therefore, to implement that aspect of technical education, the Government require a statute. In order to give that statutory powers, legal recognition, the Government has brought forward this commendable Bill. At the same time, we have to see that after about 8 months, that is, after the New Education Policy came into force basically the policy has to be implemented by the State Government—the recommendations and suggestions given in the Policy have to be implemented. There are very commendable points in the New Education Policy. You have also similarly to see, as the Education Minister, that the State Governments also scrutinise the Education Policy in detail and also see that new legislations are brought forward and enacted at the Central level and those points which require to be looked into by the State Governments so that they may amend the Act in their respective States. There is a need to bring forward legislations at the State level or at least the need to amend the Education Act in the State Governments for the purpose of effective implementation of the Education Policy. Unfortunately, to my knowledge and I am correct—that none of the State Governments, after the New Education Policy came into force, have amended their Education Act to suit or conform to the New Education Policy. This has to be done and you have to give directions in this regard.

Another aspect I would like to stress on this occasion is that the subject of

Technical Education unfortunately has been split into two lists in our Constitution. Under item No. 62 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, it has been said and I quote :

“62. The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial...etc...”

Under Item No. 64, it has been stated as follows :

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

That is under item 64 of the Union List—the institutions for scientific or technical education. Therefore, it is the Central Government who frames laws on this aspect. But technical education as such is in the Concurrent List. You please see item 25 of the Concurrent List which says :

“Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65, and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour.”

Therefore if you see it, our technical education is split in two lists, one in the Concurrent List and the other in the Union List. Therefore, Madam, what may happen is that we will not be able to implement our national education policy with respect to technical education also in a proper manner and as the earlier debates in the House have indicated. I had specifically asked. If the State Governments do not implement the educational policy fully, or partly what is it that you are going to do? Since the education policy is enacted and we are determined to implement the education policy, if the State

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Governments do not cooperate, specially the non-Congress (I) governments in the States where they do not want to give credit to the Congress Government with regard to any scheme or any policy of the Central Government, what action you are going to take to see that such policies of the Central Government are fully implemented or effectively implemented ?

If we are not able to implement the policies on the subjects which are in the Concurrent List or in the State List, then there is no sense in enacting those policies. Then we should have restricted ourselves to the policies on the subjects only in the Union List. So, kindly look into this aspect or at least for the time being give directions to the State Governments to see that the policy on technical education is effectively implemented by the State Governments. Otherwise what would happen is, just as we had the education policy of 1968, where the basic principle of 10 + 2 + 3 was adopted, the State Governments refused to implement it. This was the state of affairs. So, partly it was fulfilled and partly it was not fulfilled. Therefore, since this is the procedural aspect on technical education, you can see what should be done. I feel I have once suggested that I am actually of the personal view that not only technical education, but the entire subject of education including technical education should be brought under the Union List.

Secondly, I would submit that some of the Opposition colleagues may be of the opinion—and I would also like to know whether the State Governments have been consulted and similarly, I would like to know because this is the subject basically in the Concurrent List, I suppose you must have taken their views on this aspect. Otherwise under the pretext that you have not consulted them, tomorrow they will refuse to implement this legislation. Therefore, in this respect I would like you to note, and I am sure the Central Government must have consulted the various State Governments in this respect as you are doing it in respect of many other things. In most of the policies even in matters of Union List, it is the

customary practice that the Central Government does consult the State Governments and therefore, I would like to know in this particular case whether before introducing this legislation State Governments were consulted and I would like to know specifically, Madam, whether the State Governments have contributed anything with their views. I do not think the State Governments, specially the non-Congress (I) State Governments have made any contribution. They just create hurdles in the way of implementation of good national policies. Therefore, I would like to know specifically whether the State Governments have contributed anything and whether they have helped you as far as preparation of this Bill is concerned.

Secondly, as far as the composition of this Technical Council is concerned, this aspect also has to be considered. Here you have given the composition roughly. But State Governments also have to be given due representation and I think, you will do it. As far as the composition is concerned, what will be your objective ? What will be your ideas ? Therefore, you please highlight this aspect also.

Lastly, I will highlight one aspect which is a bit technical aspect. Under the Act, subsequently, Government will be framing rules for detailed working of this Act. Besides the rules, the Council will also be framing regulations for its meetings, procedures etc., which are very important. It is about how they function and all that. If an alert citizen would like to guide the Council, then it is necessary that he goes through these regulations. The Central Government has also been given powers to issue directions to the various bodies under clause 20. Therefore, these rules, regulations and directions must be available in one compendium. Otherwise what happens normally is this. Whenever rules are framed, regulations are framed, the Minister normally lay them on the Table of the House, immediately after Question Hour, by saying what is listed in my name, I lay them on the Table of the House. Thereafter nothing is heard about these rules. If one wants to find out what is the rule or regulation framed by the council—for

example, specifically referring to banks, the banks frame regulations which are very important. But if you want to find out, we do not get it, although technically it has been laid on the Table of the House. Therefore, this appears to be technical point. But for the proper functioning of the Council and the bodies created under the Act, it is necessary that regulations, rules and directions specifically given by the Government are available to the people in one compendium.

SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Madam, Chairman, this Council for Technical Education originally was constituted in 1945, as an advisory body for the Government of India. But the technical education was mainly with the State Governments and their organisations at different sectors. When the Central Government later on felt that the development of this technical education was not up to the mark, they have given some incentive for providing 50% of the cost to some of the institutions so that State Government carry on the balance for 5 years, up to 1964. Subsequently, the Government of India left the whole responsibility on the State Government and they are running their own technical education. In this process, there were a number of handicaps. Each State had its own polytechnics and engineering colleges at various technical levels but the uniformity has not been maintained. In 1966, this subject was brought in the concurrent list. Earlier, it was in the subject of State list of the Seventh Schedule.

Now, the new technical education council consists of different categories. Out of this 46 number, the State Governments have got only 8 nominees and the rest have been distributed to different categories. But I think, this may require a little bit expansion to provide more people and give them an opportunity. Teachers should also have the opportunity to be represented on this so that they can also give their guidance on the way it should be done.

But technical education requires more financial assistance. Unless we improve the finances of the technical institutions

and give them more facilities, we cannot strengthen technical education in the country.

We have to concentrate on providing the present needs of technical education like the laboratories and the equipment. We should consider how much more equipment should be provided in order to make technical education up to date.

We should also consider one various technology expansions that have to be made to meet the requirements of both agricultural and industrial development.

One of the difficulties is that we are unable to meet the rural agricultural requirements. It requires the latest type of technology, the electronic and other equipment for faster development. We must have more courses which are oriented towards training of people for those jobs. With the requirements of the present technological developments that are taking place in the rest of the world, we should also try to meet the challenges and develop the country in various fields.

In the Council that has been formed, ultimate power has been given to the Government of India. Whether under the rules, Government can rule out the decisions taken by this Council or whether it should be autonomous with full powers and full responsibility, we have yet to see. I find a List of the present strength of the various medical colleges that have fallen under this category. I do not know whether medical colleges and agricultural Universities will be covered or it is only the engineering colleges and polytechnics and other institutions that are covered. It is not clear to me. But, even if you take some of them, the number of the Central Institutes should be increased and the number of engineering colleges and the technological institutions that the Government of India is running should also increase. The importance and spread of education, specially of technical education is becoming more and more and a number of people are trying to get technical education and they are unable to get into these Institutes. In order to do that if the State Government does not have

[Shri B. B. Ramaiah]

enough resources, the Central Government which is coming forward with this Bill, should provide more resources and more opportunities and expand the activities of the technical colleges.

The function of the Government of India is not only to guide and run the institutions but to meet the future expansion requirements in various fields.

The most important need at this stage is not only the economic assistance that is being given to the technical colleges and the polytechnics but also the training programmes in industry in the various fields in which the students are being trained. For that purpose also, we have to provide substantial amount of facilities and funds both in the public and the private sectors. Unless the students are imparted sufficient amount of training, their educational qualification will not be sufficient for them to be useful for the country.

Under these new guidelines that we have taken up with the Government of India, technical education, if it is to meet the requirements, must be improved and we have to go very broadly into these major items and we should see that the technical institutions are well-equipped and that sufficient training is given to the students. Today with the challenge of international requirements, we should also be equal in all respects and we should be able to strengthen our country in all fields.

I feel that probably we need a little more representation from the Member of Parliament in both Houses than at present. In that case, we can give lot of guidance with all our experience.

Nowhere in the Bill it is provided that the Members of Council should have some minimum experience and qualifications which are essential and which will be more useful and advantageous in all respects. Even the representation from the labour-side also, as we have put it, requires some sort of experience and some minimum qualification so that their valuable guidance and usefulness will go a long way in

this new system that we are trying to plan in the larger interests of the country and I hope the hon. Minister in-charge will take care of this.

Thank you very much,

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg) : Madam Chairman, while welcoming the All India Technical Education Council Bill, I would like to lay a special emphasis on the point that a lot needs to be done to raise the standard of technical education. We will have to do a lot to fulfill the objective of this Bill. We are depending on foreign countries for technical know-how and we are not able to make the required development in the basic field in the manner we ought to have done. We will have to find out the reasons behind it. There are a number of factories ordnance factories in our country and all the research work in these factories is being done by less educated people. But these people are, generally, not given the due incentive. It will be the big task on the part of this Council to encourage those people who really want to come forward in the technical field.

As has been pointed out by my previous speaker, certain poor students cannot take admission in technical education schools though their standard is very high. The council should make some arrangements whereby financial assistance is made available to such students to enable them to make progress in this field.

Similarly, it is proposed to make qualitative improvement in these technical institutions. This is the main function of this Council. It is, therefore, necessary that the 61 representatives to be inducted into this Council must have technical know-how. Government officials or other people who do not have any interest in this field or who have no knowledge of this field should not be inducted into this Council. Just as in the case of the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, some people, who had no knowledge of sports, were inducted into it and it was the main

reason for sorry state of affairs in the Institute. There should be no such thing in regard to this Council. It should consist of those people who have interest in the technical field. Similarly, people having good technical knowledge should be made officers-in-charge of the Regional Committees. Otherwise we will not be able to achieve our objective. There are several persons, who have good technical knowledge, in the ministries but for some unknown reasons they are not being allowed to come forward. It will be the prime duty of this Council and of Mrs. Sahi to select such people who are really interested in the technical field. Similarly the various technical institutions in the country have not been able to provide basic technical knowledge to the people. It is one of the aims of this Council to pay attention towards this aspect also. It is a minor thing and it looks peculiar if any thing is said about it. In our country there are kilns in our country where good quality bricks are manufactured. Though the quality of bricks manufactured in our country is not as good as that of manufactured in the developed countries. Its quality needs to be further improved. Our country can make a lot of progress in this field if proper attention is paid towards basic things. For example, mason's training is imparted for setting up Gobar gas Plants. There are a few masons in India who can set up a gobar gas plant. Hardly there are 3 lakh gobar gas plants in our country half of which are lying out of order. On the basis of the know-how provided by our country, other countries including our neighbouring countries have already installed 60 to 70 lakh gobar gas plants. This Council will have to pay special attention towards this basic knowledge having connections with rural and urban areas. There has been no mention of research in the objectives of this Council. But this kind of research is not being undertaken anywhere in our country. There are certain fields where there is a vacuum. The Council will have set up an ideal. Therefore, I am of the view that the hon. Minister of Education should make the required rules and regulations and make provision for funds right now so that the work could be accelerated in the coming days. The progress of our education policy really depends on this

Council. It is, therefore, essential that such provisions should be made right now when the Council is being constituted and appointments are being made for the same. It has been mentioned that there are 4 regional committees having their offices in North, South, East and West. If we look at the map of India, we find that the Central region consists of a very big area of India. I do not insist that the office of a regional committee should be located in Bhopal. A very big area is inhabited by tribals in the central region. Hence it can be located in Orissa or in South East Madhya Pradesh also. In future the various big factories to be developed in places in like South Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and in a part of Andhra Pradesh, (*Interruptions*) which are predominantly inhabited by the tribals, I have nothing to say about their locations. These are the regions where no progress has been made in the field of education. There is no doubt that schools are opened. But for lack of hostel facilities the village children find it difficult to pursue their studies. I know that there were hostels at many places, but the Department of Education has converted them into its offices. However it does not come under the purview of this Bill. Even then, being the Minister of Education she should keep these things in mind. Boarding complexes should be constructed in each district where boys and girls can stay. For want of these facilities technical education has not spread among the students living in villages. Only 20 per cent of our people in our country are more affluent and more consumer goods are being sold. Since only 20 per cent people purchase the goods, the people living in the villages do not get the opportunity to receive education. Boarding facilities for technical education are not available. Hence it is not possible for them to come to cities and pursue their studies. Science education is almost negligible in the villages in the whole of India. I, therefore, particularly draw the attention of the hon. Minister of education towards this matter. Even if it does not come under her jurisdiction she must open boarding houses. While opening regional centres, one such centre must be established in a tribal dominated area in the central region either in Orissa or at some other suitable place.

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

With these words, I welcome this Bill. It is a basic education and it will prove essential for taking us to the 21st century.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the All India Council for Technical Education Bill 1987. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. This Bill was very essential for the present day development atmosphere. I would like to place a few points about the Bill brought forward by you. Several of our friends have pointed out that in the education policy adopted in 1986 under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, it was unanimously agreed that technical education will be made available to the people of the country at each level. The objective of this Bill is that the All India Council for Technical Education, which was hitherto functioning under a Government order is now going to be given a legal shape by vesting in it some statutory powers. The various Private Engineering Colleges and poly-technical Institutes were not imparting training in the manner they ought to have done. A good number of non-Government bodies were running these institutions by accumulating huge sums of money from the candidates. The standard and quality of education which ought to have been made available to the students was not being made available. According to the powers being vested in the All India Council for Technical Education, they will inspect the institutions and ascertain whether they are maintaining the standard prescribed by the Government. So far as laboratory facilities or workshop facilities are concerned, it is well and good if these are available in these institutions, otherwise these will have to be locked into as these are very essential for technical education.

I would like to make one more submission. Normally the Bill passed in this House become effective in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. Under article 370 of the Constitution the State of Jammu and Kashmir enjoy a special status and any Act or Bill enacted in this House normally does not apply to Jammu and Kashmir. I would like the hon. Minister to

clarify the position in this regard. If this Bill is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, a provision should be made to make it applicable to Jammu and Kashmir also.

Just a little while ago we passed a Bill providing for equal wages for women. Simultaneously I feel that we do not have the required number of women poly-technics in our country. If we really want our educated girls to march ahead, we will have to open more and more women polytechnics in the country. Though other facilities would be there, hostel facilities should also be provided. The reason for this is that I have seen in Delhi that in many private women poly-technics, there are no hostel facilities at all and even if hostel facility is available, then 6 or 7 girls are forced to live in one room. Thus they are unable to concentrate on their studies properly and have to face other difficulties also. It is a matter of great pleasure for us that our hon. Minister is a women. I would request her that she should pay attention towards this direction and maximum number of women polytechnics should be opened in the Government sector and hostel facilities must also be provided therein. She should also see to it that private women polytechnics function properly.

In the end, I would like to bring to your notice that under this Bill four regional committees are proposed to be set up having their offices at Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. I have no objection to the offices being opened at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. But you are going to set up office of the Northern Regional Committee in Kanpur. I would like to say that if in its place, office is opened in Delhi, it would be better. These are my suggestions.

Sir, in clause 21(3) (a), it has been said that : "extend the period of supersession for such further period as it may consider necessary" I would like to request that there should be a proper time limit. Time limit should not be indefinite. In this connection any issue may arise it is therefore necessary that Government should fix a definite time limit so that the period of supersession is not extended beyond that period.

With these words, I support this Bill.

17.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

[English]

Report of inquiry into events and circumstances leading to arrangements entered into with Fairfax Group Inc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of inquiry into events and circumstances leading to the arrangements entered into with Fairfax Group Inc. together with Memorandum of action taken thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in library. See No LT 5249/87.]

17.00 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
— *Contd.*

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1987.”

ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS
(AMENDMENT) Bill

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —
Contd.

[English]

Report of Inquiry into events and circumstances leading to arrangements entered into with Fairfax Group Inc.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : (Guwahati) where are the copies? We should get copies of it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, how has it appeared in the Press? It is being laid on the Table of the House today, then how has it appeared in the Press already?

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) : Let there be discussion under Rule 193

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K. GADHVI) : Library has got one copy.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : At least you give one copy each to a political party. You cannot expect 800 Member to refer to one copy in the library.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : There is no procedure to supply copies to each and every Member.