

**COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2021-2022)**

**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**FIFTY - FOURTH REPORT**

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

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 15/03/2022**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**March, 2022/Phalguna , 1943 (Saka)**

## CONTENTS

Page

Composition of the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022)

iii

Introduction

iv

## REPORT

I.	Introductory	1-5
II.	Review of the Pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education)	5-9
III.	Implementation Reports	10

## APPENDICES

I.	General Discussion dated 19.08.2011 regarding 'National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill'	11-22
II.	USQ No. 5587 dated 07.09.2011 regarding 'Publishing as Small Scale Sector'	23
III.	USQ No. 4175 dated 19.12.2012 regarding 'Study Centres'	24
IV.	USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013 regarding 'National Book Promotion Policy'	25-26
V.	SQ No. 136 dated 16.07.2014 regarding 'Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions'	27-30
VI.	USQ No. 2941 dated 30.07.2014 regarding 'Setting up of JPNNCEH (Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities)'	31
VII.	USQ No. 4799 dated 22.04.2015 regarding 'Irregularities in Recruitment Process'	32-33
VIII.	SQ No. 341 dated 12.08.2015 regarding 'Malpractices in ICHR (Indian Council of Historical Research)'	34-35
IX.	USQ No. 2466 dated 14.12.2015 regarding 'Promotion of Sanskrit Language'	36
X.	* USQ No. 19 dated 25.04.2016 regarding 'Non-NET Fellowships'	37-38
XI.	* USQ No. 1243 dated 02.05.2016 regarding 'Non-Net Fellowships'	39-40
XII.	USQ No. 1351 dated 02.05.2016 regarding 'Functioning of AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education)'	41-42
XIII.	SQ No. 101 dated 25.07.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Vinod Kumar Boianapalli, M.P.) regarding 'Ranking of Universities'	43-50
XIV.	General Discussion dated 28.03.2017 regarding 'National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016'	51
XV.	SQ No. 4 dated 17.07.2017 regarding 'Minority Universities'	52-53
XVI.	USQ No. 4947 dated 26.03.2018 regarding 'Representation of SC, ST and OBC'	54
XVII.	USQ No. 1974 dated 30.07.2018 regarding 'Degree Courses'	55
XVIII.	USQ No. 2015 dated 30.07.2018 regarding 'Degree Courses'	56
XIX.	Extracts from the Manual of Parliamentary Procedures in the Government of India, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	57-61

Implementation Reports of the Assurances have since been laid on the Table of the House on 02.02.2022

XX.	Minutes of the Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances (2020-2021) held on 24 June, 2021.	62-65
XXI.	Minutes of the Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) held on 20 December, 2021.	66-67
XXII.	Composition of the Committee on Government Assurances (2020-2021)	68

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2021 - 2022)**

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL**

- Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
3. Shri Nihal Chand
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri M.K. Raghavan
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Dr. Bharatiben D. Shiyal
13. Shri Indra Hang Subba
14. Smt. Supriya Sule
15. Vacant

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                     |   |                  |
|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Pawan Kumar | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Shri S. L. Singh | - | Deputy Secretary |

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\* The Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2021 *vide* Para No. 3202 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 18 October, 2021.

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifty-Fourth Report (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2020-2021) at their sitting held on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) regarding pending Assurances.
3. At their sitting held on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2021, the Committee on Government Assurances (2021-2022) considered and adopted this Report.
4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of the Report.
5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations and Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

NEW DELHI;  
21 December, 2021  
Agrahanaya 30 , 1943 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,**  
**CHAIRPERSON,**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

# REPORT

## I. Introductory

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

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2009-2010) took a policy decision to call the representatives of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, in a phased manner, to review the pending Assurances, examine the reasons for pendency and analyze operation of the system prescribed in the Ministries/Departments for dealing with Assurances. The Committee also decided to consider the quality of Assurances implemented by the Government.

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

4. In pursuance of the *ibid* decision, the Committee on Government Assurances (2020-2021) called the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to render clarifications with regard to delay in implementation of the pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) at their sitting held on 24th June, 2021. The Committee examined in detail the following 18 Assurances (Appendices – I to XVIII):

**Table 1**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>SQ/USQ No. dated</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1.	General Discussion dated 19.08.2011	National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill (Appendix-I)
2.	USQ No. 5587 dated 07.09.2011	Publishing as Small Scale Sector (Appendix-II)
3.	USQ No. 4175 dated 19.12.2012	Study Centres (Appendix-III)
4.	USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013	National Book Promotion Policy (Appendix-IV)
5.	SQ No. 136 dated 16.07.2014	Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions (Appendix-V)
6.	USQ No. 2941 dated 30.07.2014	Setting up of JPNNCEH (Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities) (Appendix-VI)
7.	USQ No. 4799 dated 22.04.2015	Irregularities in Recruitment Process (Appendix-VII)
8.	SQ No. 341 dated 12.08.2015	Malpractices in ICHR (Indian Council of Historical Research) (Appendix-VIII)
9.	USQ No. 2466 dated 14.12.2015	Promotion of Sanskrit Language (Appendix-IX)
10.*	USQ No. 19 dated 25.04.2016	Non-NET Fellowships (Appendix-X)
11.*	USQ No. 1243 dated 02.05.2016	Non-Net Fellowships (Appendix-XI)
12.	USQ No. 1351 dated 02.05.2016	Functioning of AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) (Appendix-XII)
13.	SQ No. 101 dated 25.07.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Vinod Kumar Boianapalli, M.P.)	Ranking of Universities (Appendix-XIII)

14.	General Discussion dated 28.03.2017	National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016 (Appendix-XIV)
15.	SQ No. 4 dated 17.07.2017	Minority Universities (Appendix-XV)
16.	USQ No. 4947 dated 26.03.2018	Representation of SC, ST and OBC (Appendix-XVI)
17.	USQ No. 1974 dated 30.07.2018	Degree Courses (Appendix-XVII)
18.	USQ No. 2015 dated 30.07.2018	Degree Courses (Appendix-XVIII)

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

6. During the oral evidence, the attention of the representatives of the Ministry was primarily drawn to the long delay in fulfillment of the Assurances. The Committee emphasized that the Ministries/Departments are required to implement an Assurance within a period of three months and if Ministries/Departments are unable to fulfill the Assurance within that time period, then it is imperative for them to seek extension of time. The Committee further emphasized that upholding the dignity of the Parliamentary democracy requires that these Assurances are brought to their logical end at the earliest. The Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) apprised the Committee of the position with regard to the fulfilment of the Assurances as under:

*"Sir, as you said, Assurances which are given by the Government should be executed on time. Our Department is seriously working on this. In the year 2018, 206 Assurances of our Department were pending. In the year 2019, their number was reduced to 124. In the year 2020, their number was further reduced to 113 and in the year 2021 i.e. as of today, 52 Assurances are pending. You have said about 47 Assurances. There are five more Assurances. Our Department has also been aware of this and has always tried to fulfil all the Assurances on time. But there are some policy issues such as National Education Policy or Book Publication Policy. You are also well acquainted with them. Policy matters sometimes take time. Sir, as I have told, three years ago, 206 Assurances were pending. Today, their number has been reduced to 52. Today 18 Assurances are to be discussed. Out of these, seven Assurances are such, whose Implementation Report has been*

*sent by us. Out of these, three Assurances are such that they are related to academics but they are not related to our Department. The first one is related to School Education, the second Assurance is of copyright which is looked after by the Commerce department, the third Assurance was about opening minority schools. That Report was entirely of minority affairs. So, 03 out of 18 Assurances are from other departments. We have definitely taken time for the remaining 15 Assurances. You have also given us time. We have also acted on 07 out of 18 Assurances. I will tell about that during further discussion. But, I would especially like to say that the Government has been absolutely serious about the Assurances. Hence, the number of Assurances has come down. Seriousness is not only in words but also in action. We have come down from 206 Assurances to 52 Assurances i.e. almost one-fourth Assurances have come down. We are moving like this."*

7. The Committee then enquired about the system in place in the Ministry for monitoring and reviewing the pending Assurances. The Committee also desired to know the details and frequency of the meetings held in the Ministry to take care of the Assurances. In this regard, the Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) responded as follows:-

*"Sir one of the important reasons for the reduction in this number has been that there has been regular review of Assurances. We regularly review four topics. One is Assurance and the other is Audit Paragraphs... I review it. But the Secretaries of our two major institutions (University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education) attend that review meeting. With the coordination of the Government and Organizations, we are moving ahead."*

8. The Committee then specifically enquired about the frequency of the meetings held in this regard. The Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) deposed before the Committee as under:-

*"Sir, there is monthly review. But we call more meetings in between."*

9. Subsequently, 05 Assurances mentioned at Sl.Nos. 9,12,16,17 and 18 of Table 1 have since been implemented on 04.08.2021 and another 02 Assurances mentioned at Sl.Nos 7 and 15 of Table 1 have since been implemented on 01.12.2021. Further, the Committee acceded to the request of the Department of Higher Education for dropping of the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. 2 at their sitting held on 12.08.2021.

### **Observations/Recommendations**

**10. The Committee note that out of 18 pending Assurances taken up by them, the Assurances mentioned at Sl.Nos.1 and 3 could not be implemented even after more than ten and about nine years respectively while another three Assurances mentioned at Sl.Nos. 4 to 6 have been pending for more than seven to eight years. Likewise, the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. 8 has been pending for more than six years whereas the Assurances mentioned at Sl.Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 14 have been pending for more than four to five years. Even the seven Assurances mentioned at Sl.Nos. 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18 have been fulfilled after a lapse of time ranging from more than three to six years. Further, the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No. 2 had been pending for 10 years before the**

Committee acceded to the request of the Ministry to drop the same. These delays give a dismal scenario of the Ministry's handling of Parliamentary Assurances. However, the Secretary, Department of Higher Education submitted during evidence that the Department is seriously working on the Assurances as a result of which in the last three years, the number of Assurances has been reduced from 206 to 52. The Committee appreciate the Department of Higher Education for the same and hope and trust that the Ministry of Education will continue to pursue and monitor the remaining Assurances in right earnest. The Committee are of the view that Parliament being the highest representative body of the country, the people have high and noble expectations from it and time bound implementation of Assurances which are solemn Parliamentary obligations, restores people's faith in the governance. Moreover, Higher Education sector is the keystone of the country's progress and more concerted efforts are required to implement the remaining Assurances of the Ministry without further delay. The Committee understand that implementation of some of the Assurances especially those pertaining to policy matters and matters which require co-ordination with other Ministries/Departments concerned may require more time. However, proactive and sustained efforts need to be made to enhance the level of co-ordination with other Departments/Ministries for implementation of Parliamentary Assurances. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the existing mechanism in the Ministry be revamped by infusing more innovative ideas and taking prompt follow-up action in a well co-ordinated approach including regular, systematic and effective review of Assurances at the highest level. The Committee would like the Ministry to take up such matters, if required, at the level of the Minister concerned to achieve the desired results. The Committee also urge upon the Ministry to furnish the Minutes of the review meetings held in the Ministry from time to time for monitoring the Assurances as it will help the Committee in measuring the progress of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) with regard to implementation of Assurances. Further, it would act as an accountability tool and useful review document.

## **II. Review of the Pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education).**

11. In the succeeding paragraphs, the Committee deal with some of the important pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) which have been critically examined/reviewed by them at their sitting held on 24.06.2021.

### **A. National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill.**

12. During the General Discussion held on 19.08.2011 regarding 'National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill', replying to the points raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar, M.P. on the matter relating to reservation in recruitment of teachers, the then Minister for Human Resource Development stated that the matter would definitely be look into.

13. Apprising the Committee of the further developments in the implementation of the Assurance, the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) in its Status Note furnished in June, 2021 stated the following:-

"...The reply made by Hon'ble Human Resource Minister is regarding the amendments in Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 being handled by the University Division in the Higher Education Bureau... The University Division has intimated that the statement made by Hon'ble Member of Parliament relates to reservation of SCs/STs/OBCs in the result of Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) and they do not deal with CTET. The CTET is being dealt in the Elementary Education Bureau of this Ministry and the same is transferred to them on 04.09.2013 for further action."

14. The Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) further stated that the matter is pending in Department of School Education and Literacy.

15. During oral evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) deposed before the Committee with regard to the Assurance as under:-

*"Sir, this Assurance is pending for a long time. This Assurance was given during the General Discussion in the year 2011. When the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill was being discussed, Hon'ble MP, Shri Shailendra Kumar had asked about it. In that, he (Hon'ble Minister) had said that the information has to be taken from other Departments. Mainly this information was to be taken from the Department of School Education and Literacy. With your permission, I would like to read the statement made by the then Hon'ble Minister that "I have the report of the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET). I will give it to you." CTET is done through the Department of School Education. Higher Education doesn't do CTET. We have transferred it to School Education. I would like to place one more information before the Committee that earlier the test certificate was for a particular period. Last week, with the permission of the Hon'ble Minister, it has been made lifelong. This means that if a candidate passes the exam then that certificate will always remain valid. This was also published in the newspaper. CTET is done by Department of School Education."*

16. Observing that the Ministry in their Status Note has stated that the Assurance is pending against the Department of School Education and Literacy, the Committee specifically desired to know the time by which the Assurance was likely to be fulfilled. To this, the Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) responded as under:-

*"Sir, this Department is different. But, the Ministry and the Minister are same. Common meetings are also held in between which are chaired by the Hon'ble Minister. They include Secretaries of both the Departments. Although this belongs to the Department of School Education and Literacy, but we are taking responsibility for it. We will get it executed by the month of December after talking to them."*

17. On being enquired as to whether representatives of Department of School Education and Literacy had been called, the Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) responded as under:-

*"They were not called today. Although the Ministry of both the Departments is the same."*

18. The Committee, while observing that both the Departments fall under the same Ministry and the matter can be solved among themselves, enquired as to how much time the Ministry would need to implement the Assurance. The Secretary, Department of Higher Education submitted as under:-

*"Sir, our Ministry is the same, so, we will get a meeting of both the Departments at the Minister's place."*

### **Observations/Recommendations**

**19. The Committee are constrained to note that an Assurance which concerns with an important issue pertaining to reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs in the result of CTET is pending even after a lapse of more than 10 years and still hanging between two Departments of the same Ministry. The Committee observe that the main reason for delay in fulfillment of the Assurance is the lack of co-ordination between the two Departments of Ministry of Education i.e. Department of Higher Education and the Department of School Education and Literacy which indicates the casual approach of the Ministry in dealing with a Parliamentary Assurance. The Committee have since been apprised that the Assurance pertains to the Department of School Education and Literacy and the matter has been transferred to the Elementary Education Bureau of the Ministry on 04.09.2013 for further action. This was a much belated action which should have been taken immediately when the Assurance was given in August, 2011. Since the Assurance was originally in the name of Department of Higher Education, it was imperative for that Department to closely monitor the implementation of the Assurance. However, the fact that the Assurance continues to remain pending for more than ten years clearly shows that the extant mechanism in Department of Higher Education for monitoring of Assurances lacks effectiveness. While deploring the lackadaisical attitude and failure of the Department of Higher Education to take proactive action in the matter, the Committee recommend the Department to step up its efforts and co-ordinate with the Department of School Education and Literacy and pursue the matter vigorously at the Minister's level for expeditious implementation of the Assurance and also for finding solution and putting in place an effective mechanism to avoid such situations in future.**

## B. Non-Net Fellowships

**\*(i) USQ No. 19 dated 25.04.2016 regarding 'Non-NET Fellowships' (Sl.No. 10)**

**\*(ii) USQ No. 1243 dated 02.05.2016 regarding 'Non-Net Fellowships' (Sl.No.11)**

20. In reply to USQ No. 19 dated 25.04.2016 regarding 'Non-NET Fellowships' (Appendix-X), it was *inter-alia* stated that the Terms of Reference of the Committee under the Chairpersonship of Prof. Gautam Barua included recommending guidelines for the selection, coverage, award and administration of the non-NET fellowships. The Report of the Committee was awaited. In reply to USQ No. 1243 dated 02.05.2016 (Appendix -XI) regarding 'Non-Net Fellowships', it was *inter-alia* stated that the University Grants Commission (UGC) had received demands from scholars of Central Universities demanding increase in Non-Net fellowship grant. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had set up a Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Gautam Barua to look into the issues.

21. In its Status Note furnished in June, 2021, the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) apprised the position regarding implementation of the Assurance as under:

*"Report of Prof. Gautam Barua Committee constituted for reviewing issues related to Net and Non-Net fellowships has been received. Comments on the recommendations made in the Report were sought from University Grants Commission (UGC). UGC informed about a Committee constituted by Chairman, UGC to examine the report of the Prof. Gautam Barua Committee. UGC was requested to submit a time bound action plan."*

22. Giving an update on the Implementation of the Assurances during oral evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Education, (Department of Higher Education) deposed as under:-

*"Sir, this is a very important subject and therefore, I have also requested the Chairman of University Grants Commission. Some action has been taken on the problem of non-net fellowship. The Chairman (UGC) would like to tell something on this."*

23. The Chairman, UGC, further elaborated as under:-

*"It appears that the non-Net fellowship has been discontinued. Sir, it has not been discontinued but a Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. Gautam Barua and we have received its recommendations. It has been suggested to increase the fellowship. It was decided that its implementation plan should be prepared to execute the recommendations of the Committee. That plan has also been received. Now it is going to be placed in the next meeting of the Commission."*

24. Pointing out that the Report of Prof. Gautam Barua Committee constituted for reviewing the issues related to National Eligibility Test (NET) and Non-NET fellowship has

since been received in the Ministry, the Committee desired to know as to when did the Report come. The representatives of the Department of Higher Education submitted as under:-

*"Sir, its final report has been received in the Ministry of Education on 5th January, 2021."*

25. When the Committee expressed that the Ministry should have specifically provided this information to the Committee in writing and wondered as to how it took so much time for the Report to come out, the representatives of the Department of Higher Education stated as under:-

*"Yes Sir. A lot of data was collected over the years and the Committee also held many meetings"*

### **Observations/Recommendations**

**26. The Committee are concerned to note that the Assurances given in replies to USQ No. 19 dated 25.04.2016 and USQ No. 1243 dated 02.05.2016 regarding 'Non-NET Fellowships' provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC) have not been implemented even after a lapse of more than 05 years. During the oral evidence, the Committee have been apprised that the Report of Prof. Gautam Baura Committee constituted on 28.10.2015 for reviewing issues related to NET and Non-NET Fellowships has been received in the Ministry on 05.01.2021 and the Committee has suggested to increase the fellowship. Comments on the recommendations made in the Report were sought from UGC and the Chairman, UGC has, in turn, constituted a Committee to examine the Report of the Prof. Gautam Barua Committee. The Ministry has further submitted that UGC has been requested to submit a timebound action plan. The Committee observe that quality researches in higher education play a pivotal role in accelerating overall academic, scientific and technological progress of the country. However, inadequate/lack of financial support to research scholars adversely impacts the standard and quality of research and discourages future researchers as well as the country's progress in research fields. If the Government envisions country's progress to rely on the pillars of socio-scientific and technological researches, it needs to care and value the researchers by providing reasonably sufficient funds to meet their needs. The Committee, therefore, feel that both, the Department and UGC, being the nodal authorities for the entire country so far as higher education sector is concerned, need to take time bound appropriate decisions and proactive actions in these matters, including the expansion of Non-Net fellowships. The Committee would like the Department to take all necessary steps in close co-ordination with all concerned on priority to implement the Assurance without further delay in the national interest and lay the requisite Implementation Report in the House expeditiously.**

### III. Implementation Reports

27. As per the Statements of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Implementation Reports in respect of the following seven Assurances have since been laid on the Table of the House on the following dates:

**Table 2**

Sl.No	Sl.No. in the Table 1 (Para No. 4)	SQ/USQ No. and date	Date of Implementation
1.	Sl.No.7	USQ No. 4799 dated 22.04.2015 regarding 'Irregularities in Recruitment Process'	01.12.2021
2.	Sl. No. 9	USQ No. 2466 dated 14.12.2015 regarding 'Promotion of Sanskrit Language'	04.08.2021
3.	Sl. No. 12	USQ No. 1351 dated 02.05.2016 regarding 'Functioning of AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education)'	04.08.2021
4.	Sl.No.15	SQ No. 4 dated 17.07.2017 regarding 'Minority Universities'	01.12.2021
5.	Sl. No. 16	USQ No. 4947 dated 26.03.2018 regarding 'Representation of SC, ST and OBC'	04.08.2021
6.	Sl. No. 17	USQ No. 1974 dated 30.07.2018 regarding 'Degree Courses'	04.08.2021
7.	Sl. No. 18	USQ No. 2015 dated 30.07.2018 regarding 'Degree Courses'	04.08.2021

NEW DELHI;  
21 December, 2021  
Agrahanaya 30 , 1943 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,**  
**CHAIRPERSON,**  
**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

*Discussion on the National Institutes of  
Technology Bill dt. 19/8/2011*

*Appendix - I*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Thank you, Sir. First of all, at the outset, I would like to thank the distinguished Members of this House who have participated in this debate, and have broadly supported this particular amendment. I think that in the course of the debate, we have touched a wide variety of issues -- some of them, of course, dealing with these amendments, but others much beyond these amendments.

I just wish to make a general statement, by and large, generally dealing with the issues, and then I will come to particular contributions made by the distinguished Members.

If you really look at education in this country, we must realize that -- with the number of young people in this country -- we need to have a critical mass of people to go into the university system. That links up with the issue of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), which several distinguished Members have raised, including Shri Meghwal Ji. The difference between the developed world and the developing world is precisely this. In the developed world, the Gross Enrolment Ratio, on an average, is above 40, and in some of the developed countries, it is beyond 60. It means, out of every 100 students between the age group of 18 and 24, 60 students go to the university or the college. That Gross Enrolment Ratio in India, I would imagine as I speak, would be between 13 and 14 and not 12.6. That is the difference between development and an economy which is emerging.

This fits into the rationale of Right to Education Act. When you talk about universal elementary education, what you are trying to do is to push the students of that age group to go to school as a universal right. The Prime Minister the other day said from Lal Qila that 'we are trying to and thinking of giving this right or granting this right through Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for children up to Class X. Now, if we are able to have universal education up to Class X, hopefully up to Class XII at a later point in time, you will have a huge availability of human resource that will move into the university system and increase that Gross Enrolment Ratio upwards.

That is why my dream is that by 2020 this Gross Enrolment Ratio goes from 13 per cent or 14 per cent today to 30 per cent. Unless we reach that Gross Enrolment Ratio, we will not get that critical mass of human development that reaches the university system for

the creativity which is the only form of wealth of a nation. In the university system, you have creativity, knowledge and through that emerge patterns which then are translated by industry into goods and services. That is how the economy grows. So, our effort is really with that Vision. It is all very well to say that this is our Vision. How do you really translate it on the ground?

Now, the only way to translate it on the ground is do three or four things. Distinguished Members have raised this issue – how do you improve quality. You can have access and you can have inclusion, but if you do not have quality you will not have that creativity in the university system. So, quality involves faculty, and there must be an independent mechanism within the State or outside the State, to ensure that the institutions that have come up, institutions that are presently in existence and institutions that are likely to come up are institutions of quality.

It is with this in mind that we have the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority Bill, which Shri Mehtab Ji referred to, one of the four legislations that are coming. What we are trying to do through that is that no institution in India, private or public, will be able to move forward unless they get an accreditation from that Authority. That accreditation will be based on parameters which are objective and will be evolved by experts in the subject, not by the Government. So, it will be an agency independent of the Government which will evolve parameters for accrediting institutions. That is how we take care of quality in terms of infrastructure, in terms of faculty and in terms of syllabi. That is one aspect.

Some distinguished Members raised the issue that what about those institutions which are issuing misleading and false advertisement everyday. Dr. Thambidurai Ji, distinguished and very experienced Member of this House, has raised this issue and it is a very vital issue. All kinds of misleading in advertisements are being put in place today. Children are being fooled into entering an institution by giving wrong advertisements. They think that they got into the institution which was advertised and they realise that the reality is entirely different. All kinds of monies are charged under the table. It is with this in the mind that we are bringing the other legislation, Shri Mahtab ji has again referred to

the Education Malpractices. This is defined as a malpractice. A misleading advertisement is defined in that Bill as a malpractice. So, we will be able to deal with those institutions who give the misleading information.

At the moment, there is no legal framework in place. All kinds of malpractices including Capitation fees will be dealt under that. I am waiting for distinguished Members of this House to debate on this vital issue. We cannot wait because institutions are mushrooming. All kinds of permission are being given and NOCs are being given. These NOCs are not being given by Central Government. Distinguished Members raised the issue. Shri Raghuvansh Ji raised the issue. इतनी संस्थाएं बन रही हैं, इनका क्या होगा, क्या जरूरत है।

डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह (वैशाली): हमने यह कहा कि जरूरत ज्यादा है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आपने यह कहा कि जरूरत ज्यादा है। लेकिन इसकी अनुमति केन्द्र सरकार नहीं देती, राज्य सरकारें देती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार नहीं कहती कि कितने इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज़, एआईसीटी, रेगुलेटरी ऑथोरिटी हों, एक बार एनओसी मिल जाए, संस्था बन जाए तो फिर एआईसीटी के पास संस्था आती है, एप्लीकेशन लाती है और कहती है कि आप इसे रेगुलेट कीजिए।

मैं आप लोगों से आग्रह करूंगा कि हर स्टेट को पहले जांच लेना चाहिए कि वहां कितने इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज़, मेडीकल कॉलेजेज़ और आर्कीटेक्चर कॉलेजेज़ की जरूरत है। जब वे जांचे तो उसी हिसाब से अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए। आपने बिलकुल सही कहा, मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि जब अनुमति मिलती है तो वह प्रोब्लम हमारे ऊपर आ जाती है। अगर हम उसका रेगुलेटरी एआईसीटी परमिशन नहीं दें तो हमें कहा जाता है कि देखलअंदाजी एवं भेदभाव कर रहे हैं और अगर परमिशन दें तो आप दे क्यों रहे हैं, बहुत ज्यादा इस्टीमेट्स हैं। I am just trying to explain the issue now. I will deal with all the issues that distinguished Members have raised. The point is that you have to deal with those malpractices and you have to ensure quality and you have to ensure that a critical mass of young people move into the university system for the creation of knowledge. And in the process, a large number of disputes are going to come up because if you have an accreditation authority, you will have a malpractice mechanism to deal with the malpractices. You have a large number of institutions because Shri Meghwal ji mentioned about this issue, जो निजी संस्थाएं हैं, इनसे काम नहीं चलेगा, सरकार को बनानी चाहिए, हम भी इस बात को मानते हैं कि सरकार को बनानी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर सरकार बनाना चाहे तो फिर इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ भी नौ प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए आपको जीएसटी पास करना चाहिए, हमें सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। जब ये काम होगा, हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति आगे बढ़ेगी तो निश्चित रूप से वह पैसा मिलेगा और उस पैसे के साथ ज्यादा इनवेस्टमेंट होगी। हमारा ग्रोथ रेट पिछले कुछ सालों में आठ-नौ प्रतिशत रहा, इसीलिए हमने 16 सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीस और लगा दीं, आठ नयी आईआईटी कर दीं, सात आईआईएमज़ बना दिए, दस नई आईआईटीज़ बना दीं, ट्रिपल आईआईटीज़ कर दीं। ये हमने इसीलिए कीं, क्योंकि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर थी। लेकिन सरकार ही सब कुछ नहीं कर सकती और सच्चाई यह है कि अगले दस सालों में अगर हमारा ग्रोस एनरोलमेंट रेश्यो 30 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया, आज के दिन 14 मिलियन बच्चे कॉलेज जाते हैं।

### 15.00 hrs.

अगर 40-45 मिलियन बच्चे जाएंगे तो 30 मिलियन बच्चों के लिए हमें उच्च-शिक्षा के संस्थानों की स्थापना करनी पड़ेगी। आप सोचो-अगर आज के दिन 560 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ 14 मिलियन बच्चों के लिए हैं तो 30 मिलियन बच्चों के लिए कितनी और यूनिवर्सिटीज़ चाहिए होंगी-लगभग एक हजार। क्या केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार एक हजार यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की स्थापना कर सकती हैं, नहीं कर सकतीं।

ये बड़े गम्भीर मामले हैं, इसीलिए हम जो नीति अपनाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें हम आपकी सहमति चाहते हैं। आज मुझे आपसे बातचीत करने का बड़ा अच्छा मौका मिला है, हम यही नीति अपनाने जा रहे हैं कि आप हमें... (व्यवधान)

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : इसके बाद भी मौका मिलेगा।... (व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आप तो हमें हमेशा ही मौका देते रहेंगे।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर एक हजार उच्च-स्तर की संस्थाओं की हमें स्थापना करनी है तो उन्हें निजी लोग ही बनाएंगे। उसके लिए हमें एक्सपेंशन की जरूरत है। We must expand the education sector for the private sector to make more investment which means we must create an environment for more investment in the education sector. It also means that we must allow other institutions from outside also to invest in this country by way of twinning arrangements, by way of joint collaborations, by way of setting up independent universities. Unless we use all possible avenues for investment, we are not going to get the number of institutions of quality that we require to meet the demands of the public. It is because at that point in time young students are going to say that they are passing class 12<sup>th</sup>, but where are the institutions to go to.

शैलेन्द्र जी, सामान्य शिक्षा के बारे में बड़ा अच्छा सवाल आपने रज़ किया, धनंजय जी, आपने बड़ा सही सवाल रज़ किया। हम यही कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आज के दिन मैं आपको बताऊं कि सारे स्टेट बोर्ड्स के साथ मैं खुद मीटिंग कर चुका हूँ। हमने साइंस में एक कोर कैरीकुलम बनाया है और सारे स्टेट बोर्ड्स हमारे साथ हैं। वह कोर कैरीकुलम लागू हो रहा है, चाहे स्टेट बोर्ड्स हों, चाहे सैण्ट्रल बोर्ड हो, कहीं भी स्कूल हो, वह कोर कैरीकुलम ही पढ़ाया जायेगा। वैसे ही कोर कैरीकुलम कॉमर्स में बना है। वही कोर कैरीकुलम बनाया, जो आपने सवाल रज़ किया और बिल्कुल सही रज़ किया, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि जो बच्चा, चाहे वह देहात में हो, चाहे वह एक अर्बन सैण्टर में हो, उसको अपोर्चुनिटी एक ही होनी चाहिए और जब तक समान रूप से शिक्षा नहीं मिलेगी तो अपोर्चुनिटी एक नहीं रहेगी। अभी हमने ह्यूमेनिटीज़ में यह नहीं किया, क्योंकि ह्यूमेनिटीज़ में थोड़ी डिफ़िकल्टी है, लेकिन साइंस और कॉमर्स में हम कर चुके हैं।

फिर हम क्या सोच रहे हैं, हमने कई और कमेटीज़ बनाई हैं। एक रामास्वामी कमेटी है, हमारे सैक्रेटरी साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी उसको हैड कर रहे हैं। He has prepared a Report after about a year's work. He has had extensive consultations throughout the country. That Report is suggesting a way forward in the context of the questions that have been raised by the distinguished Members of this House that there should be one examination in India for all students who want to enter into the university system. That examination should consist of two parts – one is the class 12<sup>th</sup> result and then an all-India examination covering every subject. It will be a kind of a SAT which does not test your domain knowledge, but tests your general attributes. Then you give a certain weightage to the class 12<sup>th</sup> marks and a certain weightage to that all-India test. Then you will have an all-India examination and each child would be entitled to choose the institution that he wants to go to on the basis of merit. There will be no capitation fee. We will remove that possibility of capitation fee because it will be an all-India examination. We intend, I hope, that we could have that examination for the first time in 2013. This is my attempt.

क्योंकि जब तक वह अवसर हमारे बच्चे को नहीं देंगे, तब तक ये बातें समाज में रहेंगी कि मेरे साथ भेदभाव हुआ, मुझे 15 एग्जॉम्स देने पड़ते हैं, हर जगह मुझे फीस देनी पड़ती है। जब मैं फीस देता हूँ, तो सिक्योरिटी डिपोजिट देना पड़ता है। जब मैं इम्तिहान नहीं दे पाता हूँ और डिपोजिट वापस मांगता हूँ कि मैं एग्जॉम नहीं दे पाया तो वे सिक्योरिटी डिपोजिट वापस नहीं करते। ये चीजें सब खत्म हो जाएंगी। अगर आप एक ऑल इंडिया एग्जॉम बनायेंगे तो ये चीजें खत्म हो जाएंगी। इसी सोच के साथ हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) इसमें सब आएंगे, सभी को इम्तिहान देना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान) ऑल इंडिया मेरिट लिस्ट बनेगी, जो ऑल इंडिया मेरिट लिस्ट बनेगी, जहाँ-जहाँ भी टॉप मेरिटियस स्टूडेंट है, वह एक संस्था में जाना चाहेगा। ...(व्यवधान) उसकी च्वाइस होगी। जैसे ही नीचे जाएगा, तो उसकी च्वाइस कम होती जाएगी, क्योंकि उसकी मेरिट कम है, लेकिन संस्था तो उसको भी मिलेगी।

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Why cannot you take the Plus Two marks into account?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am only telling you what we are thinking of doing. There is an Expert Committee that has been set up. Tamil Nadu takes only the Plus Two marks. But the problem with taking only the Plus Two marks is that you do not test the other attributes of the child. Therefore, we need to do that. That is why we are changing the methodology of teaching even in schools. We need to do that.

So, this is the vision that we have and this is how we are moving forward. If India is going to be at the centre of the world and have its rightful place in the comity of nations, it is only through education. There is no other way to do it. There will be issues like आपने एनआईटीज के बारे में कहा, पांडा जी ने भी कहा कि एनआईटीज में जब हमारा एडमिशन होता है तो लोकल रिप्रेजेंटेशन कम होता है। एनआईटीज का यह है कि we have converted the engineering colleges into NITs. But the minimum State representation is 50 per cent. Those students in the State can also compete for the general quota, for the all-India seats. The minimum is 50 per cent, but if they compete for the all-India seats and they get their marks in the all-India list, they will be included. But of course the States can set up their own universities and give their preference to the students of the State.

जनार्दन स्वामी जी ने बड़ी अच्छी बातें कहीं। ये बाहर पढ़े हुए हैं, बाहर यूएस में रहे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी लीडरशिप से मिलें और उनसे कहो कि हमारी जो लेजिस्लेचर्स हैं, आपका तो अनुभव बहुत अच्छा है। You have enormous experience and you know the positive aspects of the systems of education outside that we need to actually look at. So, the point you have raised is very valid. But this is of course only one aspect of the matter. The other aspect is the faculty, which distinguished Members have raised across the board. Bijuji has raised it. Puniyaji has made very valuable contribution.

Now the question is, we cannot create faculty overnight. If the expansion of the education sector has taken place at such a speed, it is impossible to create faculty overnight. So, what are we trying to do? I will share with you what we are trying to do. We have a scheme called the National Knowledge Network. The National Knowledge Network is going to connect every institution in this country through fibre optics, through an IT

network. That means a student who is studying in a college in one part of the country can actually take a lecture from a lecturer in another part of the country. We are going to connect every village with fibre optics in the next two years.

15.10 hrs.

(Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha *in the Chair*)

Every panchayat will be connected with fibre optics in the next two years, and then, with BWA to the home. How will that impact on education? Children will be able to receive lectures sitting where they are. ऐसी बात नहीं है। देखिए जहां बिजली नहीं वहां भी व्यवस्था होगी।

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb.

... (Interruptions)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आपने इस बात पर प्रश्न उठाया क्योंकि आज मैं आईटी भी देख रहा हूं तो मैंने टेलिकॉम के लोगों को कहा कि टेलिकॉम टावर्स स्कूल के नजदिक लगे। इसमें कोई रेडिएशन की बात नहीं है। जब टेलिफोन टावर्स होंगे तो उनको चलना पड़ेगा और उनके पास एक्सट्रा पावर रहती है। वही पावर स्कूलों में इस्तेमाल होगी। चूंकि आपने सवाल उठाया है और हमारी जो सोच है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, We cannot control this overnight. In the meantime, we have improved the conditions of teachers exponentially. जो पहले 30 हजार रुपये लेते थे अब 60 हजार रुपये ले रहे हैं। We have improved the conditions of teachers. Now, we have an Assistant Professor, an Associate Professor and a Professor. We give promotions; we are giving autonomy to institutions to appoint faculty. All these things are happening.

Shri Mahtab talked about the world class university. He is right; we had announced this programme sometime ago. But we have to make legislation in order to realize the dream of that world class university. We call such university as an university for innovation. That legislation has now been prepared. In fact, probably in the next few weeks, it is going to go to the Cabinet. That will be introduced. Once that Bill is introduced and passed, then the setting up of a university aiming at world-class standards will be a

reality. We are looking into all these aspects and working very hard on them. As you know, this is an area where even if we try, we cannot build the whole infrastructure of education throughout the country overnight. It cannot be built overnight. But our efforts are to move forward with a new vision. More important than that is the governance structure. That is even more important. आजकल के संस्थाओं में क्या होता है कि बाप चांसलर है, बेटा वाइस चांसलर है और परिवार संस्था चलाता है। यह रियलिटी है। इसको बदलना होगा। क्योंकि जब तक आप प्रोफेशनलिज्म शिक्षा में नहीं लाएंगे तब तक आप बच्चे को क्या पढ़ाएंगे? ये पुरानी प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस जो बनी हुई हैं, प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज में आज एकेडेमिक काउंसिल है, इग्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल है, शैलेन्द्र जी आप जानते हैं कि वहां क्या होता है? धनंजय जी भी इसे जानते हैं। अगर हम खुद जिस राज्य में हैं वहां पर गवर्नेंस स्ट्रक्चर बदलाव लाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तो बदलाव नहीं आएगा। यह केन्द्र सरकार नहीं कर सकती है। केन्द्र सरकार देखलअंदाजी भी नहीं कर सकती है और न हम करना चाहते हैं। यह साझेदारी हम आप के साथ चाहते हैं। यह साझेदारी आप करिए, भागिदारी करिए, आप जो भी चाहें उसके साथ हम खड़े होने को तैयार हैं। जो सुधार आप लाना चाहते हैं हम उसमें आपको पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट करेंगे। एक और आग्रह मैं करना चाहता हूँ कि जो शिक्षा की जो बात है उसमें सभी राजनीतिक दलों को इकट्ठा चलना चाहिए।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : सर, मैंने जो पत्र दिया है उसका भी बता दीजिए।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैं अभी तो नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : मैंने रिजर्वेशन पर कुछ बोला था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Stop this please.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : अब कुछ दिल्ली की बात हुई कि रिजर्वेशन कट-ऑफ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट।... (व्यवधान)

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : ऑल इंडिया की बात हुई। अध्यापकों की परीक्षा में रिजर्वेशन की बात हुई।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : जहां तक अध्यापकों की परीक्षा की बात है तो जो एलिजबिलिटी टेस्ट पास करेंगे he will be entitled to teach. ... (व्यवधान) एलिजबिलिटी टेस्ट जो पास करेगा उसको नौकरी मिलेगी। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop this debate.

... (व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैं इसके बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं केवल इतना ही कह रहा हूँ कि आज के दिन यह है कि जो पास करेगा उसे नौकरी मिलेगी। आप चाहते हैं कि on the basis of reservation उसका स्टैन्डर्ट कम किया जाए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी आदेश दिया है।... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dhananjay Singh, you may ask your question.

... (Interruptions)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैंने आपको कहा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो हाइलाइट किया है, हमने दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर को बोला कि दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी में 27 प्रतिशत बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा और एक भी सीट जनरल कैटेगरी को नहीं जाएगी। हमने वाइस चांसलर को यह डायरेक्शन दी थी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कल जजमेंट हमारे पक्ष में दी।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैंने मोटे तौर पर आपके सामने सारी बातें रख दी हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री धनंजय सिंह (जौनपुर) : आपने मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया।... (व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैं देख लेता हूँ। अगर आपका सवाल कोई खास है तो मैं अभी उसका जवाब दे दूंगा।... (व्यवधान)

श्री धनंजय सिंह : मैंने सवाल किया था कि जो बड़े राज्य हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आपने कहा कि दो-दो संस्थाएं हों।... (व्यवधान)

श्री धनंजय सिंह : जहां उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी बीस करोड़ है, हम वन फिफ्थ पॉपुलेशन कवर करते हैं। वहां आपने एक एनआईटी दे रखा है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : धनंजय जी, आपने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही। मैं आज आपको केवल इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पहला लक्ष्य यह था कि जहां एनआईटीज़ नहीं हैं, पहले वहां उनकी स्थापना करें। कई प्रदेशों, यूनियन टेरीटरी, नार्थ ईस्ट में एनआईटी नहीं थी। इसलिए हमारी सोच थी कि जहां नहीं है वहां पहले उनकी स्थापना करें। हमने दस एनआईटीज़ की स्थापना कर दी। जहां सेंट्रल यूनीवर्सिटीज़ नहीं हैं, वहां सेंट्रल यूनीवर्सिटीज़ की स्थापना करें। अगर कहीं आईआईटी है तो वहां आईआईएम नहीं हो और जहां आईआईएम है वहां आईआईटी न हो। हमने इस तरह एक इक्विटेबल सिस्टम बनाया था।... (व्यवधान)

आप जैसे ही हमारे साथ समर्थन करेंगे, ताकि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति थोड़ी बेहतर हो, जीएसटी पास करेंगे... (व्यवधान)  
मैं इसकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म की बात कर रहा हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। आप इनका समर्थन कीजिए। जितनी संस्थाएं चाहें, ले लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) ... \*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (BIKANER): Sir, we all support the educational reforms.... (Interruptions)

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैंने कहा था कि वित्त मंत्री जी को सपोर्ट कीजिए और जो चाहेंगे, वह मिलेगा।... (व्यवधान) मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ।... (व्यवधान) इनके बिल में कोई बाधा नहीं आनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) ... \*

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप सबका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने हमें अपने सुझाव दिए।... (व्यवधान)  
बिल पास करना है, साढ़े तीन बज जायेंगे।... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhana Swamy, if you do not want to ask question, I will call another Member.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY : While initiating the discussion I had asked some very specific questions. My main question was relating to the principle being followed with regard to naming the institutes. It is very confusing to name the new institutes as the Indian institutes of Science. The only difference I find in the name is we are adding 'Education and Research' to the new Indian Institutes of Science. This is actually creating confusion because it implies as if there is no education and research in the present Indian Institutes of Science.

SHRI KAPIL SIBBAL: Sir, the Title of the Bill is going to be changed in the following way. It is going to be called 'National Institutes of Technology, Science, Education and Research' and that is a part of the amendment.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY : Sir, there are two things. One is NIT.... (Interruptions)  
Sir, my question has not been answered.... (Interruptions)

\* Not recorded

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार :आप हमें प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए। यह परम्परा है।.. (व्यवधान)

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (KALAHANDI): Sir, the hon. Minister has not spoken about the backward region of the country. In my speech I had requested the hon. Minister to talk about the backward region and I would like to listen something from him about our programme with regard to the backward region.

SHRI KAPIL SIBBAL: Sir, if you look at the Central Universities that we have set up, whether it is in Koraput or Thiruvavur, these are all in the backward regions of India. So, as and when we set up more institutions those considerations will certainly be kept in mind. There is no question about it. This Government has always invested where the common man needs to benefit and we shall continue to do so.

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप बहुत विद्वान मंत्री हैं। आपने बहुत एडवोकेट के तरीके से स्पीच दी और समझाने की कोशिश की। मैंने आपको जो पत्र दिया है, मेरे पास छात्रों का डेलीगेशन आया था, वह रिजल्ट सहित दिया है। आप उसे गंभीरता से देखते हुए कुछ न कुछ कदम उठाइये, क्योंकि यह रिजर्वेशन से सीधा जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है। यह आपके लॉ में भी है। आपके उस संविधान में भी है, जो आपने किया है। मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कपिल सिबल : आपने हमारे सामने जो बात रखी है, उस पर हम जरूर गौर करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha insofar as it requires that an amendment

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

Appendix-II

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5587  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.09.2011

PUBLISHING AS SMALL SCALE SECTOR

5587. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to declare publishing as a small scale sector or priority sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a task force, set up by the Government to revive the publishing sector, had submitted its report; and
- (d) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein and approved by the Government?

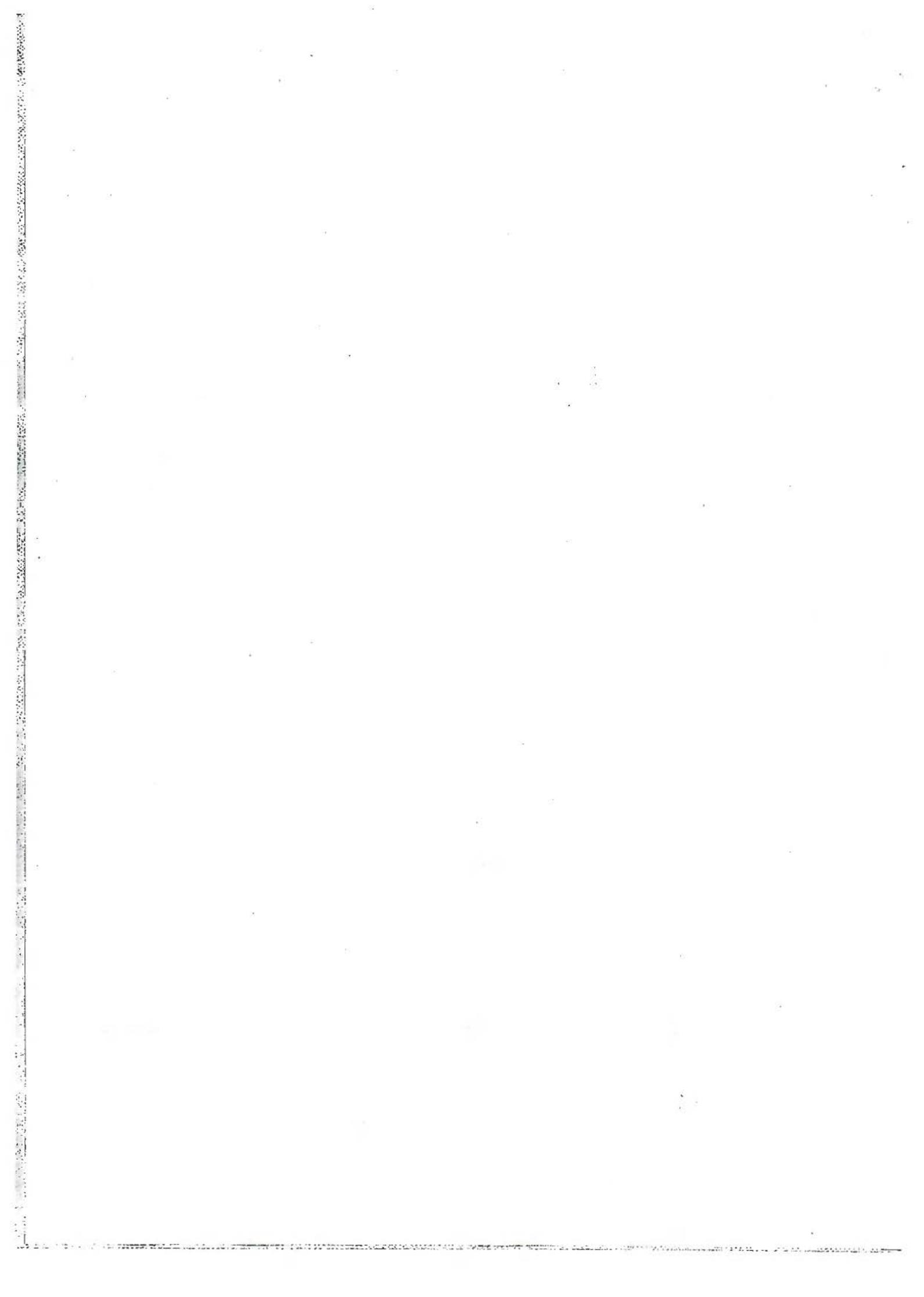
ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(DR. D. PURANDESWARI)

- (a) & (b) : Publishing activity has been categorized as Service activity under the provisions of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 which can further be classified as micro, small or medium based on the investments in equipments. Credit to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by financial institutions are as per guidelines/instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. As per Reserve Bank of India guidelines, finance to micro and small enterprises sector is categorized under priority sector.
- (c) & (d) : The Task Force constituted on 5.2.2010 by the National Book Promotion Council (NBPC) to draft comprehensive National Book Promotion Policy (NBPP) has submitted its final draft and it has been approved in the final meeting of the Task Force held on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2011. The final draft on NBPP will be placed before the NBPC shortly.

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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4175  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.12.2012

STUDY CENTRES

4175. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE :

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

- (a) whether the Government has invited applications from the universities and premier research institutes to set up study centres for studies of World Trade Organization (WTO) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of applications received from the universities/institutes for the said propose and the status of these applications; and
- (c) the funds sanctioned/released and spent in this regard as on date?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

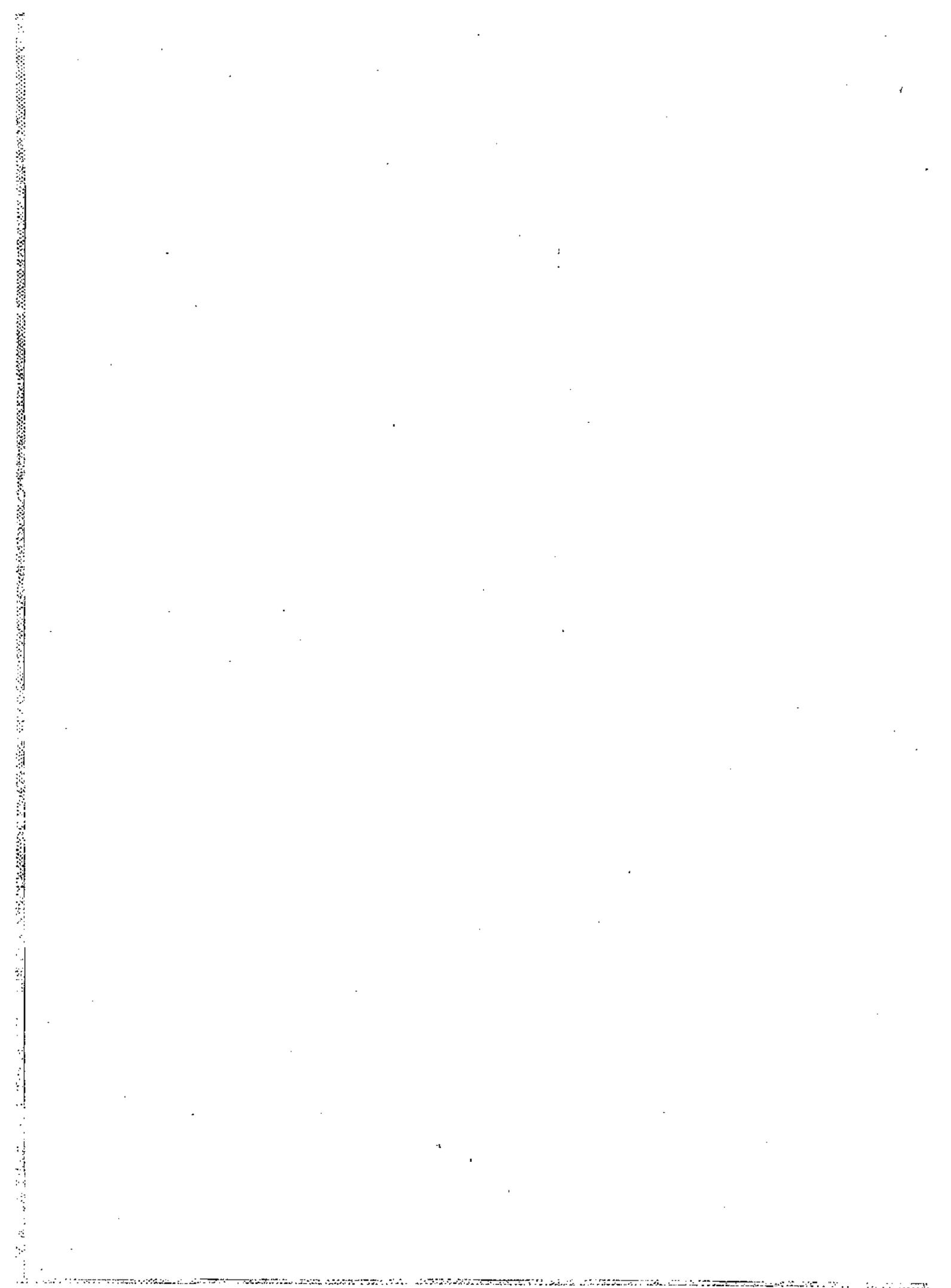
(DR. SHASHI THAROOR)

(a) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Intellectual Property Education, Research & Public Outreach (IPERPO) IPR Chairs are set up in various Universities/Colleges/ Institutions for the development and growth of IPR Education, Research & Training.

b) The Government has already set up 20 MHRD IPR Chairs in various Universities/Colleges/Institutions. During the year 2012-13, one application has been received and is under consideration.

(c) Out of Rs.6.00 crore earmarked under the Scheme of Intellectual Property Education, Research and Public Outreach (IPERPO) in the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs.1.91 crore has been released as on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 for MHRD IPR Chairs.

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Appendix - IV

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3783  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.3.2013

NATIONAL BOOK PROMOTION POLICY

3783. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved the National Book Promotion Policy;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features of the policy;
- (c) whether the Government has invited suggestions / comments from various sections of the society before finalization of the National Book Promotion Policy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the extent to which the suggestions / comments received have been incorporated in the said policy; and
- (f) the time by which the National Book Promotion policy will be implemented?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(DR. SHASHI THAROOR)

(a) to (d): A twelve member Task Force was constituted by the National Book Promotion Council (NBPC) to draft a comprehensive National Book Promotion Policy (NBPP) in 2010. The draft report of the Task Force was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 58<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. The salient features of the proposed NBPP aim at promoting books for all segments of the society, so that books are available in plenty and they are accessible to people living in different parts, even the remotest corners, of our country. The NBPP is aware of the technological advances and their impact on the world of books. The policy strives at taking full advantage of the new technology while retaining the time - tested strengths of publishing and distribution of books. Subsequently, the NBPC in its meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2012 suggested that the draft policy should be revised. The MHRD has invited suggestions / comments from the concerned Ministries / Departments of Central Government, State Governments as well as the Central

Education Institutions including the National Council for Education Research and Training, the Central Board of Secondary Education and the National Institute of Open schooling, before finalizing the NBPP. Besides this, a draft policy was also placed on the website of the MHRD seeking response from the authors, publishers, civil society organizations, teachers, students, and parents etc.

- (e) : The Ministry received 38 suggestions / comments from all corners and relevant suggestions have been suitably incorporated in the said policy.
- (f) : The policy will be finalized after consulting the concerned Ministries on the key issues.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
LOK SABHA

Appendix - V

STARRED QUESTION NO: 136

ANSWERED ON: 16.07.2014

ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

JAGDAMBIKA PAL

RATTAN LAL KATARIA

Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of colleges, universities and educational institutions set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT and institution-wise;
- (b) the funds spent on these institutions, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any decision to set up new higher educational institutions;
- (d) if so, the details of the locations, budget provisions and other terms and conditions prescribed for establishing these institutions, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated/utilised for the purpose and the time by which the above institutions are likely to be made functional?

ANSWER --

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House .

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (E) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 136 FOR 16.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL AND SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) & (b): The Ministry of Human Resource Development has established one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and one Indian Institute of Science & Technology (IIST), in the last three years. The details are as follows:

Location / State	Year of establishment	Funds spent (year wise) Rs. in lakh		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (IIT)	2012		6850.00	
Indian Institute of Science &	2014			Rs.59220.0

In addition, five Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) were set up in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years as per the details below:

Location / State	Year of Setting up	Funds spent (year wise) Rs. In lakh		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	2013	-	-	-
Guwahati, Assam	2013	-	-	500.00
Vadodara, Gujarat	2013	-	-	280.00
Kota, Rajasthan	2013	-	375.00	-
Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	2013	-	-	500.00

As per information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of universities and colleges established during the last three years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise is placed at annexure.

(c) to (e): Yes, madam. As per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the Government of India shall take steps to establish one Indian Institute of Management (IIM), one Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), one National Institute of Technology (NIT), one Central University and one Tribal University, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), one Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), one Petroleum University, one Agriculture University, one National Institute of Disaster Management and one All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) type of institute, in the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. In the state of Telangana, one Horticulture University and one Tribal University are proposed to be established as per the Act. Details of locations and budgetary provisions for these institutions are yet to be finalised.

In addition to the above, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, 2014-15 has announced setting up four new Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) in the States of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala. Besides these, IIMs are proposed to be established in Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha and Punjab. AIIMS type of institutions, are also proposed to be set up, one each in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Two institutions of excellence like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Assam and Jharkhand, one Agriculture University in the State of Rajasthan and one Horticulture University in the State of Haryana are also proposed.

A Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities in Madhya Pradesh is also proposed to be set up. Details of locations and budgetary provisions for these institutions have yet to be finalised.

The State Governments are primarily responsible for setting up state colleges and universities. UGC gives grants only to those institutions which are declared eligible to receive grants under section 12B of UGC Act, 1956. However the Central Government had approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of setting up Model Degree Colleges in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBD). Under the CSS, the capital cost was shared between centre and states on a ratio of 1:2. For Special Category States the Centre-State capital cost to be shared on a 1:1 ratio. Under the CSS, 109 MDCs have been sanctioned in these identified districts. The CSS now stands subsumed under the new CSS of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA).

## ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 136 FOR 16.07.2014 ASKED BY SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL AND SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	Colleges			Universities		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 & 2014-15	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 & 2014-15
1	Andhra Pradesh	484	331	N.A	2	0	N.A
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	N.A	0	3	N.A
3	Assam	0	64	N.A	2	2	N.A
4	Bihar	53	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
5	Chattisgarh	40	15	N.A	3	1	N.A
6	Goa	6	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
7	Gujarat	13	171	N.A	5	1	N.A
8	Haryana	74	16	N.A	1	3	N.A
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	N.A	2	3	N.A
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	48	N.A	0	0	N.A
11	Jharkhand	0	8	N.A	2	0	N.A
12	Karnataka	292	84	N.A	3	0	N.A
13	Kerala	0	187	N.A	3	0	N.A
14	Madhya Pradesh	128	42	N.A	9	0	N.A
15	Maharashtra	205	26	N.A	0	0	N.A
16	Manipur	4	5	N.A	0	0	N.A
17	Meghalaya	5	0	N.A	2	0	N.A
18	Mizoram	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
19	Nagaland	3	2	N.A	0	0	N.A
20	Orissa	17	17	N.A	0	0	N.A
21	Punjab	126	26	N.A	2	2	N.A
22	Rajasthan	341	38	N.A	9	7	N.A
23	Sikkim	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
24	Tamil Nadu	143	195	N.A	0	0	N.A
25	Tripura	1	7	N.A	0	0	N.A
26	Uttar Pradesh	581	347	N.A	3	2	N.A
27	Uttarakhand	53	0	N.A	1	0	N.A
28	West Bengal	7	46	N.A	0	1	N.A
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
30	Chandigarh	2	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
31	Lakshdweep	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
33	Delhi	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A

34	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
35	Puducherry	0	0	N.A	0	0	N.A
<b>Total</b>		<b>2583</b>	<b>1676</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>

Appendix - VI

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2941  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30-07-2014**

**SETTING UP OF JPNNCEH**

**2941. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is planning to set up Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities (JPNNCEH) in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof including the courses will likely to be offered by JPNNCEH;
- (b) whether the proposed JPNNCEH is a new kind of higher institution in the field of humanities;
- (c) if so, the details of the salient features of JPNNCEH;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up JPNNCEH in various States including Kerala and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the time by which these centres are likely to be established?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)**

(a) to (e): Yes, Madam. Provision of Rs.100 crores for a new scheme of setting up of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities in Madhya Pradesh has been made in Union Budget, 2014, the details of which are being worked out.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4799  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.04.2015

**Irregularities in Recruitment Process**

†4799. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware about any alleged irregularities in the recruitment process of teaching and non-teaching posts in central universities including central university, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the status of inquiry, if ordered, in each case; and
- (d) the steps being proposed by the Government for improving recruitment process to check the adverse effect on the future of students along with the outline formulated to make the working of central universities more transparent and smooth?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)**

(a), (b) & (c): Certain complaints of alleged irregularities in the recruitment process of teaching and non-teaching posts in central universities, have been received. CBI has registered cases against former Vice Chancellors of Dr. Hari-Singh-Gour-University, Sagar and Central University of Jharkhand. The complaints in respect of Maulana Azad National Urdu University about irregularities in the recruitment process, have been forwarded to the University for appropriate action at their end.

The Fact Finding Committees were constituted in respect of complaints about Banaras Hindu University and Sikkim University and their reports have been received. A Fact Finding Committee in respect of Visva Bharati has also been constituted.

(d): Central Universities are autonomous bodies as established under respective Central Acts. They are governed by provisions of the Act and Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. Their recruitment procedure is formulated by their statutory bodies in accordance with their Acts, Statutes and Rules. Thus, the Central Universities have autonomy regarding formulation of recruitment process, subject to rules of the Government for implementing reservation policy etc.

The Government does not interfere in day to day functioning of these Universities. There is also no proposal to check the recruitment mechanism in Central Universities and Government is committed to preserving the administrative and academic autonomy of all Universities. The President of India, in the capacity as the Visitor of these Universities, has the right to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the administration or finances of a University.

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

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*341  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.08.2015

**Malpractices in ICHR**

\*341. DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:

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

- (a) whether some malpractices have been reported in the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has decided to institute an inquiry into the alleged malpractices in ICHR and sought review of its functioning and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which the inquiry is expected to be completed; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in the functioning of ICHR?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**  
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*341 FOR 12.08.2015, ASKED BY DR. SUNIL BALIRAM GAIKWAD AND SHRI SATAV RAJEEV, HON'BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, REGARDING MALPRACTICES IN ICHR.**

(a) to (d) : Yes Madam. Certain malpractices in the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) recently, and action is under consideration.

The Government of India can exercise powers vested under the Rule 15 and Rule 16 of the Memorandum of Association of the ICHR, according to which Government of India shall have powers to give directives to resolve the difficulty or irregularity and such directives shall be binding on the officers and authorities of the Council.

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

Appendix - IX

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2466  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2015

Promotion of Sanskrit Language

2466. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has evolved a strategy to promote learning of Sanskrit and Indian languages in their respective State Universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to promote teaching of Sanskrit language in public and private schools in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b) The State Universities are autonomous bodies and governed by the relevant Act Statutes & Ordinances and are competent to take decisions on Academic matters. However, this Ministry has constituted a Committee on 18.11.2015 under the chairmanship of Chancellor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, to suggest a long term vision and roadmap for the development of Sanskrit which is to submit its report within three months from its constitution. Another Expert Committee on Language was constituted on 29.12.2014 for giving its recommendations for deciding the Comprehensive Language Policy for the country, which is to submit its report within one year from its constitution.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In Schools affiliated to CBSE in all States, Sanskrit is introduced in class VI on optional basis. Interested students can further study Sanskrit as a subject for the next four years i.e. in classes IX to XII.



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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. †19  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.04.2016

**Non-NET Fellowships**

**†19. SHRI NANA PATOLE:**

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

- (a) the details of the announcement made by the University Grants Commission (UGC) about discontinuance of non-National Eligibility Test (NET) fellowships for M.Phil. and Ph.D. students;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to tackle the anger amongst students belonging to various universities and the countrywide agitation held by them against the said decision;
- (c) the details of the action taken against the Delhi University Teachers' Association and other Teachers' Associations who came out in support of the said agitation;
- (d) whether the Government has received any demand from any student organisation for raising the amount of scholarships; and
- (e) if so, whether the said demand is also likely to be considered in conjunction with the NET issue and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**  
MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): The non-National Eligibility Test (NET) fellowships for M.Phil. and PhD. have not been discontinued. The University Grants Commission (UGC) had, in its 510<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2015, considered the report of its Expert Committee for framing guidelines and also for considering enhancement of non-National Eligibility Test

(NET) fellowships and resolved to discontinue the scheme. The Central Government directed the UGC on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 not to implement the Commission's decision discontinuing the Non-NET fellowships and to continue all existing and continuing fellowships, NET as well as Non-NET. It was decided that the existing awards under Non-NET fellowships will not be reduced rather expanded and that guidelines for selection, coverage, award and administration of Non-NET fellowships be developed to enable an enhancement in these fellowships.

The Government appointed a Committee on 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2015, under the chairpersonship of Prof. Gautam Barua, former Director, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati to go into the issues related to the research fellowships provided by the UGC, covering both NET fellowships and Non-NET fellowships. The details of the committee are available at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/ReviewUGCFellowships.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/ReviewUGCFellowships.pdf).

(c): No such action has been taken by the Government against Teachers' Association.

(d) & (e): The Terms of Reference of the Committee under the chairpersonship of Prof. Gautam Barua include recommending guidelines for the selection, coverage, award, and administration of the non-NET fellowships. The report of the Committee is awaited.

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

Appendix - XI

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1243  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.05.2016

**Non-Net Fellowships**

1243. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH SHANKARRAO:  
SHRI SATAV RAJEEV:  
DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI MOHD. SALIM:

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

- the number of students who got University Grants Commission (UGC) scholarship during the last three years;
- the number of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) scholarships disbursed by UGC during the above period;
- the total number of scholarships disbursed as compared to the total number of UGC-JRF scholars in the country during the said period;
- whether the Government is aware that a large number of students have not been paid scholarships during the last eight months and if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- whether the Government is aware that scholars from Central Universities are demanding increase in Non-Net fellowships grants and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a): The number of beneficiaries who got University Grants Commission (UGC) Scholarships during the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of Beneficiaries
2013-14	4391
2014-15	8728
2015-16	17741

(b): The number of Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs)/ Senior Research Fellowships(SRFs) disbursed by the UGC during the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of JRF/ SRF disbursed by UGC
2013-14	29812
2014-15	41183
2015-16	54120

(c): The number of JRFs/ SRFs fellowships disbursed by the UGC as compared to the number of UGC JRF/SRF scholars during the last three years are given below:

Year	Number of JRF/ SRF fellowships disbursed by UGC	JRF/SRF scholars
2013-14	29812	34663
2014-15	41183	46421
2015-16	54120	58838

(d): No such specific complaint has been received by the UGC. However in a few cases there may be delay in disbursements due to (i) late joining by candidates; (ii) delay in submission of documents to the bank branches; (iii) delay in uploading of documents; (iv) technical problems in Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

(e): The UGC has received demands from scholars of Central Universities demanding increase in Non-NET fellowship grant. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has set up a Review Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Gautam Barua to look into the issues.

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Appendix - XII

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1351  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.05.2016

**Functioning of AICTE**

1351. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:

DR. NARAMALLI SIVA PRASAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government had constituted a number of Committees to study and suggest ways and means on the working of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);
- (b) if so, whether major recommendations were accepted for implementation by the Government;
- (c) whether the Government had to constitute another Expert committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.K. Kaw in 2014 to go into the details of functioning of AICTE and make recommendations to bring in improvements in its functioning to meet the future challenges and serve the cause of higher technical education better; and
- (d) the important recommendations of the Committee and the time by which it is likely to be implemented? .

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) to (c): Yes, Madam. AICTE Review Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sh. M. K. Kaw, retired Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development to conduct a review of the present status of AICTE and suggest restructuring and re-organizing of AICTE for attaining even better performance to meet the desired objectives and to suggest amendments to the AICTE Act, 1987 and the Rules and Regulations made there under. The committee conducted various meetings and consulted various authorities/stakeholders/public. After considering the facts and issues, the Committee submitted its report with entitled "Technical Education in India: A Futuristic Scenario" to the Ministry on 12.06.2015.

(d): The following are the recommendations made by the Committee to strengthen the AICTE:

- (i) AICTE should be converted into a constitutional autonomous apex authority.
- (ii) AICTE may function as a facilitating, mentoring agency rather than regulatory body.
- (iii) AICTE should focus attention on research, innovation, business startups and patenting.
- (iv) Third party rating should be used as the fulcrum of regulation. Norms shall measure outcomes rather than be obsessed with physical inputs.
- (v) AICTE should improve the functioning of the sub-standard technical institutions with the help of senior faculty drawn from higher technical institutions.
- (vi) There should be a provision for undergraduate students to undergo internship on the job training with industry.
- (vii) The National Board of Accreditation should be the umbrella authority charged with the power to recognize accreditation agencies.
- (viii) There should be a National Testing Service which conducts a Joint Entrance Examination for engineering courses and a Common Admission Test for management courses. Exit tests like GATE shall also be made universal.
- (ix) AICTE should have its permanent establishment of manpower and experienced persons from industry should be taken on deputation.
- (x) Affiliation should be phased out within a decade and AICTE should regulate, mentor and develop technical institutions.
- (xi) Distance and life-long education should be promoted with the help of information technology such as MOOCs and other emerging blended learning practices.
- (xii) Technical and Vocational education should be dovetailed into one another by a liberal regime of transfer of credits between institutions.
- (xiii) MHRD should enhance the plan allocation of funds to AICTE.
- (xiv) AICTE goal should be to establish India as a technical education super-power within the next decade.

The recommendations of AICTE Review Committee were discussed on 18.06.2015 in a meeting of the experts. The reports of Review Committee along with the opinions/comments of the experts were also placed on the website for the comments of general public. Some of the recommendations of the Review Committee have been implemented based on the opinions obtained from the experts, stakeholders and the public.

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

LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 101  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.07.2016

Ranking of Universities

\*101. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:

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

- (a) the ranking of Indian Universities in the field of Engineering, Medical Science, Technology etc. in the Higher Education World Ranking 2015-16, released recently;
- (b) the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that the Indian students are facing difficulties to compete with the students of foreign Universities in higher studies and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the standard of education system in various fields in the country?

ANSWER  
MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SH. PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT AS REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 101 FOR 25.07.2016 ASKED BY SHRI S. RAJENDRAN REGARDING RANKING OF UNIVERSITIES**

(a): The Times Higher Education World University Rankings for the academic year 2015-16 has listed 17 Indian Universities in the top 800 institutes. The details are at Annexure - 1.

(b): It has been the endeavour of the Government to further improve the quality of Higher Education in the country so that the premier Indian institutions compete at par with World's top institutes.

(c): Indian students have done well in the foreign universities due to their hard work and the ability to innovate.

(d): Improving the quality of education across all levels is well recognized and is a continuous and ongoing process. Various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education in the country. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education. With a view to improving the competitiveness of the higher educational institutions, the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) has been launched on September 29, 2015. The first India Rankings 2016 have been announced on 04.04.2016 and are available at <https://www.nirfindia.org/Home>.

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ANNEXURE AS REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NUMBER 101 FOR REPLY ON 25.07.2016 ASKED BY SHRI S. RAJENDRAN REGARDING RANKING OF UNIVERSITIES

Rank	University/Institution
251-300	<u>Indian Institute of Science</u>
351-400	<u>Indian Institute of Technology Bombay</u>
401-500	<u>Indian Institute of Technology Delhi</u>
401-500	<u>Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur</u>
401-500	<u>Indian Institute of Technology Madras</u>
501-600	<u>Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati</u>
501-600	<u>Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur</u>
501-600	<u>Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee</u>
501-600	<u>Jadavpur University</u>
501-600	<u>Panjab University</u>
601-800	<u>Aligarh Muslim University</u>
601-800	<u>Amrita University</u>
601-800	<u>Andhra University</u>
601-800	<u>Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani</u>
601-800	<u>University of Calcutta</u>
601-800	<u>University of Delhi</u>
601-800	<u>Savitribai Phule Pune University</u>



11.05 hours

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER: Now the Question Hour. Question No. 101. Shri S. Rajendran.

... (*Interruptions*)

(Q. 101)

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN: Madam Speaker, recently, as you are aware, 40 students out of 60 Indian students at Western Kentucky University in the US did not meet the requirements of their admission; 25 students who lack coding skills have been asked by the University to return home or find some other university. While the students of other countries were able to do well, our Indian students were unable to perform. To the best of my knowledge, most of the engineering colleges are not teaching the software programme in detail.

So, I would like to know whether the Government has any action plan to improve the teaching system in the current year to avoid such incidences in future.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, this is a very important question as far as higher education centres are concerned. The quality of higher education is an issue, importantly, and teaching also. So, we have already taken up a new initiative of teaching improvement and for teachers, professors, continuous education updation and then filling up of all the vacancies. Even in private colleges, I now regularly monitor. Therefore, quality improvement is continuously done by AICTE because that is the body which oversees all the quality aspects of the higher education and there is a continuous endeavour to improve the quality.

SHRI S. RAJENDRAN: In the reply, the hon. Minister has said that improving the quality of education is a continuous and ongoing process. He has mentioned about several central schemes only. I would like to know whether there is any action plan within the given period of two or three years that can show the quality of education in the country.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is again an important issue. We have taken several steps, and particularly, our Prime Minister is very much concerned about how to improve the quality at higher education level because that is the final product we get. Therefore, there is a Scheme called IMPRINT. In IMPRINT, we can go up to Rs. 1,000 crore in 10 sectors of health, energy security, rural-urban housing, nano technology, water/river system, advanced materials and all other 10 important themes. We received more than 2,000 research proposals and already final evaluation of 483 projects is being done. We will give them the grants. It will continue for the next two-three years.

There is the *Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan*, that is, in IITs there has been an industry and education interaction. Therefore, those industries who want some research to be done to improve their own productivity, we are asking them to give their requirements. The students from IITs and the research scholars, under the guidance of faculties, will do it. So, industry will contribute 25 per cent; HRD will contribute 50 per cent, and 25 per cent of the research projects so taken will be done by the Department concerned.

There is a start-up initiative also. The incubation centre initiative is also there. There is a gap. The world is one now. Therefore, good faculties from our country go to foreign universities to teach and similarly, we welcome foreign university faculties, if they are interested to come. We have already 643 faculties approved to carry out courses right from four weeks to eight weeks and 200 faculties have come and have completed the courses under the GLAN Scheme and that has become more popular now and we have also recorded their classes so that they will always available to other students also.

Last but not least, we are doing now the ranking framework. The original question was about ranking. So, world ranking is one thing. But we are also doing ranking on our own and national ranking has got good appreciation from all corners and that will guide the students to go abroad for quality education. Some new initiatives like I am using television, online courses, anytime education, anywhere.

education, open learning systems - all these will be scaled up to a level matching the world quality requirements. Therefore, all these efforts are in the direction of improving quality.

श्री ओम बिरला: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडिया इकोनामिक फोरम ने लक्ष्य रखा था कि भारत में कम से कम दस विश्वविद्यालय निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में विश्वस्तरीय बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे। हमने यह भी लक्ष्य रखा था कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और वित्तीय सहायता निर्बाध रूप से उपलब्ध कराकर विश्वस्तरीय संस्थाएं बनाने में कामयाब होंगे। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का भी यही मत है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में अभी सरकार ने क्या प्रगति की है? अगर विश्वविद्यालयों, संस्थाओं, निजी या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में चयन किया गया है तो इस बारे में अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें। अभी तक जो भी प्रगति की है, उसके बारे में भी बताने का कष्ट करें।

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, 20 विश्वस्तरीय इंस्टीट्यूट्स तैयार हैं। आज भी आईआईटीज़, एनआईआईटीज़, आईआईएसईआर और सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ प्लेस आफ प्राइड हैं। हमारे देश के क्रीम आफ द क्रीम स्टूडेंट्स विदेश में जाकर पढ़ते हैं और वहीं काम करते हैं। उन्हें यहीं अवसर मिले, इसके लिए हमने यह तय किया है और इसका पूरा खाका बन गया है। इसके बारे में कैबिनेट की अंतिम मंजूरी के बाद सबको बताया जाएगा। इस पर काम बहुत हुआ है, दस निजी और सरकारी संस्थान ऐसे बनेंगे, जो विश्व स्तर के हों और इनमें भारतीय छात्रों को बहुत अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, यह सेंटर आफ एक्सीलेंसिस तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया का ही एक भाग है।

PROF. SUGATA BOSE: It is sad to read the Annexure that has been provided by the hon. Minister as a part of his reply. There are no institutions of higher education in India that figure in the top 250 of the list and there are no Universities that figure in the top 500 of the list that he has provided. It is a matter of only small satisfaction for me that the University that figures at the top as it were is the Jadavpur University from West Bengal which is in the 500 to 600 range of the world rankings of the Times higher education supplement.

Of course, it will not be right only to bemoan the fact that we do not figure on this list but we have to devise a proper strategy to make sure that our institutions of higher education are globally competitive. I want to ask a very specific question.

Five months ago, in his Budget Speech, the Finance Minister had declared that the Government was going to set up an enabling regulatory architecture for the emergence of 10 public and 10 private institutions as world class centres of excellence in teaching and research. What specific progress has been made to set up such an enabling architecture and what criteria will the Government use to select these 20 institutions? Will they pay attention to State universities which are poorly funded and yet they do better than many Central universities? We have Jadavpur University and University of Calcutta in the top 800 institutions of the list that you have provided. They are State universities and not Central universities. So, will you pay special attention to State universities when you select these top 20 institutions for global competitiveness?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Prof. Sugata Bose has raised the very important issue of world class institutes. This is a new initiative to create new centres of excellence, and we have already prepared for it because the central question again is, whether you make them part of the UGC regulation or you give that freedom what makes the institute the best. Therefore, we have deliberated on that. We have now created our own proposal. After the Inter-Ministerial consultation, it is now on the way to the Cabinet. So, once that is approved, we will give all the details to you also. But as you rightly said, the State universities are also there. As you said, there is Jadavpur University, Panjab University, Aligarh Muslim University, Amrita University, Andhra University, University of Calcutta, University of Delhi, and Savitribai Phule Pune University. They are all in these 800 institutes. But we want them to be on the top rank. So, my answer to the original question is that we will take the help of those who have taught in foreign universities also because, as you rightly said, we have to strategize. However, the universities perform the best in many fields but not so in perception because perception carries a lot of weightage in ranking at the international THE World University Rankings or other rankings, QS. They have to find out a place in perception also, and there we need to strategize. We have so much of big Diaspora. We have so many avenues available. We are thinking

out of the box solution to increase our perception of how far our universities are able to get their due recognition in international rankings also.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Madam, very recently I have read it in a newspaper that the HRD Ministry is framing a 'Brain Gain' policy to lure academics back. Is the Government planning or has it designed any policy by relaxing the conditions and regulations for recruitment of these professionals who are now teaching abroad?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: First, as I have narrated earlier that GIAN is a very good initiative to bring good foreign teachers, and particularly the Indian teachers who are teaching abroad. We can bring them for this course here. We have succeeded. More than 600 proposals are sanctioned and 200 have already come. They gave the lectures, completed the course and the students are very happy. That is the real gain. But, as you are asking, this morning only I have discussed this with my officials as to how we can bring back the talented youngsters as Assistant Professors in our top universities, and on how to attach them. We have some ideas and we are working on those ideas after completing the structure of how we will gain. But we certainly approve this idea of the 'Brain Gain' policy. The Chinese have done it successfully. We will also do it successfully.

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HON. SPEAKER: Q. 102, Shri Vijaysinh Shankarro Mohite Patil – Not present.

Shri M.B. Rajesh.



*Discussion on the National Institutes of Technology  
Science Education and Research (Second)  
Amendment Bill dt. 28/3/2017 Appendix - XIV*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon. Chairperson, I am very happy that so many speakers have spoken their minds and have given valuable suggestions. Kumari Sushmita Dev, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Shri Mahto, Shri Prabhash Kumar Singh, Shri M. Srinivas Rao, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Manoj Tiwari, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri Nihal Chand, Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya, Shri Hukum Singh, Shri Sirajuddin Ajmal etc. have contributed immensely to the discussion on this National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016.

**16.32 hours**

(Shri Pralhad Joshi *in the Chair*)

Hon. Members have raised a number of issues. Some of them are local issues. On local issues, I will inform the hon. Members in writing about the status and what we are doing. But there are bigger issues also. The main issue is the quality of education and that is very important कि शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार हो। मानो सब जगह एक गुणोत्सव हों। उसके लिए चार इनिशिएटिव्स बने हैं। मैं केवल अभी उनका उल्लेख करूंगा।

पहला इनिशिएटिव 'हायर एजुकेशन फाइनेंस एजेंसी' है। इस बजट में उसे 250 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। कुल मिलाकर उसके लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजटरी सपोर्ट आएगा और दो हजार करोड़ रुपये के बजटरी सपोर्ट से 'हायर एजुकेशन फाइनेंस एजेंसी' अब ऑपरेशनल हो गयी है। केनरा बैंक उसकी एजेंसी बन गयी है और वह डैट इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स से, बाज़ार से पैसा खड़ा करेगी और आने वाले तीन सालों में बीस हजार करोड़ रुपए उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए लगाने की योजना है। यह योजना एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस योजना की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है कि इससे मूलतः रिसर्च इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर ज्यादा बढ़ेगा। यूनिवर्सिटी में केवल बाग-बगीचे बने, इसके लिए नहीं है, बल्कि वहां रिसर्च इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़े और स्टूडेंट्स फैसिलिटीज़ बढ़े, एकैडिमीज़ फैसिलिटीज़ बढ़े, उसके लिए इस पैसे का उपयोग होगा, ताकि जो काम दस सालों के बजट में आएगा, वह तीन सालों में कैसे पूरा हो, इसके लिए इसमें प्राथमिकता दी गयी है।



Appendix - XV

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

LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION No. 4  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17.07.2017

**Minority Universities**

†\*4. SHRI DHARAMBIR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to open five new minority Universities in the country during the year 2018 to improve the standard of education of the minorities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States/UTs where the said Universities are to be set up by the Government along with the details of the guidelines issued in this regard; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up one of the said universities in Mewat region of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh States and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SIRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

- (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 4 FOR 17.07.2017 ASKED BY SHRI DHARAMBIR, HON'BLE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING MINORITY UNIVERSITIES.

(a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration with Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, Ministry of Minority Affairs has informed that the General Body of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) in its 52<sup>nd</sup> General Body meeting held on 29.12.2016 has decided to establish five institutes in different parts of the country. For this purpose a High Level Committee was constituted by the MAEF. The said Committee has submitted its report to MAEF on 06.07.2017 recommending to establish 5 National Institutes in the fields of Science & Technology, Health & Allied Science, Architecture Planning & Design, Climate Change & Disaster Management and Renewable Energy & Food Security. Proposal is under consideration.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.4947  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.03.2018

Representation of SC, ST and OBC

4947, SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN:

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

- (a) the annual status of permanent, temporary and guest academic/non-academic staff at each pay scale in academic institutions under direct control of the Ministry against sanctioned/prescribed strength for the last three years;
- (b) the total expenditure to meet the salary/wages of these staff at each pay scale;
- (c) the status of representation of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in it at each pay scale; and
- (d) the reasons of differences, if any, between due and actual representation of SC, ST and OBC and the details of counter measures taken thereon?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) to (d) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1974  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.07.2018

**Degree Courses**

†1974. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:  
SHRI R. DHRUVA NARAYANA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce professional degree courses along with the graduation courses for students of all States of the country including Rajasthan from next session;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan;
- (c) whether the Government has made separate budget provision for professional degree courses along with graduation courses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) to (d): The matter of introduction of B.A. (Professional), B.Sc. (Professional) and B.Com. (Professional) is under consideration.

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

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2015  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30.07.2018

**Degree Courses**

†2015. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:  
DR. RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to start professional degree courses along with graduation course in Universities for students from coming session;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that professional degree courses along with graduation courses would be started in all the States of country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the names of States of country where these degree courses are likely to be started including Rajasthan;
- (e) whether the Government has a provision for separate budget for professional degree courses along with graduation; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(DR. SATYA PAL SINGH)

(a) to (f): The matter of introduction of B.A. (Professional), B.Sc. (Professional) and B.Com. (Professional) is under consideration.

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## Assurances

8.1 During the course of reply given to a question or a discussion, if a Minister gives an undertaking which involves further action on the part of the Government in reporting back to the House, it is called an 'assurance'. Standard list of such expressions which normally constitute assurances as approved by the Committee on Government Assurances (CGA) of the respective House, is given at Annex-3. As assurances are required to be implemented within a specified time limit, care should be taken by all concerned while drafting replies to the questions to restrict the use of these expressions only to those occasions when it is clearly intended to give an assurance on the floor of the House.

Definition

8.2 An assurance given in either House is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of the assurance. This limit has to be strictly followed.

Time limit for fulfilling an assurance

8.3 To ensure early fulfillment of assurances, entire process beginning from culling out of assurances from the proceedings of the House to the submission of Implementation Report including extension of time, dropping and transfer of assurances have been automated through a Software Application named "Online Assurances Monitoring System" (OAMS). Requests for extension of time, dropping or transfer of assurances and submission of Implementation Report through any other offline mode shall not be entertained under any circumstances.

Online Assurances Monitoring System (OAMS)

Culling out of Assurances

**8.4** When an assurance is given by a Minister or when the Presiding Officer, directs the Government to furnish information to the House, it is extracted by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, from the relevant proceedings and communicated to the Department concerned online through 'OAMS' normally within 20 working days of the date on which it is given on the floor of the House.

Deletion from the list of assurances

**8.5** If the administrative Ministry/Department has any objection to treating such a statement as an assurance or finds that it would not be in the public interest to fulfill it, it may upload its request at 'OAMS' within a week of treating such statement as assurance for getting it deleted from the list of assurances. Such action will require prior approval of the Minister concerned and this fact should be clearly indicated in their communication containing the request. If such a request is made towards the end of stipulated period of three months, then it should invariably be accompanied with a request of extension of time. The department should continue to seek extension of time till the decision of the Committee on Government Assurances is conveyed through 'OAMS'. Requests received through offline mode shall not be entertained by either Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat or Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Extension of time for fulfilling an assurance

**8.6** If the Department finds that it is not possible to fulfill the assurance within the stipulated period of three months or within the period of extension already granted, it may seek further extension of time as soon as the need for such extension becomes apparent, indicating the reasons for delay and the probable additional time required alongwith details of action taken/progress made in the matter. All such request should be submitted at 'OAMS' for decision by CGA thereon with the approval of the concerned Minister.

Registers of Assurances

**8.7.1** The particulars of every assurance will be entered by the Parliament Unit of the Ministry/Department concerned in a register as at Annex 4 after which the assurance will be passed on to the concerned section

**8.7.2** Even ahead of the receipt of communication from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs through 'OAMS' the section concerned should take prompt action to fulfill such assurances and keep a watch thereon in a register as at Annex 5.

**8.7.3** The registers referred to in paras 8.7.1 and 8.7.2 will be maintained separately for the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha assurances, entries therein being made session wise.

The Section Officer in charge of the concerned section will:

Role of Section  
Officer and Branch  
Officer

- (a) scrutinize the registers once a week;
- (b) ensure that necessary follow-up action is taken without any delay whatsoever;
- (c) submit the registers to the branch officer every fortnight if the House concerned is in session and once a month otherwise, drawing his special attention to assurances which are not likely to be implemented within the period of three months; and
- (d) review of pending assurances should be undertaken periodically at the highest level in order to minimize the delay in implementing the assurances.

**8.8** The branch officer will likewise keep his higher officer and Minister informed of the progress made in the implementation of assurances, drawing their special attention to the causes of delay.

**8.9.1** Every effort should be made to fulfill the assurance within the prescribed period. In case only part of the information is available and collection of the remaining information would involve considerable time, an Implementation Report(IR) containing the available information should be uploaded at 'OAMS' in part fulfillment of the assurance, within the prescribed time limit. However, efforts should continue to be made for expeditious collection of the remaining information for complete implementation of the assurance at the earliest.

Procedure for  
fulfillment of an  
assurance

**8.9.2** Information to be furnished in partial or complete fulfillment of an assurance should be approved by the Minister concerned before it is uploaded at 'OAMS' in both English and Hindi versions in the prescribed pro forma as at Annex-6 , together with its enclosures. After online submission of the Report for fulfillment of the assurance partial or complete as the case may be, four hard copies each in Hindi and English version with one copy of each version duly authenticated by the officer concerned should be sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for laying until e-laying is adopted by the concerned House.

**8.9.3** The Implementation Report should be submitted at 'OAMS' only. Implementation Report sent by any other mode or sent to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat directly, will not be considered for laying.

Laying of the Implementation Report on the Table of the House

**8.10** The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, after scrutiny of the Implementation Report, will arrange to lay it on the Table of the House concerned. A copy of the Implementation Report, as laid on the Table, will be forwarded by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to the member(s) concerned. Details of laying of Implementation Report submitted by the Ministry/Department concerned would be made available by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs at 'OAMS'. The Parliament Unit of the Ministry/Department concerned and the concerned section will, on the basis of information available at 'OAMS', update their records.

Obligation to lay a paper on the Table of the House vis-à-vis assurance on the same subject

**8.11** Where there is an obligation to lay any paper (rule/order/notification, etc.) on the Table of the House and for which an assurance has also been given, it will be laid on the Table, in the first instance, in fulfillment of the obligation, independent of the assurance given. After this, a formal report regarding implementation of the assurance indicating the date on which the paper was laid on the Table will be submitted at 'OAMS' in the prescribed pro forma (Annex-6) in the manner already described in para 8.9.2

**8.12** Each House of Parliament has a Committee on Government Assurances nominated by the Chairman/ Speaker. It scrutinizes the Implementation Reports and the time taken in the fulfillment of Government Assurances and focuses attention on the delays and other significant aspects, if any, pertaining to them. Instructions issued by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs from time to time as available on 'OAMS' are to be followed strictly.

Committees  
on Government  
Assurances  
RSR 211-A  
LSR 323, 324

**8.13** The Ministries/Departments will, in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, scrutinize the reports of these two Committees for remedial action wherever called for.

Reports of the  
Committees on  
Government  
Assurances

**8.14** On dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the pending assurances do not lapse. All assurances, promises or undertakings pending implementation are scrutinized by the new Committee on Government Assurances for selection of such of them as are of considerable public importance. The Committee then submits a report to the Lok Sabha with specific recommendations regarding the assurances to be dropped or retained for implementation by the Government.

Effect on assurances  
on dissolution of  
the Lok Sabha



**MINUTES**

Appendix - XX

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2020-2021)  
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
SEVENTH SITTING  
(24.06.2021)**

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1615 hours in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - **Chairperson**

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
4. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
5. Shri Santosh Pandey

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri Pawan Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Lovekesh Kumar Sharma - Director
3. Shri S.L. Singh - Deputy Secretary

**WITNESSES**

**Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education)**

1. Shri Amit Khare, Secretary, Higher Education
2. Prof. D.P. Singh, Chairman, UGC
3. Shri Anil D. Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, AICTE
4. Shri Rakesh Ranjan, Additional Secretary (Technical)
5. Shri Vineet Joshi, Additional Secretary (Central University)
6. Ms. Kamini Chauhan Ratan, Joint Secretary (HE)
7. Shri Madhu Ranjan Kumar, Joint Secretary (Admn & CDN)
8. Shri Mrutyunjay Behera, Economic Advisor (HE)
9. Ms. Neeta Prasad, Joint Secretary (ICC & Lang.)
10. Prof. Rajnish Jain, Secretary, UGC
11. Ms. Renuka Mishra, Director
12. Ms. Smita Srivastava, Director
13. Prof. Rajive Kumar, Member Secretary, (AICTE)
14. Prof. Kumar Ratnam, Member Secretary, ICHR

## **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs**

1. Shri P.K. Halder

- Under Secretary

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to take oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) regarding pending Assurances.

2. The representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education), University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs were ushered in. Welcoming the witnesses to the sitting of the Committee, the Chairperson impressed upon them not to disclose the deliberations of the Committee to any outsider. The Committee then took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) and other witnesses regarding pending Assurances. The Committee were perturbed to note the long pendency of a large number of Assurances of the Department of Higher Education which stood at 47 on the date of oral evidence. The Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) to give an overview of the pending Assurances of the Department and also enquired about the internal mechanism and system of monitoring and reviewing the implementation of pending Assurances in the Ministry.

3. The Secretary, Education (Department of Higher Education) accordingly briefed the Committee on the above issues. The Chairperson asked the representatives of the Ministry to furnish the Minutes of their review meetings for monitoring of pending Assurances.

4. The Chairperson and Members thereafter raised various queries and sought certain clarifications on 18 pending Assurances (Annexure) taken up for the day. The witnesses responded to these queries and also provided clarifications. As some queries required detailed reply and inputs from various quarters, the Chairperson asked the witnesses to furnish written replies on the same in due course.

5. The evidence was completed.

6. The Chairperson thanked the witnesses for deposing before the Committee and furnishing the available information on the queries raised and clarifications sought by them.

7. The witnesses, then, withdrew.

XXXX XXXX

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

*The Committee then adjourned.*

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2020-2021), LOK SABHA

Statement of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) discussed during oral evidence to be held on 24.06.2021

S.No.	SQ/USQ No. dated	Subject
1.	General Discussion dated 19.08.2011	National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill
2.	USQ No. 5587 dated 07.09.2011	Publishing as Small Scale Sector
3.	USQ No. 4175 dated 19.12.2012	Study Centres
4.	USQ No. 3783 dated 20.03.2013	National Book Promotion Policy
5.	SQ No. 136 dated 16.07.2014	Establishment of Higher Educational Institutions
6.	USQ No. 2941 dated 30.07.2014	Setting up of JPNNCEH (Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities)
7.	USQ No. 4799 dated 22.04.2015	Irregularities in Recruitment Process
8.	SQ No. 341 dated 12.08.2015	Malpractices in ICHR (Indian Council of Historical Research)
9.	USQ No. 2466 dated 14.12.2015	Promotion of Sanskrit Language
10.	USQ No. 19 dated 25.04.2016	Non-NET Fellowships
11.	USQ No. 1243 dated 02.05.2016	Non-Net Fellowships
12.	USQ No. 1351 dated 02.05.2016	Functioning of AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education)
13.	SQ No. 101 dated 25.07.2016 (Supplementary by Shri Vinod Kumar Boianapalli, M.P.)	Ranking of Universities

14.	General Discussion dated 28.03.2017	National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016
15.	SQ No. 4 dated 17.07.2017	Minority Universities
16.	USQ No. 4947 dated 26.03.2018	Representation of SC, ST and OBC
17.	USQ No. 1974 dated 30.07.2018	Degree Courses
18.	USQ No. 2015 dated 30.07.2018	Degree Courses

MINUTES  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES  
(2021-2022)  
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
FIFTH SITTING  
(20.12.2021)

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1645 hours in Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. 216, Block-B, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Rajendra Agrawal - Chairperson**

**Members**

2. Shri Nihal Chand
3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
4. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
5. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
6. Shri Santosh Pandey
7. Shri M.K. Raghavan

**Secretariat**

1. Shri Pawan Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri S.L. Singh - Deputy Secretary

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following five (05) draft Reports without any amendments:-

- (i) Draft Fifty-Fourth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education)';



- (ii) Draft Fifty-Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)';
- (iii) Draft Fifty-Sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)';
- (iv) Draft Fifty-Seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)'; and
- (v) Draft Fifth-Eighth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Railways'.

2. The Committee also authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports during the ongoing Session.

*The Committee then adjourned.*



**COMPOSITION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES\*  
(2020 - 2021)**

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL** - Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri M.K. Raghavan
11. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
12. Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shiyal
13. Shri Indra Hang Subba
14. Smt. Supriya Sule
15. Vacant@

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                               |   |                  |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Pawan Kumar           | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Shri Lovekesh Kumar Sharma | - | Director         |
| 3. Shri S. L. Singh           | - | Deputy Secretary |

\* The Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2020 *vide* Para No. 1773 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 16 October, 2020

@ Shri Pashupati Kumar Paras ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 7.7.2021 due to his induction in the Union Council of Ministers.

