

**The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.**

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न काल के स्थगन के लिए नोटिस दिया है, क्योंकि SCs/STs के आरक्षण के इश्यु पर माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का जो निर्णय आया, उसका दूरगामी असर पड़ रहा है। उस पर आप हमारी पार्टी की नेता और संसदीय दल की अध्यक्ष, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को बोलने की इजाजत दे दीजिए, वे आपके सामने सूक्ष्म बातें रखना चाहती हैं।

श्री सभापति: यस प्लीज़।

**RE. SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT ON SC/ST RESERVATION
IN PROMOTIONS AND CONSEQUENTIAL SENIORITY**

कुमारी मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं सरकार व पूरे सदन का ध्यान देश में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे, अर्थात् आरक्षण की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ, जिसकी वजह से इन वर्गों के लोगों को जिन्दगी के हर पहलू में कुछ हद तक आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिला है। यह देन सही मायने में किसी और की नहीं है, बल्कि यह देन भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता व इन वर्गों के मसीहा परम पूज्य बाबा साहब डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर की ही है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको और आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को इस बात से भी अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर के अथक प्रयासों के कारण भारतीय संविधान में इस देश के अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को जिन्दगी के हर पहलू में आगे बढ़ने के लिए जो आरक्षण की सुविधा मिली है, उसका लाभ इन वर्गों के लोगों को पूरे तौर से मिल सके, इसके लिए बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर के देहान्त के बाद मान्यवर कांशी राम जी ने काफी संघर्ष किया। राजनीति में आने से पहले वामसेफ के माध्यम से इसके लिए मान्यवर कांशी राम जी ने काफी संघर्ष किया है, लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि इन वर्गों के इस आरक्षण को शुरू से ही अपने देश में जातिवादी मानसिकता रखने वाले लोग किसी न किसी रूप में निष्प्रभावी बनाने व इसके साथ ही इसका लाभ इन वर्गों के लोगों को कम से कम मिले, इस कोशिश में लगे रहे। इसके अनेक उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। मैं उसकी डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहती। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि इन वर्गों के आरक्षण को लेकर किसी न किसी मामले में समय-समय पर छोटी-बड़ी अदालतों द्वारा भी कुछ ऐसे निर्णय आते रहे हैं, जिनके कारण कई मामलों में इनका आरक्षण प्रभावित हुआ है। फिर मजबूरी में उन मामलों को लेकर केन्द्र की सरकार को समय-समय पर संविधान में संशोधन भी करने पड़े हैं, जिसके तहत ही दिनांक 16 नवम्बर 1992 को इंदिरा साहनी केस में आये निर्णय के उपरान्त केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संविधान में 77वें तथा 85वें संशोधन लाकर, अनुच्छेद 16 (4) (ए) व (4) (बी) जोड़ कर यह प्रावधान

किया गया था कि नौकरियों में पदोन्नति में आरक्षण एवं वरिष्ठता अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के लोगों को मिलती रहेगी।

(1बी/एचएमएस पर जारी)

1B/HMS-SSS/11.05

कुमारी मायावती (क्रमागत) : लेकिन इस व्यवस्था को संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से लाए जाने के बाद भी एम0 नागराज केस में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की संवैधानिक पीठ ने दिनांक 19.10.2006 को अपने निर्णय में यह व्यवस्था दी कि इन वर्गों के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण व वरिष्ठता का कोई भी कानून बनाने के पहले केन्द्र सरकार व प्रदेशों की सरकारों को अनुमान्य आंकड़ों के तहत यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि एस0सी0/एस0टी0 कर्मचारियों का सेवा में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व है कि नहीं? उनका पिछड़ापन है कि नहीं तथा इनकी पदोन्नति से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 335 के तहत प्रशासनिक कार्यों में दक्षता प्रभावित तो नहीं हो रही है? इस प्रकार इन तीनों मापदंडों के आधार पर, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने केन्द्र सरकार के 77वें, 81वें व 85वें संवैधानिक संशोधन के जरिए अनुसूचित जाति/जन-जाति के लोगों को पदोन्नति एवं वरिष्ठता में दिए गए अधिकारों को निष्प्रभावी बना दिया। इतना ही नहीं इसी एम0 नागराज केस के निर्णय को बाध्य मानते हुए पहले राजस्थान और अब इसी महीने 27 अप्रैल, 2012 को उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में भी इन वर्गों की पदोन्नति में आरक्षण तथा वरिष्ठता से सम्बंधित कानून को माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने असंवैधानिक करार दे दिया है और अब आगे चलकर राजस्थान में उत्तर प्रदेश की ही तरह एम0

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 30.04.2012

नागराज केस के निर्णय को बाध्य मानते हुए एवं पूरे देश में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जन-जाति के सभी कर्मचारी, जो आरक्षण के आधार पर पदोन्नति एवं वरिष्ठता पाए हुए हैं, उनको अब अपने मूल पदों पर वापस जाना पड़ेगा जिसके बहुत ही खराब व दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे।

माननीय सभापति जी, इसलिए अब यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार एम0 नागराज, सूरजभान मीणा बनाम राजस्थान सरकार और अब उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बंधित माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 2012 में दी गयी व्यवस्था को निष्प्रभावी बनाते हुए तथा संविधान में लाए गए 77वें, 81वें, 82वें एवं 85वें संशोधन, जिनके तहत 16 व 335 में संशोधन लाया गया था, उनकी मंशा व नीयत को पूर्ण रूप से लागू करने के लिए संविधान में पुनः उचित संशोधन लाकर इसे संसद के इसी सत्र में जरूर पारित कराएं। इसके साथ मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से यह भी आग्रह है कि देश में एस0सी0/एस0टी0 वर्गों के आरक्षण को लेकर किसी भी मामले में, किसी-न-किसी स्तर पर अक्सर कोई-न-कोई समस्या खड़ी कर दी जाती है जिससे इनका आरक्षण प्रभावित होता है। इसलिए इन वर्गों के समूचे आरक्षण को जल्दी-से-जल्दी संविधान की 9वीं अनुसूची में डालने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार आवश्यक ठोस कदम जरूर उठाए, किन्तु इससे पहले केन्द्र सरकार इनके आरक्षण के हर पहलू को विभिन्न स्तर पर जरूर दिखवा ले अर्थात इनके आरक्षण को लेकर किसी भी मामले में, यदि कोई कमी है, तो उसे पहले जरूर दूर कर लिया जाए।

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 30.04.2012

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि सरकार को इस मामले में हमारे सहयोग की जरूरत पड़ती है तो हमारी पार्टी आपको जरूर मदद करेगी। इसके साथ ही मैं नेता विरोधी दल तथा अन्य सभी पार्टियों के सम्मानित नेताओं से भी यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वे इस कार्य को पूरा करवाने में अपनी पार्टी का पूरा-पूरा सहयोग दें और चूंकि यह मामला बहुत ही संवेदनशील एवं महत्वपूर्ण है,...

(1सी/केएलजी पर जारी)

1C/KLG-HK/11.10

कुमारी मायावती (क्रमागत): इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह भी अपील करती हूँ, आग्रह करती हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर आप कोई एक दिन निश्चित करके इस पर कुछ घंटे की चर्चा कराएं, ताकि हर दल का नेता और हमारी पार्टी भी इस मामले में अपनी बात रख सके और जो तीन मापदंड रखे गए हैं, उन पर डिटेल से वे अपने विचार इस माननीय सदन में रख सकें।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने एस.सी., एस.टी. के आरक्षण को लेकर जिन मामलो में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया है, उस पर हमारी पार्टी केन्द्र की सरकार से उनका स्टैंड जरूर जानना चाहती है। इसमें मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहती हूँ कि आप गवर्नमेंट को निर्देशित करें, ताकि यह जो महत्वपूर्ण संवेदनशील मामला मैंने सदन के सामने रखा है, इस पर सरकार का अभी फिलहाल क्या स्टैंड है, वह माननीय सदन को ज्ञात हो सके।

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 30.04.2012

माननीय सभापति जी, अंत में इस संदर्भ में मैं ज्यादा बात न रखते हुए, जो आपने मुझे बोलने को मौका दिया और हाउस के सभी सम्मानित नेताओं ने भी, जो विभिन्न दलों के नेता हैं, उन्होंने भी मुझे अपनी बात रखने के लिए कोआपरेट किया, खासतौर से, माननीय सभापति जी, आपने हमारे आग्रह को माना और क्वेश्चन आवर कुछ समय के लिए रोका और इस देश के जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग हैं, जिनका आरक्षण प्रभावित हो रहा है उनकी बात को हाउस में रखने का मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका दिल से हार्दिक शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, The Government is agreeable to a discussion. Whenever you feel convenient or after notices received, you may fix a date for discussion on that.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर।

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। We will work it out.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: जी, हम नोटिस दे देते हैं। अर्जेंट मेटर है, इसलिए परसों के लिए रख लें।

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। थैंक यू। Question No.341. Dr. Prabha Thakur; not present.

(समाप्त)

प्रश्न संख्या 341

डा० राम प्रकाश: सभापति जी, वैसे इस प्रश्न का ओखला से संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन हरियाणा सरकार ने इस प्रसंग में जो कदम उठाए हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उनका उल्लेख किया है कि जो भी ऐसे इल्लीगल पंप थे, उनको हटा दिया गया है, पुलिस स्टेशन से कोई स्पेशल प्रबंध कर दिया गया है। हमारा जो मुद्दा है वह एसवाईएल के पानी का है, उसका डिवीजन कहां होता है, हमारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अंदर रेफरेन्स पेंडिंग है, वह पानी हमें जल्द से जल्द मिलना चाहिए, ताकि हमारी समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने खुद कहा, पूरे मसले पर क्योंकि पंजाब ने एक टर्मिनेशन ऑफ एग्रीमेंट एक्ट पास किया था, उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक रेफरेन्स है और उस वक्त तक शायद हम अपने आप आगे कुछ नहीं कर सकते। एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, माननीय सदस्य ने जिसका जिक्र किया, इस पूरे सतलुज सिस्टम पर आपस में 1955 से लेकर उसके बाद 1959 और उसके बाद आपस में एग्रीमेंट होते रहे हैं। क्योंकि जल वैसे राज्य का एक विषय है, सरकार अपनी तरफ से एक फैसिलिटेटर का रोल हर वक्त अदा करने के लिए तत्पर है, लेकिन मैं दरखास्त यही करूंगा कि सभी जो संबंधित सरकारें हैं, उनके जो एग्रीमेंट आपस में हैं, जिन पर कभी कुछ काम हुआ, फिर किसी कारण रुक गया, अच्छा हो जैसे मैंने मीटिंग पहले भी ली हैं, मेरे से पहले भी उन चीजों पर मीटिंग हुई हैं, आपस में सभी माननीय मुख्य मंत्री

प्रश्न संख्या 341(क्रमागत)

जी इस पर बैठकर अपने प्रांतों के लिए पानी के बंटवारे का एक अच्छा फैसला कर लें, ताकि सभी की उसके हिसाब से जरूरत पूरी हो सके।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I don't need to stress the importance of water for Rajasthan. Rajasthan has an acute shortage of water; it is a desert State.

(Contd. by 1d/KSK)

KSK/11.15/1D

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (contd.): Sir, I would like to point out that in 1994, the five States - Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan - signed a pact. According to that pact, we were supposed to get 0.467 MAF from Tajewala head and 0.438 MAF from Okhla. We have not been getting it. Haryana Government said that you need to remodel the Gurgaon Canal. That was the main issue that had been raised. Since 1994, it has been going on and we have entered 2012. Now, the larger question, that comes up here is what the Centre is doing about it. The Centre can't just leave all the State disputes to the hon. Supreme Court. It is the prerogative of the hon. Prime Minister to call them and do it. The Minister is saying, let the Chief Ministers get together and do it. The Government talks about

Q.No. 341 (contd.)

the Centre-State relationship whenever it is convenient to them. The Central Government goes and tells that you need to do this and this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: So, I come again to the larger question as to when it is going to be sorted out. How is it going to be sorted out? And, what are the steps that the Centre has taken?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, in July last year, I had convened a meeting of the Upper Yamuna River Review Committee, where the concerned States were represented. The hon. Member has raised a question regarding both, the Ravi-Beas as also the Upper Yamuna. But, essentially, the main question relates to the waters of the River Yamuna and in that context, I would like to say that in July last year, I had taken a meeting. We had made some progress therein because there was an agreement that we should de-link the question of power from water. But again, the hon. Member would agree with me that it is essentially because of the opposing stands taken by each State on a particular issue that we are stuck up. If I were to just elaborate, if there is a dispute between States 'A' and 'B' -- I am not referring to any States as such -- the State 'A' would want the Centre to keep its

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hands off and 'B' would want the Centre to intervene. In another matter, the dispute is between 'B' and 'C'. The State 'B' would want the Centre to keep its hands off and 'C' would want the Centre to intervene against 'B'. This is the situation that we are faced with. If we can adequately and properly utilise the water, it should be enough. The water is a scarce commodity, but still we have enough water if we could properly utilise it. But, good part of it goes waste. We have our own views for the future. Therefore, we say that there is no water which is surplus. These are the contentious issues which we are confronted with when we have our meeting. Sir, after that meeting, I wrote to the hon. Chief Ministers of both Rajasthan and Haryana on this matter that as far as the water sharing from River Yamuna is concerned, that is, from Okhla and Tajewala, it is of greater importance to Rajasthan because I personally feel that their case is genuine. For whatever reason, they are not getting adequate water. As far as Ravi-Beas waters are concerned, out of 8.6 MAF, there was an agreement that 8 MAF is the water which should be made available. Eight MAF is made available, but the question is from which point. That is the only dispute there. Sir, the agreements did talk of

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allocation of the waters but the points of release were not decided upon in case of Yamuna as well. Therefore, that was the matter which was decided by the Upper Yamuna River Board, which is the step below the Review Committee. Sir, that has also led to some issues between the two States. We earnestly feel that in our future meeting, we should be able to sort out those issues. But, there is no denying the fact that I can't fix a time limit because it depends upon the Chief Ministers. I am taking up the matter with both the Chief Ministers as a priority and we are interested that this matter should be sorted out at the earliest.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister a more fundamental and a very important question. Sir, there is a scientific prediction that nature is angry with us. Previously, it used to replenish the water which we consume. Now, every year, 160 billion tonnes of water is being withheld by nature and the prediction is that the 21st century will see wars over water. I want to know whether the Ministry is aware of this dreadful prediction and whether any steps are being taken in this direction.

(followed by 1e — gsp)

Q.No. 341 (contd.)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, presently, the total precipitation for the country is 4,000 BCMs in all forms. Of this, the available water for us is 1,869 BCMs, and, the utilizable one, after taking into account the runoffs etc., is 1,123 BCMs. Sir, if we utilize it judiciously, that is enough for us, at least, for some time to come. But anticipating the difficulties which the future could throw at us, the Government has embarked upon an ambitious programme under the eight National Missions of the Prime Minister. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change launched by the Prime Minister, we also have the National Water Mission, and, therein, our target is that in the next five years we have to achieve a Water Use Efficiency of 20 per cent, which is absolutely essential because that is the beginning point only.

Sir, the water which was available sixty-five years ago has been reduced to one-third because of the population and urbanization, besides, the threat of climate change, which would have a direct impact on water resources, staring at us and threatening it. Therefore, the measure that the Government has to adopt is judicious use of water, which we are doing, and, Sir, the new National Water

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Policy is on the anvil, which we will be announcing very soon. I would seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members. As we have the support of hon. Members in various Committees including the Consultative Committee and also the Standing Committee, I would seek their support from the hon. Members in that manner.

(Ends)

Q.No. 342

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I express my thanks to the hon. Minister for giving an elaborate answer to my question. My supplementary question is that India is one of the top countries in respect of wastage of foodgrains and suicides by farmers in the world because of paucity of funds with the farmers and lack of facilities for storage of foodgrains.

I understand that a few days back, the apex court has also given instructions that in a situation like above, the foodgrains should be supplied free of cost to the needy to avoid its wastage in the open. If so, what is the action plan of the Government on the above direction?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, the accrual of damaged foodgrains is handled by the FCI and the State Governments. Because of the concerted efforts of the FCI and also of major foodgrains producing States like Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, this accrual of damages is coming down. In 2002-03, the quantity of damaged foodgrains was 1.35 lakh tonnes, and, Sir, now, in 2010-11, it has come down to 0.06 lakh tonnes. So, actually, from 2.5 per cent of damages, it has come down to 0.06 per cent. It

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is a great achievement due to the operations of the FCI as well as the State Governments.

With regard to the direction of the apex Court, Sir, the Supreme Court has directed that 50-lakh tonnes of foodgrains should be earmarked to be distributed amongst 74 poorest Districts in the country. We have earmarked that much quantity, which is at the disposal of the Supreme Court. So far, only 2 — 3 lakh tonnes of foodgrains could be distributed under the direction of the Supreme Court.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, whether it is a fact that procurement facility, especially, in the countryside, is in shambles, and, the farmers are forced to sell their crops at throwaway prices, especially in Orissa and other backward regions of the country. What is the action plan of the Government to overcome the above grave reality, bridge this gap and help the farmers? What is your action plan firstly to ensure better prices for the farmers for their produce, and, secondly, to control farmers' suicides consequently?

(Followed by YSR-1F)

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PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, for the targeted public distribution and the welfare schemes in the country, we need about 61 million tonnes of foodgrains which is to the tune of 30 per cent of what we produce in the country. Sir, before each procuring season, there is a discussion between the officials of the Food and Public Distribution, the FCI and the State Governments to chalk out the mechanism. As on now, we have got about 61-63 million tonnes capacity for storages under covered and CAP. We have started programmes by which under the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme, we will be adding 151.92 lakh tonnes within a period of another two years. This year, under the PEG Scheme, we have added about three million tonnes; and by the end of December, another two-three million tonnes will be added. Along with this, we have got the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana. As per the information that I have gathered from the Ministry of Agriculture, already 13 million tonnes of intermediate godowns have been added by the State Governments and local bodies. It may not be hundred per cent used for the storage of foodgrains. They will be used for other storages also. As on now, our storage mechanism is quite

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satisfactory, but we have already given instructions to all our managers of the FCI, if needed, to have private godowns hired for storages.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, I think the statement made by the Minister on the various steps taken to store the grains safely is an encouraging one. This year, thanks to both good weather and farmers' toil, wheat production may go up to 90 million tonnes, and the Government may have to procure about 35 million tonnes of wheat in the next two months. I would like to ask the Minister this question. He has a number of schemes like the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee Scheme, the Public Private Partnership, etc. These will take a lot of time. In the short term, has the Ministry got any strategy to move the grains, with the help of the Railways, to major consumption centres? If so, how much quantity are you likely to move out of the major procurement centres during the next few months?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in the present season, the major wheat producing States are Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. A few days back, I had a discussion with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for the efficient storages as well as the movement

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of foodgrains out of Madhya Pradesh. Similarly, we have chalked out a plan of movement of foodgrains out of major wheat producing States.

Andhra Pradesh and Odisha are the major rice-producing States. Especially in Andhra Pradesh, paddy is procured giving the MSP price by the millers. And from the millers, the FCI takes over the milled rice and transports it to the various States which need it.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो सवाल का जबाव लिखित में दिया है, उसमें भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सूचित किया है कि 2011-12 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास कैप भंडारण में रखे केवल 1557 टन खाद्यान्न क्षतिग्रस्त/जारी न करने योग्य हुए थे।

में माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न क्षतिग्रस्त होता है, खराब होता है, तो क्या मंत्री जी पीडीएस के तहत सप्लाई किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्न को, कार्डधारकों को पूरे वर्ष का राशन एकमुश्त देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे? इससे एक तो भंडारण की समस्या का समाधान होगा, कार्डधारकों को बार-बार राशन लेने के लिए लगाए जाने वाले चक्करों से बचाया जा सकेगा तथा अन्न भी क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं होगा।

(1G/ASC पर जारी)

Q.No.342 (contd.)

श्रीमती माया सिंह (क्रमागत) : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अन्न खुले स्थानों पर पड़ा है। मुख्य मंत्री को केन्द्र में बार-बार यह आग्रह करने के लिए आना पड़ता है कि बारदानों की कमी की वजह से अनाज खुले में पड़ा है। आप केन्द्र से बारदाना, जूट की बोरियां उपलब्ध कराते हैं। आप ने मांग के अनुसार अभी तक वे बोरियां भी उपलब्ध नहीं कराई हैं, तो फिर अन्न की बर्बादी कैसे रुकेगी? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश ने यह भी कहा है कि अगर आप कार्ड धारकों को पूरे वर्ष का राशन एक समय में राशन देने की व्यवस्था करवा दें, तो इससे भंडारण की समस्या का भी समाधान होगा और कार्ड धारक बार-बार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के चक्कर लगाने से भी बच पाएंगे तथा अन्न भी सड़ने से बचेगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या ऐसा हो सकता है?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the Government of India has written letters several times to every State Government to take the foodgrains for three months, four months and six months. But unfortunately our State Governments do not have intermediate storage capacities. They straightaway take from the FCI godowns and then it is transported to the PDS shops. The Government of India has formulated a large number of schemes, especially by the Ministry of Agriculture, under

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the Grameen Bhandar Yojana, under the NABARD so that States can have their own intermediate godowns. Unless States have intermediate godowns, it is practically not possible for the States to take the foodgrains from the FCI godowns to the intermediate godowns and then send the same to the PDS shops. We are giving adequate assistance to any State Government which wants foodgrains for three months, six months, whatever type; we are prepared to give them.

Coming to Madhya Pradesh, Sir, every year, as I said, before the season starts, we had a meeting to find out what is the procurement mechanism, how many jute bags should be given. But unfortunately, Madhya Pradesh, which is one of the new emerging States, which does not have much experience in storages and transportation etc. Sir, it was on 22-11-2011, we had a joint meeting of the FCI officials, State Government officials to assess how many jute bags were required.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can a specific question be answered?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, we have continuous discussion. I have deputed my officials four times to Madhya Pradesh; and whatever jute

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bags are required by the State we will arrange. I have sent a detailed letter to the hon. Chief Minister last Friday; I can place it on the Table of the House, wherein I have given all the details. We are trying to help the State Government. But we must understand that Madhya Pradesh State has a problem. It is inexperienced. So, we cannot give correct projection how much we have to procure and how much we have to transfer. ..(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, मंत्री जी से कहिए कि ...(व्यवधान) प्रश्न का जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान).. सर, माननीय सदस्या ने जो मांग की थी ...(व्यवधान) उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। Silence please. ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. BANDOPADHYAY: Sir, the hon. Minister, in reply to question part (b) has stated, "However, index in the International Food Policy Research Institute report does not reflect the number of hungry or lack of availability of food or access to food to the people of the society." Sir, in India we have got several yardsticks under the BPL. The Planning Commission once said it is 27.7 per cent BPL number combined. It has gone to the Tendulkar Committee. It said 37

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per cent. It has gone to the Arjun Sengupta Committee. It said \$2 less. It is 75 per cent and above. Lastly, only yesterday, *the Times of India*, reported 64 per cent as the BPL number.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI D. BANDOPADHYAY: I am coming. My point is if the IPRF standard is not applicable, then, what standard is applicable to find out how many Indians go hungry every night?

(Followed by 1H)

-KR-TMV-AKG/1H/11.35

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, the question is on storage.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, it relates to part (b) of the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, it relates to part (b) of the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it relates to part (b). Part (b) relates to the foodgrains. It is connected to that.

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PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, regarding the question of Global Hunger Index, the GHI, which is introduced by the International Food Policy Research Institute, is based on three parameters. First is undernourishment; second is child underweight; and third is child mortality. These are some of the norms which have to be rechecked. That is what I have said in my answer. They have to be rechecked because there is some dispute on this. But even on this undernourishment, child underweight and child mortality, the Government of India, especially, the Ministry of Health, has taken a large number of steps. On this index of undernourishment, child underweight and child mortality, we are trying to find out some solution which is basically done by the Ministry of Health.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.343. (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please. It is an important issue. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You can have a discussion. You give notice for it. (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is an important question. (Interruptions)...

Q.No. 342 (Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. We can't have a discussion now.

SHRI M. S. GILL: Sir, the whole storage problem was related to Punjab. (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is a very important question. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I appreciate the point. Please give notice for a discussion. (Interruptions)... We are now on question No.343.

(Ends)

Q. No. 343

(Q. No. 343 - Hon. Member absent.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any supplementary?

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Rupalaji.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : थैंक्यू सर। सर, यह जो सवाल है, इसके द्वारा एक बहुत ही अहम मुद्दा उठाया गया है। मैं इसके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One only.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : प्लीज़ सर। एक मुद्दा यह है कि सवाल के जवाब में 'क' के आठवें भाग में कहा गया है — “कल्यासर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत खम्भात की खाड़ी में बाँध अक्ष चयन के लिए इंजीनियरिंग स्थल जाँच”, इसका क्या status है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है, यह बताने का कष्ट करें?

सर, समुद्र का जो स्तर है, वह बढ़ रहा है।

श्री सभापति : आप एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, यह बहुत ही important सवाल है। अगर मंत्री जी चाहें, तो इनमें से एक का जवाब दे दें, तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, मगर मैं सवाल raise कर देता हूँ।

प्रश्न संख्या - 343 (क्रमागत)

40 सालों से 1.29 मिमि./वर्ष की दर से समुद्र का स्तर बढ़ रहा है, ऐसा रेकार्ड किया हुआ data है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि समुद्र का स्तर बढ़ने से तटवर्ती इलाकों में क्या-क्या असर हो रहा है और इससे तटीय जमीन, हमारे पोर्ट्स तथा नागरिकों के रहन-सहन के ऊपर क्या-क्या असर हो रहा है?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, regarding this question of Kalpasar Project, the National Institute of Ocean Technology under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, is conducting a study programme for Kalpasar Project since February, 2010. The Kalpasar Project envisages installation of a dam across the Gulf of Khambhat from Bhavnagar to Dahej and the impounded portion of the gulf on the northern side of the dam to result in a huge fresh water lake in due course. This institution is involved in engineering the site investigation for dam axis selection and numerical model studies for changes of hydrodynamics and sedimentation pattern in Gulf of Khambhat due to construction of the dam. The study of the project is being done and the Central Government is helping the institution, say, to the tune of Rs.40 lakhs, which has been provided from the Central funds.

(Contd. by 1J/VK)

प्रश्न संख्या - 343 (क्रमागत)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रूपाला: सर, लेकिन यह जो स्तर बढ़ रहा है, इसका ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, आपने कहा था न कि एक सवाल का जवाब दो, तो एक का जवाब हो गया।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रूपाला: सर, वह तो कहा था, लेकिन आप इतना कंट्रोल रखेंगे, तब तो हम संसद सदस्य मारे जाएंगे। आपकी कृपा की वजह से ही हमें माननीय सरकार से जवाब लेने का मौका मिलता है, कृपया आप तो हमारी मदद करें।

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: सर, हमने जो 40 साल से स्टडी किया है, उससे यह पता चला है कि जल स्तर 1.29 millimeter per year की गति से बढ़ रहा है। इसका जो इम्पैक्ट होता है, उसके कारण एक तो वहां पर erosion होता है, फिर खेती लायक जो जमीन होती है या गाँव होते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी इसका असर पड़ता है। लेकिन इस पर जो पूरी स्टडी है, वह Environment Ministry के द्वारा हो रही है। Climate change की वजह से इसके ऊपर असर हो रहा है या नहीं, उसके बारे में Environment Ministry अलग से स्टडी कर रही है। जहां तक हमारी स्टडी है, उसके अनुसार कोई इतना ज्यादा असर होने की अब तक कोई खबर नहीं है।

प्रश्न संख्या - 343 (क्रमागत)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 10 year's time, it has been estimated that a large portion of our coastal area is going to be submerged. There are many people who live in coastal areas. We have a large coastal belt in India. What is the option with the Government? What actions has the Government of India taken to protect these people and to make sure that there are other options available for them because the fishermen largely live in coastal areas and very close to the sea? Then there are so many other things which are being done there. So what option the Government has for these people?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, this question is regarding Gujarat.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the Minister can even answer for Gujarat.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, as I said earlier, if there is any cyclonic information, then definitely we can take immediate steps. As per the study which has been made, the normal sea growth is just 1.29 millimetre per year. If there is any seismic warning or cyclone warning, there is a Centre for that. We can inform the State

प्रश्न संख्या - 343 (क्रमागत)

Government as to how much area is going to be submerged and ask them to take immediate steps. The evacuation process can start there. I don't think there is any major problem in that.

(Ends)

Q. No. 344

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Ministry of Earth Sciences for the excellent services they are providing to the farmers through SMS, IVRS and Agromet Service. Sir, our country is having a population of 112 billion and more than 60 per cent of our population is dependent only on agriculture. The Spoken Web Service is an excellent boon to the farmers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister: How far is the Agromet Advisory successful in Tamil Nadu? What is the worth of this service economically?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, this particular scheme, we are implementing through PPP mode. There are different agencies working in different States. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I don't have the correct figures as to how many farmers have been benefited. But I would like to request the State Governments to come forward. I would like to say this on the floor of this House that the State of Maharashtra is making maximum use of this particular service because the SMS charges are being paid by the State Government. More and more farmers are using this service. Other States can also come forward and take active part in it. This service is given through

Q.No.344 (Contd.)

our State universities and the Centres, which we have created through the ICAR.

(Contd. By 1K)

RG/11.45/1K

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH (contd.): So, with these services, more and more farmers are being protected, and the results are very positive. And, I would like to inform this House that nine per cent farmers reported that their costs have reduced, and twenty-three per cent of farmers reported that they are making profits. So, timely information is provided to them, and they are being benefited. So, I would appeal to all the State Governments to come forward and make use of these services.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I hope that the Minister will write to the Tamil Nadu Government, so that other than Maharashtra, the Tamil Nadu Government also will come forward to pay the SMS charges. My next supplementary is this. The Spoken Web Services, that is, the Agromat Services, are not on par with the demand. As per the 2009 Report, only 9,000 farmers are using these services, and by 2017, they hope that they will reach 20 million farmers. As of now, that

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is, by this year, they have only reached 2.5 lakh farmers. So, I would like to know from you whether the Ministry is contemplating on educating the farmers through non-conventional methods for effective use of all the advisory systems introduced by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. Otherwise, what kind of incentives and awareness drive has the Ministry initiated to engage farmers into using Agromat services?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, various awareness campaigns and workshops are being conducted by various States in local languages because people want to have their information in local languages. Then, Krishi Vigyan Kendra is also organizing melas for farmers. Agro fares are also conducted to create this awareness. So, from our side, we are ready to provide all help required. And, I am likely to write to all the State Governments to come forward and make use of these particular services.

DR. (SHRIMATHI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, the State Government is using SMS for procurement of wheat. A very peculiar situation has arisen over there that the farmers get their SMS and bring their foodgrains for the State Government to procure them,

Q.No.344 (Contd.)

but, unfortunately, the Central Government is not providing enough *vaardhan* to them. So, they cannot make use of that system. So, will the hon. Minister kindly tell the Minister for Food and Public Distribution to supply those *vaardhans* that the State Government had asked for?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, if you want, I can answer.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to make the necessary provision.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Otherwise, Sir, it is creating a very bad situation.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: *Vaardhan* will be provided.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, it is a very important question. My supplementary is regarding service of ASM and IMD. In my State, we are suffering very much due to rainfall, heavy winds and other natural calamities. I would like to know whether this system can be adopted in various districts there, and whether the Ministry has taken steps to give advance information regarding humidity, cloud, temperature, wind, rainfall, etc. in our State for the benefit of the farmers and other people there because there have been loss of lives, crops and even

Q.No.344 (Contd.)

lands. So, I would like to know whether any steps have been taken to provide these services in our State so that our people can get the benefit.

(Followed by 1L)

SSS/1L/11.50

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, this IM Department is already having their own automatic weather stations and we also have automatic rain gauges, but the hon. Member has asked something to be done in his own State because we have to expand this service and for that, we are definitely planning to expand this to all the states and steps will be taken by that Department.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, the IBM had earlier refused any connection with the Agromet service. Which company has the Ministry engaged to provide Agromet services?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, there are various companies coming forward, like IFFCO, who is also doing this service. Then, there are other companies like the Tata Consultancy Services. There are various companies which are coming forward and we are providing them with the required information. (Ends)

Q. NO. 345

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has invoked special powers under the Electricity Act and directed the Central and State regulators to implement a long-pending reform to allow industrial consumers to buy cheaper power from the open market.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, open access system has been one of the key provisions of the Electricity Act 2003. The main objective of open access system is to enable consumers, having a requirement of more than one megawatt, to source power from competitive sources. The provision was introduced to benefit bulk consumers, especially in the industrial sectors, to access cheap and reliable electricity for their uses. But, for some reasons, it has been delayed due to lack of clarity in some provisions of the Electricity Act. After all, we from the Power Ministry referred the matter to the Law Department, and finally, we have received comments from the Law Department. On that basis, Power Ministry has directed CERC to take all necessary steps for introducing the system.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, I would like to know whether this move will help a large number of consumers, particularly the sick textile,

Q. NO. 345 (Contd.)

cement and steel industrial units, in States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat, by ensuring regular supply of electricity at competitive rates. Has the Ministry issued letters to regulators to prepare regulations in this connection?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Definitely. We have already written to the regulators in this regard. Then, definitely, it will benefit the consumers, especially the industrial sectors and those who are in sick areas.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, the question is whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has warned the companies of penal action for over-drawing electricity from the grid. I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Minister. How many cases are reported for violation of overdrawing and what are the penalties imposed? What are the consequences of over-drawing by depriving other consumers?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Definitely, we have a list. A long list of about 23 cases has already been reported by the CERC. Some decisions have been stayed by the respective hon. High Courts. The over-drawal of power is affecting the consumers and the utilities in a

Q. NO. 345 (Contd.)

bigger way. But we have to maintain some discipline with the grid because our power grid is one of the largest power grids in the world itself. Therefore, we have to regularise on certain norms and decisions. Some States are over-drawing because of problems. We know that some States are suffering acute power shortage. That is because of their over-drawing, but, from nation-side we have to regulate this.

(Followed by NBR/1M)

-SSS/NBR-DS/1M/11.55.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in the sentence of Paragraph 4 of Part (b) of the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that the Northern Zone has merely been asked not to overdraw the power, but does not really stipulate whether any penal action, as desired, has been stipulated. The more basic issue which I wish to ask really from the hon. Minister is that the non-adherence of grid discipline is due to inequilibrium between demand and supply which could be of a transient nature. Some grids are more prone and vulnerable than other grids. Does the hon. Minister have any account or which are the grids really proved themselves most vulnerable in terms of violating the grid discipline.

Q. NO. 345 (Contd.)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I totally agree with the views expressed by the learned hon. Member. Some regions have a severe power shortage and some regions are in some sort of comfortable position. Due to this, some regions are forced to indulge in this. But, we are not in a position to allow that.

As far as the Northern Region is concerned, even though there is a lot of power crisis, it is over-drawing the power. The regional dispatch centre requested the CERC for taking action. That is why CERC is taking action against the Northern Grid. I agree that there is a disparity between demand and availability of power. But, as far as the Government of India is concerned, the 11th Plan has been a major achievement Plan period for the Ministry of Power. We have added a capacity addition of 54,966 MW in the country. Sir, in the last financial year alone, we have added 20,522 MW of capacity addition. As per the latest Economic Survey, the power sector has achieved a growth rate of 9.3 per cent which is largest in the infrastructure sector.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Minister, your target was 78,000 MW. You tell about your target also. You set a target of 78,000 MW. But, you have been able to achieve only 54,000 MW.

Q. NO. 345 (Contd.)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Minister, I would be grateful if the hon. Cabinet Minister replies to my supplementary. It relates to Paragraph 4 of the reply. There is insistence that long-term contracts must be encouraged so that there is no over-drawl of power. Sir, a large number of State Governments are giving directions under Section 11 of the Electricity Act to supply them power, in view of certain impending emergent situations, which is not permissible and is impacting upon the long-term contracts. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how does the Government proposed to solve this situation i.e., over-drawl from the grid and the long-term contracts are not dislocated.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I have already said this in reply to earlier supplementaries that there is over-drawl in the country. There are a lot of cases reported and CERC and the concerned regional dispatch centre is taking action against them. We, the Government of India, are regulating the matter. There are problems. Sir, particularly Tamil Nadu has taken this issue before the Madras High Court and the Madras High Court has already stayed one of the regulations made by the CERC. We, from the Government of India's side, are trying to

Q. NO. 345 (Contd.)

help the State Governments and also maintain discipline in the grid. It will benefit the entire nation.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, hon. Member has asked his supplementary specifically on Section 11. Sir, four months ago, I had invited all the Power Ministers of the country and brought it to their notice that Section 11 is applicable only in emergency. Some of the States have applied Section 11. We have brought it to their notice that they cannot apply Section 11.

(Ends)

Q. NO. 346

SHRI N. BALAGOPAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is unfavourable procurement policy leading to unprofitable procurement of foodgrains. In the past, private agencies such as National Bulk Handling Corporation and National Collateral Management Services procured for the FCI, thereby saving, at least, 10 to 15 per cent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions Hour is over.

1n/12:00/ks-hms

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P. J. KURIEN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 25th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 1st August, 2007.

SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL: Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

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(a) First Interim Report of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese.

(b) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL), for the year 2012-13.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I lay on the Table --

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 278 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2012, publishing the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Amendment Regulations, 2012, under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Consumer Association, West Bengal (FCAWB), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

(ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited (NCCF), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with

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the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Coal, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 1st April, 2011, publishing the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 902 (E), dated the 27th December, 2011, publishing the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Second Amendment Rules, 2011.

SHRI R.P.N.SINGH: Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) G.S.R. 869 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Telecommunication Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 870 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Petroleum Industry) Rules, 2011.

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- (3) G.S.R. 871 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Electricity Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 872 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Sugar Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (5) G.S.R. 873 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Fertilizer Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (6) G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 7th December, 2011, publishing the Cost Accounting Records (Pharmaceutical Industry) Rules, 2011.
- (7) G.S.R. 879 (E), dated the 14th December, 2011, publishing the Unlisted Public Companies (Preferential Allotment) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (8) G.S.R. 913 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, publishing the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (9) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, publishing the Companies (Accounting Standards) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 880 (E), dated the 14th December, 2011, amending Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report on the Working and

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Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended March 31, 2011, under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

SHRI VINCENT PALA: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and the WAPCOS Limited, for the year 2012-13.
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Water Resources) and the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), for the year 2012-13.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Soft Matter Research (*formerly* Centre for Liquid Crystal Research), Bengaluru, for the year 2010-11, together with the

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Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) First Annual Report of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Punjab, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Punjab, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.
- (iv) Outcome Budget for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification F. No. L-1/94/CERC/2011, dated the 7th February, 2012, publishing

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the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2012, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), for the year 2012-13.

(Ends)

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

MOTION RE. NOMINATION OF A MEMBER TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

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

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 27th April, 2012, adopted the following motion:-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya

Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri S. S. Ahluwalia from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

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I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the Member of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

(Ends)

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**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विभाग सम्बंधित वाणिज्य सम्बंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (1) वाणिज्य विभाग (वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय) की अनुदान मांगों (2012-2013) के सम्बंध में सौवां प्रतिवेदन; और
- (2) औद्योगिक नीति और संवर्धन विभाग (वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय) की अनुदान मांगों (2012-13) के सम्बंध में एक सौ एकवां प्रतिवेदन।

(समाप्त)

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I present the One Hundred and Sixty-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(Ends)

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of

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the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2011-12):-

- (i) Thirty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation); and
- (ii) Thirty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

(Ends)

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (PUNJAB): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Defence.

(Ends)

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Janardan Dwivedi

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from the Rajya Sabha and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee, to fill the vacancy."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair. Shri Gehlot.

(fd. on 10/klg)

10/KLG-KGG/12.05

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

**WHEAT LYING IN OPEN IN MADHYA PRADESH
DUE TO LACK OF ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF GUNNY BAGS**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार की योजनानुसार मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार गेहूं की खरीदी कर रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस बार बम्पर क्रॉप हुई है। अत्यधिक फसल होने के कारण और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के द्वारा समर्थन मूल्य पर दिए जाने वाले 100/-रुपए बोनस के कारण किसान खरीदी केन्द्रों पर अधिक मात्रा में गेहूं बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि जो गेहूं खरीदा जा रहा

है, उसको भरने के लिए, उसको रखने के लिए और उसको उठाने के लिए केन्द्र की सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाए। केन्द्र सरकार ने वचन दिया था कि इस अप्रैल माह के अंत तक वह 81 हजार बारदाने की गठाने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध कराएगी, परन्तु केन्द्र की सरकार ने जो यह बारदाने देने का काम प्रारंभ किया, तो अप्रैल तक केवल 17 हजार गांठाने ही उपलब्ध करवा पाई। इसका दुष्परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो गेहूं खरीदा गया है वह खुले में पड़ा है, उसको भरने की जगह नहीं है और केन्द्र की सरकार गेहूं का उठान भी नहीं कर रही है। इस कारण मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को संबंधित मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना पड़ा। इन्होंने यहां से आश्वासन दिया, आज भी मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया, कि हम बारदाना देंगे। यह देंगे, मतलब कैसे देंगे? जो इस माह 81 हजार बारदाने देने की इन्होंने सहमति दी थी, उसमें से केवल 17 हजार ही दिए हैं। अगर इस तरह ही देते रहेंगे, तो गेहूं खरीदी का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा और जो गेहूं खुले में पड़ा है वह बरसात की वजह से खराब हो जाएगा। इसके अलावा जो वहां से आवश्यक उठान होना चाहिए, वह भी केन्द्र की सरकार नहीं कर रही है। इस तरह यह मध्य प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र की सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अन्य राज्यों की तरह मध्य प्रदेश में जो गेहूं खरीदा गया है, उसको उठाए और 81 हजार बारदाना देने के लिए जो वायदा किया है, जिसमें से अभी 17 हजार दिए गए हैं, शेष की आपूर्ति तत्काल करे और भविष्य में भी, जैसे मई में जो देने का वायदा किया है, उसको भी दे, अन्यथा गेहूं सड़ेगा, नुकसान होगा। अगर कोई

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नुकसान होगा, तो उसके कारण किसानों में असंतोष होगा। पिछले 15 दिनों से वहां गेहूं खरीदी बंद है, क्योंकि बारदाना नहीं मिल रहा है और बारदाना न मिलने के कारण सरकार गेहूं खरीद नहीं पा रही है। किसान परेशान हैं, उन्होंने पंजीयन करा दिया है, पंजीयन कराने के बाद उनको सरकार की ओर से सूचना दे दी गई है कि अमुक-अमुक तारीख को आपको आना है और आपको गेहूं देना है, परन्तु बारदाने के अभाव में गेहूं खरीदी रोकना पड़ी है। यह देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है, प्रदेश के लिए ठीक नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी.जे.कुरियन): आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया। आप बैठिए, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया।

(समाप्त)

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNEARTHING OF MASS GRAVES IN WEST BENGAL

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SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue of regular recovery of human skeletons and mass graves in West Bengal. You can see these cases only in the State of West Bengal and nowhere in the country. All those people have been killed during the time of the former Government. They have been killed only because they were Trinamool Congress supporters and they were not supporting the earlier Government. (Interruptions)

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SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: What is he speaking, Sir? He is levelling criminal charges... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he is a new Member and he must be allowed to speak. (Interruptions)

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: If you do not allow me to speak today, I will disturb you all throughout the next six years! Please allow me to speak.

Sir, there is a serious case. In the recent past, apart from mass murdering, mass graves have been recovered. Fifteen cases and 60 skeletons have been recovered. My question is: What was the role of the National Human Rights Commission then? In how many cases have they visited the spots and what steps they have taken?

(Contd. by tdb/1p)

TDB-NB/1P/12.10

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH (CONTD.): From June to December, 2010, the earlier Government was there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) Don't make allegations. You cannot make allegations.

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: I am not making allegations, Sir. It is as per official record. The number of violent incidents in Jangle Mahal

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was 203. At the same time, compared to 203 of last year, this year, the number is only 32. (Interruptions)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, how can you allow this? (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This is not fair. (Interruptions) Sir, he is a senior Member. (Interruptions)

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: Sir, some people are recently talking about human rights. What have they done in the last 34 years in West Bengal? What has the Human Rights Commission done there? (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ghosh, you can... (Interruptions)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Then, Sir, you should allow us also on the same matter. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ghosh, you can refer to whatever incidents have come out. But you cannot make an allegation here. You make it a point. (Interruptions) You cannot make allegations against anybody. (Interruptions)

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: I am not making any allegation regarding Bantalab; I am not making any allegation regarding Singur; I am not making

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any allegation regarding Netai; I am not making any allegation regarding...

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; you come to the point. (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is this, Sir? (Interruptions)

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH: Sir, through you, I request the hon. Home Minister to inform the House about the role of the National Human Rights Commission regarding all those cases.

Lastly, Sir, I know the norms of the House. I will not show or display any poster or picture here. But, through you, Sir, for example, I want to send to the hon. Home Minister only one picture which shows how the people had been killed and how the mass graves have been recovered in West Bengal. Sir, for example, * (Interruptions)

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; that is not permitted. (Interruptions) That is not permitted. (Interruptions) You take it back. That is not permitted. (Interruptions) That is not permitted. It cannot be laid on the Table. (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, how are you permitting this? (Interruptions) How are you permitting this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not allowed you to place it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions) This is not permitted. Zero Hour cannot be used like this. (Interruptions) Zero Hour cannot be used like this. (Interruptions) You cannot do this.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: There were serious violations of human rights. (Interruptions) So many people have been butchered. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are certain norms for Zero Hour. You have to go by that. (Interruptions) Don't misuse Zero Hour. (Interruptions) It is not permitted. It cannot go on record. It is not permitted. He has to take it back. (Interruptions) Yes, he has to take it back. (Interruptions) वापस ले लो ... (व्यवधान) You take it back. I told you to take it back. (Interruptions)

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SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Mass graves are coming out. The Home Minister should make a statement on this. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Being a first-time Member, you are resorting to indiscipline. No, it is not permitted. It is against the rules to display. (Interruptions) That is against the rules to display it. You should have taken the permission. (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How are you allowing this, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): See, there is a rule... (Interruptions) Mr. Roy, listen to me. If you want to place something on the Table or display it, the rule says that you cannot do it unless you take the permission of the Chair in advance. There is no permission for you. So, don't do it. (Interruptions) It is not recorded. Sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It was an unprecedented thing. (Interruptions) Human skeletons have come out. Let the Home Minister make a statement on this. (Interruptions) (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwari. (Interruptions)

(Followed by 1q-kl)

**RETURNING OF PADMA AWARD BY SHRI GIRIRAJ KISHORE
IN PROTEST AGAINST AUCTION OF MAHATMA
GANDHI'S BELONGINGS**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार और दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीय मज़दूरों के हक को बहाल कराने के लिए महात्मा गांधी के ऐतिहासिक संघर्ष पर बीस वर्षों की अथक मेहनत से काव्यात्मक उपन्यास “पहला गिर-मिटिया” लिखने वाले पद्मश्री गिरिराज किशोर ने अपना पद्म सम्मान लौटाने की घोषणा की है। गिरिराज जी 17 अप्रैल को लन्दन में गांधी जी के चश्मे, चरखे और उनकी रक्त-बूंदों से सनी मिट्टी की नीलामी से काफी आहत हैं। इस नीलामी के पहले इसकी खबर देश के अखबारों में छप चुकी थी। गिरिराज जी ने 5 अप्रैल, 2012 को प्रधान मंत्री जी को ई-मेल पर इसकी जानकारी देकर नीलामी को रुकवाने की मांग की थी। उन्होंने 11 अप्रैल को राष्ट्रपति जी को पत्र लिखकर इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने की मांग की थी, लेकिन खेद है कि भारत सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई पहल नहीं की और 17 अप्रैल को नीलामी हो गई। खबर के मुताबिक गांधी जी की रक्त-बूंदों से सनी मिट्टी 10 हजार पाँड में नीलाम हुई। यह राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात है कि हमारा देश जिनको राष्ट्रपिता के रूप में सम्मान देता है, उनके रक्त की नीलामी होती है और हमारी सरकार सुगबुगाती तक नहीं है। वह भी ऐसी सरकार, जिसके तमाम नेता अपने आपको गांधी जी का सच्चा वारिस मानते हैं। भले ही यह सरकार

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गांधी जी के प्रति असंवेदनशील हो गई है, लेकिन देश इस खबर से आहत है। अथक मेहनत से गांधी जी के दक्षिण अफ्रीका के संघर्ष पर काम करने वाला साहित्यकार अपना सम्मान लौटाने की घोषणा कर चुका है।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह तत्काल इस मामले में सक्रिय हो और गांधी जी की रक्त-बूंदों से सनी मिट्टी सहित नीलाम अन्य वस्तुओं को देश में वापस लाए।

(समाप्त)

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : सर, मैं भी इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, हम भी इसके साथ एसोसिएट करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All of you are associating with the issue raised by the hon. Member. (Ends)

SECURITY FOR NANDA RAJ JAT YATRA IN UTTARAKHAND

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दुनिया की एक सबसे बड़ी, 280 किलोमीटर लंबी, उत्तराखंड राज्य में जो 28 दिन की यात्रा की जाती

है, जिसे “श्री नंदा देवी राज जात यात्रा” कहते हैं, उसकी ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, यह यात्रा 12 वर्ष में एक बार आती है और सामान्य पहाड़ियों से 280 किलोमीटर होते हुए 17,500 फीट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित रूपकुंड क्षेत्र में जाकर पूर्ण होती है। इस यात्रा में पिछली बार लगभग 35,000 लोग शामिल हुए थे, जिसमें अनेक दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं और अनेक यात्रियों की मृत्यु हो गई थी। इस बार इस यात्रा में डेढ़ लाख से अधिक लोगों के भाग लेने की संभावना है।

महोदय, मानसून आने वाला है, बर्फबारी होगी और अभी हाल ही में वहां एक पुल टूट गया, जिसमें पांच लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई। जिस रास्ते से ये डेढ़ लाख लोग गुजरेंगे, उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र तीन-चार किलोमीटर चौड़ा है। उन पहाड़ियों पर कोई रास्ता नहीं है। वे पहाड़ियां एक पुराने rain forest से होकर गुजरती हैं, जहां पर देवदार के वृक्ष छः मीटर की चौड़ाई तक के हैं। मैं अभी उस यात्रा की तैयारी के सिलसिले में उत्तराखंड में 1500 किलोमीटर की यात्रा करके लौटा हूँ और स्तब्ध रह गया हूँ कि उस यात्रा की तैयारी अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुई है।

महोदय, यह यात्रा डेढ़ हज़ार साल पुरानी है। हर यात्रा में दुनिया भर से लोग आते हैं। 12 साल बाद होने की वजह से इसे “हिमालय का कुम्भ” कहा जाता है। इसमें उत्तराखंड की प्रकृति का भयंकर विनाश होने की आशंका है। 12 हज़ार फीट पर बेदनी बुग्याल है, जहां पर नंदा देवी की पूजा होती है। उसके बाद साढ़े सत्रह हज़ार फीट पर रूपकुंड है, जहां एक हज़ार वर्ष पुरानी दुर्घटना

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के कंकाल और हड्डियां और अनेक रहस्यमयी वस्तुएं हैं। जब इन डेढ़ लाख यात्रियों में से अधिकांश वहां पहुंचेंगे, तो उन तमाम प्राचीन अवशेषों के वहां से गायब होने का डर है। प्रकृति के विनाश का भी बहुत बड़ा डर है। यात्रियों द्वारा पूरे क्षेत्र में लाखों की संख्या में प्लास्टिक के पैकेट छितरा दिए जाते हैं, जिससे उत्तराखंड की प्रकृति के प्रति एक भयंकर हिंसा होने का ही डर नहीं, बल्कि लाखों यात्रियों के वहां पहुंचने पर उनके जान-माल के भीषण खतरे और आपदा का डर भी है।

अतः मेरी यह मांग है कि केंद्र सरकार का पर्यटन विभाग उत्तराखंड की सरकार को एक हजार करोड़ रुपए वहां की संरचना और ढांचागत सुविधाएं बनाने के लिए दे और वहां प्रकृति के संरक्षण तथा यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए तुरंत रास्ते बनाना शुरू करे, वरना इस देश के इतिहास में किसी भयंकर धार्मिक दुर्घटना होने की आशंका रहेगी। Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1R/PB)

-KLS/PB-GS/1r/12.20

WEBSITE PROBLEM IN UGC IN RESPECT OF UGC NET EXAMINATION

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA): Sir, my Zero Hour Mention is on a small thing. There is not much to elaborate. Actually, 2nd May is the last day for NET applicants to upload their applications for UGC NET

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Examination. Earlier, the last date was 30th April, but because the Website got hanged and it was not properly working -- in many States, especially, in Kerala, it is not working — many students could not apply, and so now it is extended up to 2nd May, 2012. But, again, it is not working. So, majority of the students from Kerala and, I think, from other parts also cannot apply for the UGC NET Examination because the Website is not working properly. The concerned Ministers have to take the decision immediately. Otherwise, near about 30,000 students cannot apply for the UGC NET Examination this year. This is my submission.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think the Education Minister may take note of it.

THREAT TO SARPANCHES AND PANCHES BY MILITANTS IN J&K

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, काफी दिनों बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए। डर के साये में हमेशा चुनाव बार-बार postpone होते रहे। लेकिन जब चुनाव हुए, तो इस पर कुछ आतंकवादी संगठनों ने सरपंचों और पंचों को threat देना शुरू किया। जो सार्वजनिक जगह हैं, उन पर पोस्टर

लगाकर इस तरह के threat दिए कि आप सभी लोग resign करें। वहां पर करीब 35000 पंच और सरपंच हैं। जब उनकी इस बात का असर नहीं हुआ, तो उन्होंने हर पंच और सरपंच के घर के आगे एक-एक पोस्टर लगाना शुरू कर दिया कि आप अपने सरपंच और पंच से resign करो । लेकिन सभी पंचों और सरपंचों ने एक कांफ्रेंस करके वहां की राज्य सरकार और फिर केन्द्र सरकार को यह रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वे एक डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम से चुनकर आए हैं, जो डेमोक्रेसी का सबसे पहला पहिया है, अगर उसको ही ऐसे threat मिलते रहेंगे, तो ये डेमोक्रेसी कैसे रह पाएगी।

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आज यह बात जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुई है। कल जहां-जहां भी आतंकवाद का साया है, नक्सलवाद का साया है, वहां पर इलेक्टिड लोगों को इस तरह से threat करके वे लोग डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को भंग करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि इस मेटर को सीरियसली लेकर, उन सभी पंचों और सरपंचों को सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए। वहां पर अभी तक उनको न तो सरकार ने कोई सिक्योरिटी दी है और न ही कोई ऐसा आश्वासन दिया है कि अगर वे resign नहीं करते, तो उनकी जान-माल की सुरक्षा सरकार करेगी।

सर, यह बात कहीं केंसर की तरह पूरे देश में न फैल जाए, जो भी आतंकवाद से प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें यह समस्या कहीं और न फैल जाए, एक नया मैथड देश के इलेक्टिड लोगों को डराने का शुरू न हो जाए, इसलिए इस बात को गंभीरता से लेकर केन्द्र सरकार को कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि जो लोग डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं, जो लोग डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में आए हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा की बात उनके मन में रहे, यह बात मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (MADHYA PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (GUJARAT): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with it.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी(मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

SPECIAL MENTIONS

CONCERN OVER HORRENDOUS SCENARIO OF MILK ADULTERATION

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (RAJASTHAN): Sir, my Special Mention concerns everyone in this country because it pertains to horrendous scenario of milk adulteration.

The National Survey on Milk Adulteration 2011 was conducted by the Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in 33 States. Milk was found adulterated with detergent, fat and even urea, besides the age-old practice of diluting it with water. Across the country, 68.4 per cent of the samples were found contaminated. Just around 31.5 per cent of the total samples tested (565) conformed to the FSSAI standards while the rest 1,226, i.e., 68.4% failed the test. Detergent was found in 103 samples, i.e., 8.4%.

The non-conforming samples in rural areas numbered 381, i.e., 31% out of which 64, i.e., 16.7% were packet milk and 317, i.e.,

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83.2% were loose samples. In urban areas, the number of non-conforming samples were 845, i.e., 68.9%, out of which 282, i.e., 33.3% were packed and 563, i.e., 66.6% were loose. The most common adulteration was that of fat and solid not food (SNF) found in 574, i.e., 46.8% of the non-conforming samples.

(Contd. by 1s/SKC)

1s/12.25/skc-asc

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (CONTD.): Sir, the most horrendous scenario was that in West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Mizoram, not a single sample tested met the prescribed norms. Around 89 per cent of the samples tested from Gujarat, 83 per cent from Jammu & Kashmir, 81 per cent from Punjab, 70 per cent from Delhi and Haryana and 65 per cent from Maharashtra and 48 per cent from Madhya Pradesh failed the test. Twenty-two per cent of the samples in Karnataka, 12 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 6.7 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 28 per cent of the samples in Kerala did not conform to the FSSAI standards. Only in Goa and Puducherry did 100 per cent of the samples tested conform to the required standards. Thus, a *daily glass of good health* could actually be doing harm.

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In view of the above worrying scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to undertake corrective steps.

(Ends)

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

CONCERN OVER INADEQUATE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN THE COUNTRY

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, आज देश में शिक्षकों की संख्या में भारी कमी, शिक्षा के बुनियादी अधिकार को साकार कर पाने में बड़ी बाधा साबित हो रही है। इसके साथ ही शिक्षकों से पढ़ाई के अतिरिक्त लिया जा रहा काम, उनके उत्साह को तोड़ने वाला एक बड़ा कारण बन रहा है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान से जुड़े आधे से ज्यादा शिक्षक नहीं चाहते कि उन्हें जनगणना के काम, चुनाव कार्य या मिड डे मील जैसी गतिविधियों में लगाया जाए। योजना आयोग से संबद्ध प्रोग्राम इवैल्यूएशन आर्गनाइजेशन की इवैल्यूएशन रिपोर्ट ऑन सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अनुसार, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण इलाकों में नियमित शिक्षकों के 19 फीसदी और शहरी इलाकों में 12 फीसदी पद खाली हैं। इसके साथ ही ग्रामीण इलाकों में 7 फीसदी प्राथमिक स्कूल सिर्फ एक

शिक्षक के बूते चल रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एक शिक्षक वाले प्राथमिक विद्यालयों की संख्या हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान में ज्यादा है। शिक्षा के अधिकार के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत हर स्कूल में कम से कम दो शिक्षकों की मौजूदगी जरूरी है और प्राथमिक शिक्षा से संबंधित हाल के सर्वेक्षण से यह तथ्य जाहिर हुआ है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के स्तर पर देश में कुल पांच लाख शिक्षकों की कमी है। शिक्षकों की मौजूदा तादाद में तकरीबन 3 लाख शिक्षक अप्रशिक्षित हैं। देश के कुल 633 जिलों के 10 लाख, 29 हजार प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में फिलहाल 50 लाख, 69 हजार शिक्षक बहाल हैं।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वे देश के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए मानव संसाधन के इस पहलू पर तत्काल रूप से ध्यान दें, ताकि विकसित भारत का निर्माण हो सके।

(समाप्त)

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**NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR REALIZATION OF PF DUES
TO WORKERS OF CLOSED TEA GARDENS IN WEST BENGAL**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I stand here to draw the attention of the Government to replies to the Unstarred Question No. 2297, dated 25.04.2012, regarding PF dues to workers of closed tea gardens of West Bengal. In my opinion, the replies are incomplete and half-hearted. In fact, there are three more tea gardens in the Darjeeling Hills that had been closed long ago. These tea gardens are Va-Tukbar, Peshok and Ringtong. The managements of these closed tea gardens have not paid PF due to the workers that runs into lakhs of rupees. The stunning part of the reply is that the Ministry has failed to inform what action has been taken against the defaulters so far. The poor workers of tea gardens have always been cheated by the unscrupulous owners, who never deposit the PF money into the account of the workers and avoid penal action with the help of people in the Government machinery.

I would request that immediate action be taken for release of PF dues into the accounts of the workers. I also demand that stern action be taken against those who have helped the defaulting tea garden owners.

(Ends)

(fd. on 1t/hk)

AKG-HK/1T/12.30

**DEMAND TO REGULATE SETTING UP STUDY CENTRES BY
PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES UNDER UGC NORMS IN THE COUNTRY**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मेरा विशेष उल्लेख निजी विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में अध्ययन केन्द्र खोलने पर प्रतिबन्ध के विषय में है।

कुछ वर्ष पूर्व विभिन्न प्रदेशों में निजी विश्वविद्यालय खुलने से उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर में भारी गिरावट आई है। कुछ निजी विश्वविद्यालयों ने पैसा कमाने हेतु अपने प्रदेश और अन्य प्रदेशों में अध्ययन केन्द्र खोल कर उच्च शिक्षा तथा रिसर्च के स्तर को भारी नुकसान पहुँचाया है। इन शिक्षा केन्द्रों में नकल करवा कर अच्छा परिणाम लाने की होड़ की जाती है। यूजीसी के नियमानुसार कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय पाँच वर्ष बाद ही अपने राज्य में अध्ययन केन्द्र खोल सकता है तथा आयोग समय-समय पर इस बारे में निर्देश जारी कर चुका है, परन्तु इसके बावजूद निजी विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा के व्यापारीकरण को प्रोत्साहन देते हुए अधिक-से-अधिक अध्ययन केन्द्र अपने अधिकार राज्य से बाहर खोल कर उच्च शिक्षा और शोध को भारी क्षति पहुँचा रहे हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि निजी विश्वविद्यालयों की फीस भी सरकार निर्धारित करे तथा अध्ययन केन्द्र अन्य राज्यों में खोलने के बारे में यूजीसी के नियमों का कड़ाई से पालन करवा कर इन निजी विश्वविद्यालयों के अध्ययन

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केन्द्रों को खुलवाने से रुकवाए, ताकि उच्च शिक्षा व शोध कार्यों के स्तर को गिरने से बचाया जा सके। जो विश्वविद्यालय नियमों का पालन न करें, उनका endowment fund राज्य सरकार जब्त कर ले और उनकी मान्यता रद्द कर दी जाए।

धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**DEMAND TO SET UP A MEANINGFUL MECHANISM TO MONITOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEME FOR FREE COACHING OF SC/ST
AND OBC CANDIDATES**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, a scheme for providing free coaching to students belonging to SC/ST/OBC is being implemented since Sixth Five Year Plan and the scheme has been revamped and renamed as the Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC/ST and OBC students w.e.f. 2007.

Under this Scheme, 100 per cent expenditure will be borne by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. The programme is implemented through NGOs and State Government organizations. The fund outlay for this Scheme is Rs.40 crore during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The objectives of the Scheme are to provide quality coaching for Group 'A' and 'B' examinations conducted by the UPSC, examinations conducted by the SSC, various RRBs and State

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PSCs; Officers' grade examinations conducted by banks, insurance companies, PSUs; diploma courses/job-oriented courses for employment in private sectors like IT, Bio-technology, software skills, etc.

It is pertinent to mention that details of organizations under the State Government and NGOs who receive the funds, process of their selection, monitoring of their activities and authority for auditing of such accounts from time to time are not available. Also, the number of SC/ST/OBC students, who were benefited and who had qualified the Civil Service examinations each year under this scheme is also not known and the entire process lacks transparency.

Therefore, I urge the Government to (i) constitute a meaningful mechanism to ensure transparency in the selection of organizations, NGOs, their activities, results achieved by them; and (ii) publish all the details on the Government website. (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Tiruchi Siva, not present; Shri N.K. Singh.

**CONCERN OVER POLICY PARALYSIS RESULTING IN DECLINING
OF INVESTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY**

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SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Sir, a major weak link in India's future economic development appears to be policy uncertainty and its cascading effect on declining investment growth in the country. The 12th Five Year Plan Approach Paper has laid out ambitious targets for socio-economic development in the country. The achievement of these targets would require substantial investment inflows into critical sectors in the country. It is estimated that the power sector needs an investment of about \$400 billion, whereas the infrastructure sector requires an investment of approximately \$1 trillion in the Five-Year Plan. In order to attract this level of investment, a stable policy environment is essential. The Government has recently flip-flopped over key issues such as the cotton export ban. Additionally, nullifying court orders through retrospective amendments for taxation purpose does create significant policy uncertainty.

(Contd. by KSK/1U)

KSK/12.35/1U

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): A recent study by the Reserve Bank of India has quantified the impact of policy uncertainty on the FDI inflows into the country. The comparison of FDI flows to India vis-a-vis the potential showed investments shortfall of about 25 per cent during

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2010-11 mainly at the back of policy uncertainty. The quality of policy implementation had a role in slowing the flow of investments despite the robust nature of the Indian economy, the study said. In this context, the past years could have had a potentially huge impact on foregone FDI inflows into the country. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to adopt a coherent policy approach and maintain a stable and investor-friendly business environment in the country.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, and the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, together.

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THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

and

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT)

BILL, 2011

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, as we are all aware, there were about seven IITs in India, that is, Kharagpur, Mumbai, Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, Guwahati and Roorkee, at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan. And, all these IITs were governed by the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

Then, Sir, on 17th July, 2008, the UPA Government took a decision to approve and establish eight more IITs at Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Patna, Jodhpur, Ropar, Mandi and Indore. While out of these eight new IITs, six new IITs at Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Patna, Jodhpur and Ropar commenced their first semester and first academic sessions in 2008-09, the remaining two IITs, that is, Mandi and Indore, started their sessions in

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2009-10. So, obviously, the term is over and children are waiting for their IIT degrees, which they have not got. So, all the new IITs have been registered as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, pending their inclusion in the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Sir, actually, all the IITs were started as societies, and when the Act was instituted, they were made institutions under the Act. But directly, you can't create an IIT under the Act. Therefore, we have to go through this process of constituting co-operative societies, registering them under the Societies Registration Act, and then, of course, incorporating them in the IT Act. Also, Sir, the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology, in the 39th meeting held on the 28th January, 2009, approved the proposal of conversion of IT (BHU) into an IIT, while keeping its linkage with BHU in some manner so that the inter-disciplinary research could be given further impetus. It was also suggested that the Vice-Chancellor of BHU could be the Vice-Chairman of the new IIT (BHU), but we ultimately decided that he should be, in fact, the Chairman for the first three years. Now, the position is that the Act stands amended by Lok Sabha. The Vice-Chancellor of BHU will be, for the first three years, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of IIT (BHU). And, subsequently, he will nominate

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either himself or any of his nominees as a Vice-Chairman so that there is a permanent linkage between the IIT and the Banaras Hindu University.

(continued by 1w — gsp)

GSP-PSV-12.40-1W

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): Sir, we wanted to maintain the integrity of the Banaras Hindu University. We also wanted to maintain the linkage between the two, and, we also wanted to ensure the cross-disciplinary research through this integrative, administrative set-up. As the campus is next-door, naturally, there will be a lot of synergy between what is happening in Banaras Hindu University and in the IIT, BHU. Sir, we also wanted to preserve that linkage, and, therefore, the Executive Council of the BHU will send two nominees, who shall be the Members of Board of Governors of IIT, BHU. Therefore, the linkage will be established with the representation of the BHU in the Board of Governors of IIT, BHU.

Sir, three Members shall be nominated by the Executive Council of the BHU to the Senate of IIT, BHU. So, there will be representation in the Senate, there will be representation in the Board, and, there will be a Vice-Chairman of the Board, who shall be a permanent Vice-

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Chairman, as nominated by the BHU. Also, we were very concerned about the fact that this linkage, this heritage of the BHU should not be disturbed, and, that linkage must remain. With that in mind, it was done through a process of vast negotiations within the system, and, I am very happy that the Chancellor of BHU, Dr. Karan Singh, was involved in that process as well.

Now, Sir, the position is that since the Bill was passed in Lok Sabha, the students have already got their degrees but the Convocation is not being held. The students are waiting for a degree of IIT, BHU because, naturally, Sir, the market prospects of such a degree are always greater, and, so, the parents and the children are waiting for this.

As I said, Sir, there were no provisions in the Act for establishment of a new IIT, and, none of the older IIT did originate through the Act. All of them started in some form or the other, as non-statutory institutions, as universities, or, as registered societies. So, therefore, amendments had to be made in the Act itself.

So, Sir, in a nutshell, this really is the essence of the amendments that I have moved with respect to the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Sir, there are some

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consequential amendments also. Because of the substantial amendments that I have mentioned, there have to be some consequential amendments which are reflected in various provisions of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. For example, in order to declare the eight new IITs, and, IIT, BHU as ‘institutes of national importance’, consequential amendments were required to be made in section 2, section 4, and, section 5 of the Institutes of Technology Act. It has been done. Certain consequential amendments in the definitions had to be made, which has also been done in section 3.

Sir, because of the special status of the IIT, BHU, a new section had to be added, and, accordingly, we have added section 5(b). A special provision has also been added in section 12 in respect of the Board of Governors because all other IITs have a different set of Board of Governors, but because we wanted to give a special status to IIT, BHU, there had to be a separate provision for the Board of Governors, which will reflect this integrative link between the BHU and the IIT permanently. It had to be separately mentioned in the Act itself, and, so, there is a separate section 11 for that.

There is also a consequential amendment and a special provision in section 14 in respect of the constitution of the Senate of

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IIT, BHU. As the Senate of IIT, BHU will not be like the Senate of any other IIT, it also had to be done. So, a special provision has been incorporated in the Act.

Sir, section 38 of the Act, which is also proposed to be amended, provides that till such time the Statutes of the new IIT are framed, the new IIT would be governed by the Statutes and Ordinances of the Institutes as in force immediately before the commencement of the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2011. (Contd. by SK-1X)

SK/1X&1Y/12.45&12.50

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): It is also proposed to provide for provisions during the transition period of IT-BHU to IIT-BHU, Varanasi.

Then, there was a suggestion by the Standing Committee that the zone which will be a part of the IIT, in other words, if the IIT is located in 'x' place, there is a zone of area which will fall under its area of jurisdiction, that had to be set out. So, a new clause 'm' has been put in section 3 so that the Government will notify the zone from time to time.

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These, Sir, by and large, are the amendments that have been proposed in this Act. I want to assure the Members of this House, I want to clarify it further that nothing prevents the Board of Governors of the IIT-BHU to continue to appoint the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman of the Board. He can also be a part of the zone of consideration. So, it is not as if he will never be considered. What we have done is, we have statutorily decided that he shall be the Chairman and ensured that he can be in the zone of consideration when the Board of Governors, the Council and the Search Committee decide as to who should be the new Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IIT-BHU. So, any fear in that regard that we are, in any way, trying to belittle the significance and importance and, in any way, interfere with the enormous heritage of the Banaras Hindu University is unfounded, and I wish to ensure the House that we certainly have nothing in our mind to that effect and as and when we proceed further in putting into effect the provisions of this Act, if there is any misgiving in any of these areas, we will be very very happy to work with all the Members of this House and revisit it in the manner that the Members consider appropriate. So, this, Sir, is the Bill relating to the IITs.

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The other Bill is the National Institutes of Technology Bill which seeks to incorporate the new NITs and the Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research as institutions of national importance. As you know, Sir, the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, covered about 20 NITs and it has been in operation for some time, since 2007 now. In the mean time, the Prime Minister had announced the setting up of 5 Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research, called the ISEERs. They started their course in 2008. Three years have already passed, we are in 2012, but they have not got their degrees too. Children are waiting and crying for their degrees. One year has already passed. We are waiting for this amendment to take place. Lok Sabha has already cleared it and I think the distinguished Members of this House, I am sure, and I know are sensitive to the concerns at least of the student community because I don't think that we should be responsible for delaying the degrees to students who have worked very hard, who have sacrificed a lot, whose parents have sacrificed for them. Some might have borrowed moneys to study in these institutions and we are not in a position to pass this Bill so that the convocation can be quickly held and degrees be given. Students who are waiting for this. Of course,

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as you know, this proposal was sent to the Standing Committee and by and large I can say with a sense of confidence that we have by and large accepted almost all the recommendations of the Standing Committee. In the NIT Bill, we have accepted everything. In the other Bill also, have been accepted by us. We are working very closely with the distinguished Members of Parliament and the Standing Committee. We are very closely. I have no hesitation to say that we have considered everything that has been suggested to us. Sir, as I was saying, the matter was sent to the Standing Committee and when the matter went to the Standing Committee, in the mean time, the Government announced in 2009 that 10 new IITs were set up. Then it was suggested that why don't you bring a comprehensive Bill by which five new NITs are included and ten new NITs are included. Because our policy was that all the States in India, all the Union Territories in India must have an IIT. Therefore, we have decided to set up 10 more NITs in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Goa, Delhi, Uttrakhand. Goa was to cater Daman & Diu, Dadara and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The Standing Committee has made some recommendations about the setting up of the NITs and has suggested some changes in terms of

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administrative structure, the composition of the Board of Governors. The Standing Committee suggested that the Governors would be streamlining. They indicated that the Board of Governors that are set up under the ISERs and the Council had very little role to play, and, therefore, the Government's role should be reduced and the Council's role should be made prominent. They also indicated that the Members of the Board of Governors are 16 in number they must be reduced. We have accepted that; we have reduced the numbers as well. They indicated that they were too much and should be reduced, we have accepted that. An expert should be nominated. We have accepted that as well. We have reduced the representation of the Government. They also suggested that in many of these set-ups, the Chief Secretary has to attend the meeting. Chief Secretaries are functionary to so many other things to do. Therefore, they never come to the meeting. So, it is better to allow the Chief Secretary. We have accepted that as well. They also said that don't have any role in the nomination Board of Governors, change the composition of Board of Governors. We have reduced the number of instead of three, it should be two. We have accepted that. They said we have at least one but should be. In respect of education, engineering to be

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nominated by the Council and not by the Government. We have accepted that. Then, they suggested that it is better to reduce which is five to four representing the Ministries and Department of Government of India dealing with Bio Technology, Atomic Energy, Information Technology and Space. They were put because ex-officio. This suggestion has also been accepted. Then, there was further Board of Secretaries and Chief Secretaries of States don't have time. I have already indicated that this too has been accepted. So, the broad parameters of the amendments have already been stated. I just wish to state one thing that today in the 21st Century, we must move towards setting up of institutions of quality. Until we are able to do that, until we invest in research and produce institutions of excellence, I don't think that we will be able to compete with the rest of the world. The number of Ph.D that has been produced in India are abysmally low. We need to increase that. We need to empower our children by giving them grants for research and most importantly we need to improve the governance structure of these institutes. We need to between Government and these institutions. Though these institutions must remain at the same time, we must give them enough to emerge as institutions of excellence through the eco system that

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they must evolve themselves and that kind of autonomy is happening. and I have, in fact, freed out a lot of strings to many of those institutions. If you ask any Director now, you will realise that they, in fact, are happy with the fact that we giving them enormous autonomy to move forward quickly. (Contd. by YSR/1z)

-SK/YSR/12.55/1Z

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): Faculty recruitment is taking place at a very fast pace today. I am very happy to state this. Hon. Members, if you really look at these institutions, especially the IITs, they almost meet the aspirations of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs.

I must tell you, Sir, that I was actually looking at some of these figures of the intake into the system. I was happy to note that in the IIT system the representation of students is equivalent to the reservation that is provided. The OBCs are a little short. But other than that, the SCs and the STs are fully represented. The OBCs are 80-90 per cent represented in these institutions. The inclusive education agenda that the UPA Government was talking about to bringing the OBCs, the SCs, the STs into the system has been

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achieved. As far as the faculty is concerned, I again wish to state that in the humanities, on the entry side, there is faculty reservation right up to Professor. On the science side, there is faculty representation at the initiate stage, at the stage of Associate Professor. And once the Right to Education Act is fully implemented, that is 2020, when we hope to see hundred per cent retention in schools, you will see a jump in numbers of the SCs and the STs both in terms of the student community and the faculty. On the OBC side, we don't count all those OBCs who are by virtue of their own levels of excellence admitted in the 'general' category. In a sense, if you really were to look at all the numbers, I think that the inclusive agenda of the UPA Government is showing enormous results and we hope to continue to move along that path.

Sir, I, therefore, with these words, commend both these Bills to distinguished Members of this House. Thank you.

(Ends)

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Chandan Mitra.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, do you want me to speak now? It is almost one of the clock.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You start and at 1.00 p.m., we will adjourn the House.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, only one minute is left.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why should you waste even one minute?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the whole train of thought will be disturbed. In one minute what can I say, Sir? There are substantial points that I need to raise. May I request you that we start after lunch? Sir, it is only one minute to one of the clock. Sir, you can take the sense of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. We will have a lunch break for one hour and we will meet at two of the clock. We adjourn for one hour and will meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

KR/2A/2.00

The House re-assembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J.KURIEN), in the Chair.

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DR. CHANDAN MITRA (MADHYA PRADESH): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I rise to discuss the Indian Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011 moved by the Minister. Sir, in this my area in which I want to focus is with regard to the proposal to upgrade the IT of the BHU to the status of an IIT. Along with that eight others are also being upgraded to IITs but their case I wish to submit is somewhat different from the IT of the BHU which is being upgraded to the status of IIT Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. From the nomenclature itself, it is very clear that this distinction is something which has to be kept in mind and laws framed accordingly.

Sir, BHU is an institution of tremendous heritage and is part of modern India's evolution as an independent country. It was conceived by the great Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; and with the support of a large section of people from all over the country it was founded.

Sir, let me with your permission read out the speech that was made by Sir Harcourt Butler, Member, Education, in the then Government, on the 11th March, 1915. Sir Harcourt Butler had said in his speech "My Lord, this is no ordinary occasion. We are watching today the birth of a new and many hope a better type of university in India. The main features of this university which distinguish it from

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existing universities will be the first that it will be a teaching and residential university." And then he goes on to explain various other factors and in the end he says something which is almost touching in the way he puts it. Sir Harcourt Butler while speaking further said, "I confess that the other day when I was standing opposite to Ram Nagar on the site where your university buildings will, I hope, soon be rising in a stately array...

(Continued by 2b/vk)

VK/2B/2.05

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (CONTD): ... and look down the river Ganges to the Ghats of Kashi which step before me. I felt some pride that I was a member of the Government which had joined in one more large endeavour that combines the ancient and honoured culture of India with the culture of the modern western world." This is in 1915. And what did Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya say on that occasion? He said, "My Lord, I look forward to the day when students and professors and donors and others interested in the Banaras Hindu University will meet on the banks of the Ganges to celebrate the 'Donor's Day'. And I feel certain that the name will stand at the head of the list on such a day." This is what Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya said.

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Sir, I seek your indulgence to just quote one more observation. It says, "I just want to mention that this is a very unique institution. The Banaras Hindu University is our heritage; it is a part of our heritage. We should not, in any way, want to disturb that heritage. So, what we decided was this. We are aware of the fact that interdisciplinary teaching is very important because there you have a hospital also. We do not want to bifurcate that." Again it was emphasized, "This is part of our heritage. We do not want to break the linkage. We want to make sure that the kind of interdisciplinary character of the institution remains the same." Now I shall tell you who said these words. It was the hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, who is sitting in front of me during the debate in the Lok Sabha.

If you see that from the time of Sir Harcourt Butler and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya to Shri Kapil Sibal, there has been continuity in the ostensible aims. But, however, as they say "कथनी और करनी में कई बार बहुत फर्क होता है", that is exactly we are noticing in what unfortunately the Minister is insisting on attaining through this new amendment. Sir, our main point about the BHU is that it is a university of such great distinction. This is a university where among its aims and objects, was scientific and technical education; the promotion of

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scientific and technical education in India. This is in 1911 when the Prospectus of the University was issued; and I have referred to the debate in the Legislative Council in 1915 where Sir Harcourt Butler and Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya participated. Inculcation of scientific and technical temperament in India was part of the objects of the University and the Government of that day promoted it and Governments have been subsequently also promoting it. The Institute of Technology Department of BHU was set up right at the outset. This has been functioning so well. It has provided the best engineers; it has provided a series of scholars, PHDs, and made such tremendous contribution when IIT was not even heard of or conceived of. IIT is a post-Independence phenomenon. The IT Department of the Banaras Hindu University was world renowned even before Independence. Therefore, no attempt must be made to curtail or in any way completely submerge the identity of the IT of BHU. This is a matter which has been agitating the minds of the people in this country for a long time. It agitated the minds of the Lok Sabha Members. I have quoted from the Minister's reply to the Lok Sabha debate. I am sure the Minister will remember as to how many Members stood up and made the same point that we are now trying

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to put across to the Minister that what you have proposed with regard to the role of the Vice-Chancellor of BHU in this new IIT is something that has a serious potential of disturbing the autonomy and the status of the proposed IIT.

(Contd. By 2C)

RG/2.10/2C

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (contd.): It is, in that context, Sir, that I have moved an amendment, to which I would like the Minister to respond. On Page 4 of the Bill, on lines 12 and 13, that is, in clause 6 (e) (i), the clause, as it stands, reads: “The Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University appointed under the provisions of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, shall be deemed to have been appointed as *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Technology, (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under this Act and shall hold office for a period of three years with effect from such commencement.” Sir, I have proposed, in my amendment, that the words ‘and shall hold office for a period of three years with effect from such commencement’ be deleted. If this is done, then, the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University will, permanently, be the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the new institution, the IIT.

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This will ensure that the continuity of the heritage and continuity of the multi-disciplinary character of the Banaras Hindu University as well as its composite teaching -- the fact that several institutes of international repute already exist on the campus -- will be retained.

Sir, I fail to see the logic of appointing someone as Chairman for the first three years and, thereafter, removing him from the position of Chairman and appointing somebody else. The Minister has tried to explain that this is to ensure continuity. Now if you have to ensure continuity, then, why not continuity in perpetuity? Why continuity for three years alone? Are you proposing that the continuity can be broken after three years? It is like, you are coming into my house, taking a portion of my house and saying that you want to make some improvements on it. Well, I have no problem, but it has to be done under my supervision because the house belongs to me. You cannot say that in that part of the house, I will be subservient to it. This is exactly what has been proposed that after three years there will be a Vice-Chairman who will be elected by the Executive Council and it may have two representatives from the Executive Council and the Board of Governors including, possibly, the Vice-Chancellor. This means that the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University will be

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working under the Chairman to be named by the IIT Council. Obviously, Sir, he is the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman will be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. So, this is an automatic kind of demotion. Now, in that Committee of the Board of Governors, it is agreed that the Chairman is really not a person who can take all executive decisions; executive decisions will be taken by others. But the fact that the Vice-Chancellor will remain the Vice-Chairman gives a sense of comfort and identity and ensures that the continuity is not broken because this University is very, very special. It is very special to every Indian because of its tremendous heritage and the fact that it was set up for industrial and technical education. In that situation, -- of course, nobody is opposed to this upgradation and making it an IIT — all that we have said is, please make this very crucial amendment so that the BHU's role in this new institution remains undiminished and the students of the University also feel totally comfortable that this heritage is not broken.

Sir, there are several other factors, apart from staff being transferred and all other technical details, which I do not want to go into. But there is also the issue of land. When IITs are set up, there is a provision that IITs must be set up on 500 acres of land. Today the IT

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of BHU is located on 200 acres. The total campus area is of 1,300 acres. Tomorrow, if there is an insistence that in order to designate this as an IIT, the entire 500 acres of land will have to be given to this Institute, then, what happens? Where will the others go? The other institutes are already there. There is the Medical Institute; there is an Agricultural Institute; there are so many institutions which are located on the BHU campus.

(Continued by 2D)

SSS/2D/2.15

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (CONTD.): Now if 200 acres are not enough and you take 300 acres more, they are totally built up areas. So, some consideration should have been given to this and if, in the event of a conflict, the Chairman of the Board of Governors is not in a position to hold concurrently the position held by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir, there is a great danger. The IIT Board may say that in order to conform to IIT regulations you please part with 300 areas more. What happens to the rest? Therefore, these are very, very serious concerns. We are not saying anything further about the need to upgrade. You are upgrading all other eight. It is a welcome decision. Students want it. Today, IIT is a brand and all Indians are proud of the

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IIT brand. But the fact that this is a case apart, this is a different kettle of fish so to speak, is clear in the very nomenclature. The name is IIT, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. The Government has thus acknowledged that Banaras Hindu University is an integral part and, probably, the dominant part of this Institution and that culture must be retained if you have changed the nomenclature. You can simply make a minor change in who will be the Chairman of the Board of Governors. If that is done, that comfort is to ensure that there is no attempt to curb the autonomy of the University. Sir, I am not saying that the Government is planning this. But tomorrow, suppose, on the model of setting up the IIT, BHU, the Government decides that they will affiliate the medical college of BHU to some other national agency, they will affiliate some agricultural institute to some other national institute. Sir, is this going to be a precursor of breaking up BHU into different, different components and linking them up to national institutions in the name of upgrading, and thereby, destroying the character of BHU? The character of BHU is very dear to the people of India. Not only does it bear the heritage, but it also bears so much of our history. We all know how our national leaders have been associated with it. They have been a part of the history and heritage

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of BHU. Now, I am not sure; the Government is not prepared to accept even a minor thing that you are suggesting that in order to maintain the continuity, please retain the Vice-Chancellor of BHU as Chairman of the Board of Governors, which we all know is not a position that can really influence every executive decision, but it feels a certain sense that we know the character will be maintained. I fail to understand the Government's problem in accepting this. I have proposed a very minor change, and there are some consequent kinds of amendments. In the Board of Governors, once the Act comes into effect, the Vice-Chairmen shall be from amongst the elected members of the Executive Council, including its Vice-Chancellor, which means that the idea really is to have the Vice-Chancellor of BHU named the Vice-Chairman, and the IIT decides to have the Chairman. Sir, what is the need for this? That is why we have tried to say that please do not have any such objective in mind and wherever you have proposed that the Vice-Chancellor should be subservient in the IIT set-up to the Vice-Chairman, kindly delete these things. Once the Minister accepts this very minor change, I would like to point out to the Minister that there was tremendous opposition to this in the Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha said that the Government has numbers; so, he refused to

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accept them, and it got passed. Maybe, it will get passed here also, although, we will have serious objections if it is passed. Without this amendment, Sir the Government should not indulge in this non-cooperation because this is a very genuine and legitimate demand from a very large section of people and this will not really cost the Government anything in terms of what they propose to do in other IITs or in the BHU. Sir, in this context, in the second Bill, the NIT Bill, my colleagues will throw further light. But I have been going through this. Sir, once again, although the Minister tried to say while moving the legislation that he has succumbed to demands and removed a large number of officials from the various Boards, Sir, it is still far from adequate. You look at the position that has been earmarked.

(Contd. by 2E/NBR)

DR. CHAANDAN MITRA (CONTD.): Clause 9 of the Bill proposed to insert Section 11A after Section 11 of the principal Act. It says:

The Board of every Institute mentioned in the Second Schedule shall consist of the following members, namely:

(a) the Chairperson to be nominated by the Visitor. The Visitor, of course, if I am not mistaken, is the President of India.

(b) Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Government of India, *ex officio*...;

(c) Director of the Institute, *ex officio*;

(d) Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, *ex officio*;

(e) Director of one of the Indian Institutes of Technology, to be nominated by the Central Government;

(f) two Secretaries to the Government of India, to be nominated by the Central Government representing its Scientific or Industrial Ministries;

(g) Chief Secretary of the State in which the Institute is located, *ex-officio*;

(h) two professors of the Institute to be nominated by the Senate;

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(i) two eminent scientists...; and

(j) Financial Adviser, Ministry of Human Resource Development,
ex officio.

On just counting them, I found that there are six Government nominees, including the Chairperson and there are seven non-officials. This hardly gives non-officials any kind of role in that institution. Same is the case with regard to Clause 14. Here, the Minister is proposing to insert Section 30A after Section 30 of the principal Act. It says:

(1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, there shall be established for all the Institutes specified in column 3 of the Second Schedule, a central body to be called the Council.

(2) The Council under sub-section (1) shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Minister in-charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*, Chairman;

(b) the Secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having

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administrative control of the technical education, *ex officio*,

Vice-Chairman;

(c) the Chairperson of every Board of the Institutes mentioned in the Second Schedule, *ex officio*;

(d) the Director of every Institute mentioned in the Second Schedule, *ex officio*;

(e) the Chairman, University Grants Commission, *ex officio*;

(f) the Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, *ex officio*;

(g) four Secretaries to the Government of India to represent the Ministries or Departments of the Central Government dealing with bio-technology, atomic energy, information technology and space, *ex officio*;

(h) the Chairman, Defence Research and Development Organisation, *ex officio*;

(i) not less than three, but not more than five persons to be nominated by the Visitor, at least one of whom shall be a woman, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, industry, science or technology;...

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 30.04.2012

Sir, the hon. Minister himself mentioned that the Chief Secretary do not have time to attend meetings. There are so many Secretaries and Jt. Secretaries packing the various Boards. They will never have the time. Meetings will not be held and they keep on deferring the meetings. So, what is the purpose? In order to centralize everything and bring everything under the control of the Union Government, is it not the technical excellence or the technical autonomy that these institutions enjoy or ought to enjoy are compromised. We believe that this Bill needs to have a serious re-look, because this is something which affects them a lot. We are making new legislation. We are upgrading these institutions. There are issues about that. We are bringing more things under their ambit. And, when we do that, it is our responsibility that we prepare or make law that will stand us in a good state, not just today or tomorrow, but for decades to come. While doing that, I think, the Central Government must desist itself from making any attempt to control everything.

In conclusion, I just want to go back to one point on the BHU. I am not making any comment on this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have one more speaker from your party.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I am just finishing.

Sir, it is very significant that in the case of upgradation of this institute to the level of an IIT, the same offer was apparently made to the AMU. Incidentally, the BHU and the AMU are the two universities that are actually mentioned in the Constitution of India as institutions of the national importance. Sir, AMU rejected the offer by saying, 'we are happy with what we have. We have an excellent institute of technology and we don't want to do that.' On the other hand, the BHU did not. Therefore, I am, again, humbly requesting the hon. Minister to please have a serious re-look at it and do not stand on the argument that it has been cleared by the Standing Committee. But, there was also opposition in the Committee. There was also opposition in the Lok Sabha. You have numbers. So, you want to push through the Bill. You may succeed in that. But, at the same time, you will be doing a great damage to the heritage and character of the BHU. Kindly desist from doing so. Thank you.

(Ends)

(FOLLOWED BY KS "2F")

AKG/2F/2.25

डा. कर्ण सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय जी का 150वाँ जन्मदिन मनाया जा रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में एक राष्ट्रीय समिति बनी है और मैं Implementation Committee का अध्यक्ष हूँ। मालवीय जी की बहुआयामी देशभक्ति और देश सेवा के जो कार्य हैं, उन सब के बारे में कार्यक्रम किए जाएँगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि संसद सदस्य भी इसमें यथासंभव शिरकत करें। इसका पहला कार्यक्रम प्रधान मंत्री जी के माध्यम से विज्ञान भवन में 25 दिसम्बर 2011 को हुआ था और इसका अंतिम function 25 दिसम्बर 2012 को बीएचयू में होने वाला है। इस प्रकार, यह एक बहुत विशेष वर्ष है, जिसमें मालवीय जी को याद किया जा रहा है। अपने जीवन में उन्होंने बहुत ही अद्भुत कार्य किए। वे बड़े ही प्रभावशाली वक्ता, लेखक, पत्रकार, समाज सुधारक और स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे। महोदय, वे तीन बार कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष रहे, लेकिन उनका जो सबसे बड़ा प्रयास रहा, जो भगीरथ प्रयास रहा, वह था बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना। एक तो वाराणसी का अपना महत्व है ही — गंगा तरंग रमणीय जटाकलापम, गौरी निरंतर विभूषित वामभागम, नारायणप्रियम अनंग मदापहारम, वाराणसीपुर पतिम भज विश्वनाथम। मैं भगवान शंकर का भक्त हूँ, वहाँ उनका विशेष स्थान है। हालाँकि मैं वाराणसी वालों को कहता हूँ कि जब आप कहते हैं कि भगवान शंकर आपके शहर में रहते हैं, यह न भूलिए कि आदिवासी वे हमारे पहाड़ के हैं, वे हिमालय से यहाँ, वाराणसी आए हैं। वह बात और है, लेकिन वाराणसी का बड़ा महत्व है। वाराणसी में उन्होंने जिस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय की कल्पना

की और वे कहते थे कि मैं भिखारी हूँ, उन्होंने घूम-घूम कर पैसा इकट्ठा किया और जिस प्रकार का कैम्पस उन्होंने बनाया है, न जाने आप वहाँ गए हैं या नहीं, लेकिन आज भी आदमी वहाँ जाकर आश्चर्यचकित होता है कि करीब 100 वर्ष पहले, 1916 में इसकी शताब्दी होगी, किस प्रकार की उनकी कल्पना थी कि इस प्रकार की एक संस्था बनाई जाए। मैं यह भी कह दूँ कि मुझे बीएचयू का कुलाधिपति होने का गौरव मिला है, पहले 6 साल, 1961 से लेकर 1967 तक, जब मैं सिर्फ 30 वर्ष का ही था और अब भी 6 साल पूरे हो रहे हैं। मैं 12 वर्षों तक बीएचयू का चांसलर या कुलाधिपति रहा हूँ। हर दफा जब मैं जाता हूँ, तो मुझे नए आयाम दिखते हैं, मालवीय जी का जो दृश्य था, उसके नए चमत्कार दिखते हैं। पिछली बार मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को ले गया था, हम हेलीकॉप्टर से एयर पोर्ट गए थे, तो पहली बार मैंने हवाई जहाज से दृश्य देखा। वह दृश्य आपको नीचे से नहीं दिखेगा। वह ऐसा दृश्य, integrated campus, वह सारा कैम्पस एक अर्ध चन्द्र की तरह बना हुआ है। वह वाकई अद्भुत है। उसमें एक बात समझने वाली है कि मालवीय जी का जो vision था, उनकी जो दृष्टि थी, जो दूरदर्शिता थी, उसमें प्राचीन और अर्वाचीन, दोनों विद्याओं का सम्मिश्रण था। जहाँ संस्कृत और दर्शन के विभाग थे, वहाँ मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग के भी विभाग थे। हर प्रकार की, कोई ऐसा विद्या नहीं है, इसलिए हमारे राष्ट्र गीत में सर्व विद्या की राजधानी कहा गया है। हर विद्या है, फारसी भी है, अरबी भी है, संस्कृत भी है, पाली भी है और हर प्रकार की सायंस है और हर प्रकार के आर्ट्स और ह्यूमैनिटीज़ हैं। इसमें अब ऐसा होने जा रहा है कि जो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज

है, मेरी समझ में भारतवर्ष में सबसे प्राचीन इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज बीएचयू का था, अब उस इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज को upgrade किया जा रहा है और उसको IIT बनाया जा रहा है। जब यह विचार पहले उभरा, तो एक विवाद उभरा। लोगों का यह विचार था, मुझे भी उन्होंने पत्र लिखे कि आप इसको कैसे IIT बना रहे हैं, लेकिन हमने जब इसको सोचा और लोगों के साथ बैठ कर मशविरा किया, तो एक बात स्पष्ट हो गई कि मालवीय जी प्रगति चाहते थे।

(2जी/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH/2.30/2G

डा. कर्ण सिंह (क्रमागत) : मालवीय जी चाहते थे कि जो नवीनतम विचार हैं, उनको अपनाया जाए।

“आ नो भ्रदाः कृतवो यन्तु विश्वतः”

अर्थात् अच्छे विचार जहां से भी आएँ, उन्हें हम ग्रहण करें। इसलिए अगर हम इस इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज को आईआईटी बनने से रोक देते हैं, तो हम केवल उन छात्र-छात्राओं से ही अन्याय नहीं कर रहे होंगे, बल्कि मालवीय जी की स्मृति से भी अन्याय कर रहे होंगे। हमने ठीक कहा है, इसको आईआईटी बनाइए, लेकिन इसके कुछ विशेष प्रावधान रखिए। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया, इसके लिए कुछ विशेष प्रावधान रखे गए हैं, जो भारतवर्ष के और किसी भी आईआईटी में नहीं हैं। अब भारत में 16 आईआईटी हो जाएंगे।

पहला विशेष प्रावधान यह है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का जो नाम है, वह हमेशा के लिए इस आईआईटी के साथ जुड़ा रहेगा। कोई और आईआईटी

ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके साथ किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम जुड़ा हो, उनके साथ केवल शहर का नाम जुड़ा होता है, जैसे कानपुर, दिल्ली या चेन्नई। लेकिन यहां पर इसका नाम ही 'आईआईटी, बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, वाराणसी' होगा। पहली बड़ी बात तो यह है, जो हमेशा के लिए रहेगी।

दूसरा, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, इस पर बहुत विवाद चला था, मेरे मित्र चन्दन जी ने कहा कि लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया। कहा गया कि आईआईटी टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में जो विशेषज्ञ होता है, वही अध्यक्ष चुना जाता है, तो यहां आप वाइस चांसलर को अध्यक्ष क्यों रख रहे हैं। बात-चीत करके अन्ततोगत्वा यह तरीका निकला कि पहले तीन वर्ष बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर को ही अध्यक्ष रखा जाए, ताकि जो फाउंडेशन हो रही है, ट्रांज़िशन हो रहा है, उसमें कोई दुविधा नहीं हो। दूसरी बात, उसके बाद बीएचयू अपने तीन व्यक्ति वहां नॉमिनेट कर सकता है। जरूरी नहीं है कि उनमें वाइस चांसलर हो, उसमें दूसरे लोग भी हो सकते हैं। इसके बाद आईआईटी अपनी पद्धति से अध्यक्ष चुनेगी। इसमें यह भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है कि वाइस चांसलर को नहीं चुना जा सकता, अगर वाइस चांसलर कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति हो, जिसे आईआईटी वाले अध्यक्ष बनाना उचित समझें, तो उन्हें भी चुन सकते हैं। लेकिन आईआईटी का एक सिलसिला है, उसमें हमेशा के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर को अध्यक्ष रखना संभव नहीं होगा।

संसद सदस्यों से मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो दीक्षांत समारोहों में इंजीनियरिंग के हजारों छात्र-छात्राओं ने अपनी डिग्री नहीं ली। आप

थोड़ा इस बात पर भी विचार कीजिए। उन्होंने कहा कि हम अब यह बीएचयू की डिग्री नहीं लेंगे, क्योंकि जब तक इस पर आईआईटी की छाप नहीं पड़ेगी, तब तक हमें इसका पूरा लाभ नहीं होगा। आप जानते हैं कि आईआईटी की सारी दुनिया में अपनी एक प्रेस्टीज है, हालांकि बीएचयू की भी अपनी एक प्रेस्टीज है। दुनिया में मैं जहां भी जाता, मुझे बीएचयू के पूर्व छात्र मिल जाते हैं, जो बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रहे हैं। आधुनिक युग में आईआईटी का जो विशेष महत्व होता है, वह अलग ही है, इसीलिए वे छात्र-छात्राएं अभी बैठे हैं। उनकी नजर हमारी तरफ लगी हुई है। वे चिन्तित हैं, दुःखी हैं। उनको एक साल डिग्री नहीं दी गई, दूसरे साल उन्होंने डिग्री नहीं ली। वे इस बात की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं कि कब संसद इस बिल को पास करे और कब वे आगे जा कर डिग्री लें।

लोक सभा ने तो इस बिल को पारित कर ही दिया। मैं इसमें बहुत लम्बा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, मुझे बड़ा गौरव है, जैसा कि चन्दन जी ने कहा कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी सारे भारतवर्ष के लिए गौरवमय स्थान है। मदन मोहन मालवीय जी का नाम हमेशा स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा। लेकिन सभी सदस्यों से मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है और विशेषकर जो हमारे अरुण जी बैठे हैं और उनके दल के जो सदस्य हैं, उनसे प्रार्थना है कि इसमें अब आप देरी न करें। आप देरी करेंगे तो उन छात्र-छात्राओं के हौसले फिर से पस्त हो जाएंगे और वे दुःखी हो जाएंगे। उनका नुकसान हो रहा है, क्योंकि आईआईटी की डिग्री से उनको जिस जगह नौकरियां मिल सकती थीं, वे नहीं मिलीं। इसलिए मेरी आप सभी से विनम्र प्रार्थना है, लोक सभा ने बहुत सोच-समझ कर और बहुत बहस करके इसको

पास कर दिया है। अब आप लोग भी सहर्ष और सर्व-सम्मति से इसे पारित कीजिए। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

(2h/psv पर आगे)

PSV-KGG/2h/2.35

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान के नाम से जानी जाने वाली पुणे, मोहाली, भोपाल और त्रिवेंद्रम में पाँच स्थापित संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएँ घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव भी लाई है, जिसमें आपने प्रत्येक संस्थान का एक बोर्ड और एक परिषद बनाने का प्रोविजन भी बिल में रखा है तथा तकरीबन 2000 करोड़ रुपए की बात भी इस बिल के अन्दर कही गई है।

महोदय, इस बिल से पहले भी हमारे देश की तकरीबन तीन दर्जन से ज्यादा संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएँ घोषित किया गया। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि यह बिल भी सम्भवतः पास होना है और ये संस्थाएँ भी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएँ घोषित होंगी, होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, सदन यहाँ कई बिन्दुओं पर आशंकित रहता है, क्योंकि पूर्व में जो संस्थाएँ राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएँ घोषित की गई हैं, उनका वर्तमान स्टेटस क्या है, इसकी जानकारी भी अगर सदन के सामने समय-समय पर आती जाए, तो कम-से-कम सदन और देश राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मसले को समझने में कहीं न कहीं अपने आपको सक्षम महसूस

करेगा। जो बजट इन संस्थाओं को आवंटित होता है, उसके सही खर्च की उपयोगिता के बारे में कभी कोई चीज हाउस के सामने नहीं आती। किन लोगों को, कितने छात्रों को इनकी सुविधाएँ मिलीं, कितने स्टुडेंट्स इनसे लाभान्वित हुए, ये तमाम चीजें भी अगर समय-समय पर सदन के सामने लाई जाएँ, तो सम्भवतः सदन के सामने भी और देश के सामने भी इसकी महत्ता और ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने बहुत सारे बिन्दुओं पर अपनी बात रखी है और आप इस आई.आई.टी. विभाग के बड़े ज्ञाता भी हैं, आपको बहुत जानकारी भी है। मैं एक चीज़ आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि एक साथ पाँच संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाएँ घोषित करना एक छोटा निर्णय नहीं है, यह बहुत बड़ा निर्णय है, लेकिन सरकार ने इन संस्थाओं को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने के लिए प्रत्येक में 16 सदस्यीय बोर्ड और 25 सदस्यीय परिषद, दो डिफरेंट-डिफरेंट संस्थाएँ आपने इसमें अलग से बनाई हैं। आपने कहा कि एक बोर्ड होगा, इसमें तकरीबन 16 मेम्बर्स होंगे तथा एक परिषद होगी, जिसमें 25 मेम्बर्स होंगे। यह एक अच्छी बात है कि आई.आई.टी. को आप बढ़िया तरीके से मैनेज करना चाहते हैं और देश की जनता को उसका लाभ देना चाहते हैं। इसमें सारे सदन की सहमति और सहयोग आपके साथ है और रहेगा, लेकिन यहाँ एक सवाल हमारे मन में रहता है कि क्या ये दोनों कमेटीज़, जो आप बोर्ड के रूप में और परिषद के तौर पर गठित कर रहे हैं, क्या इनमें रिजर्वेशन की कोई प्रक्रिया लागू करने की या इनमें प्रावधान करने का कोई निर्णय लिया है?

चूँकि देश के लिए जो एक बहुत ही उपयोगी और खास तौर से देश का यंगस्टर है, जो आई.आई.टी. में जाना चाहता है, अच्छी एजुकेशन लेना चाहता है, उसके साथ वे सारे वर्ग, सब तबके जुड़ें, जो अभी विकास और समृद्धि से दूर हैं, तो मेरा पहला निवेदन आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह रहेगा कि कृपया इन बोर्ड्स और परिषदों के बारे में इस बात पर भी अपना मन्तव्य देने की कोशिश करें कि क्या इनमें अनुसूचित जनजाति, अनुसूचित जाति या पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देने का कोई प्लान भी आप लोगों ने रखा है? इसके अलावा यह बात मैं माइनोंरिटीज के लिए भी कहूँगा।

(2जे/वी.एन.के. पर जारी)

-PSV/VNK-TDB/2j/02:40

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (क्रमागत): आज जो तबका शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा है, क्या उन लोगों को भी अपग्रेड करके इन institutions से जोड़ कर कुछ आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश हमारी सरकार करेगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जिन संस्थानों को अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं या राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान घोषित कर रहे हैं, उन संस्थानों में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का स्टेटस क्या होगा, उनकी पोजिशन क्या होगी? क्या वे यथावत अपने पदों पर कार्य करते रहेंगे या उसमें कोई परिवर्तन लाने का भी विचार इस बिल के माध्यम से होगा? इस पर भी अगर कोई उचित नीति हो, तो इसको भी आप स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जहां तक IT-BHU को IIT-BHU में तब्दील करने का मामला है, इस संबंध में मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ और सदन भी इस बात को महसूस करता है कि कहीं इसके माध्यम से BHU को बांटने की प्लानिंग तो नहीं हो रही है। इस पर भी सरकार को कम से कम अपना मत स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। बिल आने से पहले भी बहुत सारे छात्रों ने और देश के लोगों ने आशंकाएं व्यक्त की थीं तथा IT के बहुत सारे कर्मचारियों ने प्रोटेस्ट भी किया था कि अगर इसको IIT घोषित कर देंगे, तो क्या यह यूनिवर्सिटी के अधीन काम करेगा? इस संबंध में तमाम तरह की आशंकाएं पहले भी व्यक्त की गई थीं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कृपया वे इस बात को भी स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश करें, ताकि लोगों में IT-BHU को IIT-BHU बनाने के संबंध में कहीं न कहीं जो एक भ्रम की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, वह स्थिति देश की जनता के सामने स्पष्ट हो जाए और IT-BHU का अस्तित्व किसी भी प्रकार से खतरे में न रहे। सदन के सामने अगर कम से कम यह गारंटी आती है, तो शायद इससे देश के लोगों के सामने और ज्यादा clarity आ सकेगी।

मैं इस बिल के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमें कम से कम इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जिन संस्थानों को आप राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करना चाहते हैं, उनमें कहीं भी रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी बाधित न हो, इसका विचार भी बहुत जरूरी है। इन संस्थानों के लिए जो भी धन आवंटित होता है, जो उसके परिव्यय पर खर्च होता है, उसकी उपयोगिता सही होती है या नहीं, यह प्रश्न भी आज हमारे सामने है। ये संस्थान

जिनके लिए अपग्रेड किए जा रहे हैं, उन्हें इनसे क्या फायदा मिला है, किस तरह से वे इनसे लाभान्वित हुए हैं, आज ये कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं, जिनको देश की जनता भी जानना चाहती है और हम भी जानना चाहते हैं। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी जरूर मेरे इन कुछ सवालों का जवाब देंगे। इन संस्थानों को आप राष्ट्रीय महत्व का बनाना चाहते हैं या IT-BHU को IIT-BHU घोषित करना चाहते हैं ताकि देश के लोग इनके महत्व का समझें और इनका लाभ देश के लोगों को मिल सके।

कई बार छोटी-सी आशंका रह जाती है। इन institutions में एडमिशन के लिए डोनेशन की प्रथा पर कहीं न कहीं चर्चा होती है। गांव से जुड़े हुए जो बच्चे हैं, देहात से जुड़े हुए जो बच्चे हैं, वे इन संस्थानों में एडमिशन लेने का प्रयास नहीं कर पाते हैं, इन संस्थानों में एडमिशन के लिए साहस नहीं कर पाते हैं। मेरा यह भी अनुरोध होगा कि इसमें प्रवेश का नियम इस प्रकार बनाया जाए कि देश का आम नागरिक, आम व्यक्ति या आम परिवार का व्यक्ति भी इन संस्थाओं में जाकर अपने आपको इस एजुकेशन से जोड़ सके। (समय की घंटी)। क्या इसके नियम में सरलता और शिथिलता लाते हुए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर गरीब बच्चों के प्रवेश की योजना भी इस बिल के जरिए सरकार आगे लाने की कोशिश करेगी, ताकि इस देश के बहुत सारे जो दलित, पिछड़े, कमजोर, किसान, आदिवासी और minorities के लोग हैं, उनको इन संस्थानों का लाभ मिल सके और सरकार को इन सारे लाभ का श्रेय मिल सके? आपने मुझे बोलने का वक्त दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

(2के/केएलएस पर आगे)

KLS/2K-2.45

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA): Sir, at the outset, I think we have to accept this Bill because this is only for some technical inclusion through this amendment Bill. So, we can accept the amendments proposed in the National Institute of Technology Amendment Bill, 2011 and the Institutes of Technology Amendment Bill, 2011 except for some reservations about the BHU, the nomenclature and all that. But, Sir, now when we are discussing them in this House this afternoon, a very less number of Members are there. Whatever we discuss in the House-- sine amendments are not moved by me, I am not moving any amendment --all this discussion is like a public debate. Generally, the Ministry and the Government are not considering the importance of the discussion in the House. Technically if we are moving some amendments and if we are getting the majority, then only things are going on the record and some amendments are accepted. I am saying this is what is happening by and large. Why I am saying this, Sir, not about this Bill alone, is because whatever the powers and privileges are of Parliament, whether it is Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, or State Assemblies, Executive is not caring about the rights of these Houses. I am not going into the details of the

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experiences which I am having. The other day also I talked about the rules which are lying before this House for the last one year and Executive is making laws on its own. For namesake the Parliament and the Legislatures are making laws. We are making the rules, but the action part is taken over by the rules. The rules are going on in their own way. The Executive-made laws are controlling the country. I am making a general observation about it.

Here when we are speaking about this Bill, I say that it is just to introduce eight IITs and the BHU, the BHUIIT, which is also part of the Bill. Five new IISERs are being introduced. It is a very good move by the Government. There is one new IISER in Trivandaraum also. So, we have to include that because the students who have already completed their Degrees from there are not getting Degree Certificates which is the real issue. Merely naming and merely including the names of these institutions in the Bill will not serve the purpose. Actually for higher education we need to do a lot of things. The Minister is always saying that our GER should be increased from 11.5 per cent to 30 per cent. The Gross Enrolment Ratio is very poor in our country. He is only expecting or dreaming. Now we have 450 universities. We have to have 9000 universities. For fulfilling this dream actually, we have to

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infuse more money. But, unfortunately, the Indian Government is spending only 0.5 per cent of the GDP of India on higher education while the US is spending more than 2.5 per cent, Europe is spending 1.2 per cent and Japan is spending 1.2 per cent, etc. So, the technicalities will not help our society to build our education. Sir, we did a lot of things to develop education in our country. Even in the pre-Independence period and post-Independence period, our statesmen, founding leaders did a lot of things. That is why there is mention of the BHU and the Aligarh Muslim University. They were all part of the National Movement. After that when the Government came, a lot of institutions were established and our world famous institutions like AIIMS, IITs and other institutions were there in the academic sector. We had very famous PSUs. Challenging the monopolies of big countries like US and other countries, we installed our factories, steel complexes, etc. But unfortunately, Sir, since 1991 the total direction is moving backward. Now we are not spending much money. So, education is nowadays getting that importance. I am happy that the Vice-Chairman, Prof. Kurien, is also from the same stream, from the academia. Yesterday also a student committed suicide in Kottayam because of not getting education loan for

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completing her studies. This is happening in our country. Education is a very costly thing and it is market-oriented. So, if we are not following the earlier exercise in doing some more things in education, we will lose in the international competition. We are talking about rockets, Agni missiles, satellite launching and for every thing we are congratulating the scientists. But now students are not coming for pure research which is a question to be addressed.

(Contd by 2L/PB)

-KLS/PB/2I/2.50

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (CONTD.): Sir, the Minister has himself said as to why the Government is changing the nomenclature of BHU-IIT. He said, 'it is market-driven.' He said that it is good for the current market scenario in education. He said something like that. It is related to market in some sense because the students nowadays are very much interested to go for it. But, Sir, the students are not going in for pure academic research. So, in the name of creating IITs, we are creating a lot of IITians. But there is a dearth of science education and research. After the Indian Institute of Science, this move of creating five new IISs is very good. Now, many things are in the pipeline. So, we have to give more money. Even the Standing Committee Report

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says, 'In the name of education upgradation, we have to ensure many more things.' Sir, a very dismal picture is made about the faculty. A recent report says that about 385 posts are vacant in the new IITs and 1179 posts of teachers are vacant in the existing six IITs. Sir, if you look at the Central Universities, 3761 posts of teachers are vacant in fifteen Central Universities; and the total posts are 9825. So, this is the higher education scenario. Sir, for making *vidyadhanam sarvdhanam pradhanam*, we have to spend some *dhanam*; the Government has to spend some more *dhanam* for education. Last time, during a meeting of the Standing Committee on Commerce, one Institute -- I think, it was Institute of Designs or something like that -- informed us that the total allocation that it gets from the Government is only Rs. 1 crore.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, the Institute of Design is a well-known world academic organization, and its income is Rs. 24 crore. Only the students who can pay high fees go there; in IITs, IIMs, only such students can go; and if BHU is also made an IIT, then the fees will be very high.

I want to say one thing more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But your time is over.

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SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is said that there is a proposal for making Aligarh Muslim University also an IIT. Sir, the Cochin University in Kerala was earlier named for according an IIT-status. But then the Government proposed the entire University for IIT, not just the technology part of it. We were ready to give the engineering college part or the technology education part for it. That was the issue. It is a long pending issue. During those days, like BHU, there was a proposal for Kerala. I would request the Minister to look into that proposal, if possible. There is a commitment from the Prime Minister of India. When he came for a function, which was organized for commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Kerala, he spoke about it in Trivandrum in a public meeting, in the presence of all Opposition leaders, Central Cabinet Ministers and Chief Minister of Kerala. He said that IIT in Palakkad would be established during the period. We have to fulfil the words of the Prime Minister, which he spoke in Kerala during that function, the one which was organized for celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Kerala. That also is to be considered. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Sir, there are two Bills before us. The first is the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, which itself has two parts. The first part deals with the eight new Indian Institutes of Technology in various places and the second part deals with the character of the Banaras Hindu University.

Sir, speaking on the first Bill, before I come to the second Bill, there are some generic issues which the Minister might like to consider. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had suggested that the IIT Act itself is now over 50 years old. He had appointed a Kakodkar Commission to make far-reaching recommendations. Instead of really considering the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee Report received in 2011, piecemeal legislations are really being brought before us. The Kakodkar Committee Report, Sir, deals in a fundamental way with issues of autonomy of IITs, allowing them the flexibility with rules, finalization of Board members or the Board itself, financial autonomy, an autonomy to be able to fulfil the various aims or objectives which the Government has in mind. So, I think we would like to have an assurance from the Minister on how long does he believe that the Ministry will take in coming up with a more comprehensive set of recommendations relating to the working of IITs,

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in general based on the experience of the last 50 years and the path forward in implementing the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee Report.

(Contd. by 2m/SKC)

2m/2.55/skc

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): Sir, my second point is about the pattern of allocation of resources in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the sector. The Eleventh Five Year Plan, Sir, has been grossly underfunded in terms of the requirements. As against Rs.23,000 crores, so far, only Rs.16,966 crores have been given, which is far too little than what they had projected from their viewpoint. Similarly, this could be true of the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan itself.

Sir, my next point is about the persistent teacher vacancy, which the previous speaker has also alluded to. We know that against a total sanctioned faculty strength of 720 teachers, only 275 teachers are in position, whereas there are a total of 445 teacher vacancies in the new IITs. So, both the new and old IITs are terribly short of faculty, and we would like to have from the Minister some kind of a

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forward path on how he looks at filling up this huge faculty gap, so as to allow the IITs to come up to the requisite standards.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI SHANTA KUMAR, in the Chair)

Sir, the second part of this Bill relates to the changes in the character and the composition of the Banaras Hindu University. I need not go into the history of the Banaras Hindu University. It has been very eloquently dealt with by Dr. Chandan Mitra and, of course, even more eloquently dealt with by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. Karan Singh, for whom we all have profound respect, or even what Shri Madan Mohan Malviya had done, on the history and the heritage which the Banaras Hindu University represents. But, Sir, I continue to have persistent doubts about whether an integrated whole of the Banaras Hindu University should, in any way, be tampered with, whether there could not be more innovative ways, and whether the integrity of what this University, in over hundred years, as an Engineering College, has done, should be destroyed. And, therefore, I think that the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Benares Hindu University, looking at its past, looking at its heritage, and even looking to the future, would really need a serious reconsideration by the Government. I fully endorse, of course, the transitional solution

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given by Dr. Chandan Mitra in regard to the permanence of the post of the Vice-Chancellor, for him to be the Chairman of the Governing Body, but we need to reconsider whether that, in itself, would be adequate to really fulfill the purpose and challenges that lie ahead.

Sir, I would like to now very briefly comment on the issues of the other Bill, which relate to the National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2000. Here again, I think there are two or three important challenges. In addition to the shortage of faculty and the issue of the quality of the Indian Institutes of Science Foundation and Research and the budgetary allocations for the NIT, I would like to raise two specific issues for the hon. Minister's consideration. First, in terms of recommendation no. 6 of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the composition of the Board of Governors, the Minister has assured us that the Board is not going to be excessively dominated by the Central Government, by having too many Secretaries. We haven't seen specific mention of this in the amendments which have been circulated by the Minister, but I take it that in the initial statement that he is to make, he would make the necessary changes before this is really notified.

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I would like to have another assurance, Sir, in respect of the admission procedures for the IISCR. The admission procedure currently looks somewhat skewed. There are three streams of admission: the IIT-JEE, the *Kishore Bal Vaigyanic Protsahan Yojana* and also the one per cent students in the 12th Standard examination of the CBSE and other Boards. The admission stream and the eligibility criteria in respect of the three different streams are not necessarily symmetrical and congruous. So, I think that he might like to consider how he would like to prescribe a uniform standard which would overcome the diversity in the eligibility criteria in respect of the various streams of admission.

Sir, I thought that these are some of the more holistic issues which I would bring before the Minister, and he would like to give the House an assurance on the path forward.

Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

(fd. on 2n/hk)

NB/HK/2N/3.00

चौधरी मुनब्बर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं IIT से संबंधित इस बिल के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी और अन्य सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा था। आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने और डा. चंदन मित्रा जी ने बहुत ही

विद्वतापूर्ण भाषण दिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे बनारस हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी हो या अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी हो, आपके जो भी एजुकेशनल बिल आएँ, आप कितनी भी महान शिक्षा देने की तरफ चलें, लेकिन इनका बेसिक स्वरूप नहीं बदलना चाहिए, क्योंकि इनसे भारतीय जनमानस की भावनाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जब से इस सदन में आया हूँ, मेरी आयु 3 दिन की है, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब एजुकेशन के मुताल्लिक कोई बिल लाते हैं, तो मेरे इस तरफ के मुकाबिल दोस्तों का विरोध उन्हें सहना पड़ता है। शायद इसके पीछे यह कारण है कि हिंदुस्तान की एक बड़ी आबादी, जिसके बारे में जस्टिस सच्चर ने कहा कि इनकी हालत बड़ी बुरी है, एजुकेशनल हालत भी बुरी है, सामाजिक हालत भी बुरी है, इसके बावजूद माननीय मंत्री जी के किसी भी बिल में उस आबादी का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि आप IIT के मुताल्लिक यह बिल लाए हैं और हॉयर एजुकेशन के लिए जो समितियां बनाने वाले हैं, उनमें पिछड़ों के साथ-साथ मुस्लिम नुमाइंदगी का विशेष ध्यान रखें, तभी मुकम्मल हिंदुस्तान आगे बढ़ सकेगा। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

चौधरी मनोर سليم (अتر پردیش) : آپ سیہا ادھیکش مہودے، ابھی میں آئی۔آئی۔ٹی۔ سے سمبندھت اس بل کے بارے میں مائٹے منتری جی اور دیگر سدسیوں کے بھاشن سن رہا تھا۔ آدرنٹے کرن سنگھ جی نے اور ڈاکٹر چندن مشرا جی نے بہت ہی ودھواتاپورن بھاشن دئے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائٹے منتری جی سے نویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چاہے بنارس ہندو یونیورسٹی ہو یا علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ہو، آپ کے جو بھی ایجوکیشن بل آئیں، آپ کتنی

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بھی مہان شکشا دینے کی طرف چلیں، لیکن ان کا بیسک سو روپ نہیں بدلنا چاہئے، کیوں کہ ان سے بھارتی جن-مانس کی بہانائیں جڑی ہوئی ہیں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں جب سے اس سدن میں آیا ہوں، میری عمر 3 دن کی ہے، میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ مائٹے منتری جی جب ایجوکیشن کے متعلق کوئی بل لاتے ہیں، تو میرے اس طرف مقابل دوستوں کا ورودھ انہیں سہنا پڑتا ہے، شاید اس کے پیچھے یہ کارن ہے کہ ہندوستان کی ایک بڑی آبادی، جس کے بارے میں جسٹس سچر نے کہا کہ ان کی حالت بڑی بری ہے، ایجوکیشن حالت بھی بری ہے، سماجک حالت بھی بری ہے، اس کے باوجود مائٹے منتری جی کے کسی بھی بل میں اس آبادی کا دھیان نہیں رکھا جاتا ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائٹے منتری جی سے دوخواست کرتا ہوں کہ آپ آئی-آئی-ٹی کے متعلق یہ بل لائے ہیں اور ہائر ایجوکیشن کے لئے جو سمیتیاں بنانے والے ہیں، ان میں پچھڑوں کے ساتھ ساتھ مسلم نمائندگی کا وشیش دھیان رکھیں، تیھی مکمل ہندوستان آگے بڑھ سکے گا۔ دھنیواد۔

(ختم شد)

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (TAMIL NADU): Sir, as a member of the IIT Council and as a Member of the HRD Committee also, I am really extremely glad that these Bills are being discussed today. The fate of students, who study in these Universities, depends on these Bills which are under consideration. They are dependent on the passage of these Bills, as these Bills enable the new IITs to award degrees. It is unfortunate, Sir, that the students who have already graduated from the new IITs have not received their degrees. I am happy that these Bills are finally being discussed today. As a Member of HRD Committee and IIT Council, I have been closely watching our

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HRD Minister. Hon. Minister wants to bring in many changes in the educational system. Though the Standing Committee Report has been given on 26th November, 2010 and the Lok Sabha has passed this Bill on 24th March, 2011, it is yet to see the light of the day.

First, I take the Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill. It seeks to add eight new Indian Institutes of Technology and then to convert the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University into an IIT and assign a duty to each Institute to support States or Union Territories technologically in their zones and to address their technological problems. The amendments made through this Bill will be to empower the Central Government to notify these 'Zones' in the country for advising the State Government and the Union Territory included in its zone in the matter of technical education and any technical issue referred by them to the institute for advice; to cast upon the IITs a duty to support States or Union Territories technologically in their 'Zones' and address their technological problems; to incorporate the newly set-up IITs and Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi under the provisions of the Act and to provide that till such time when the

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statutes and ordinances of new IITs and this BHU, Varanasi, come into force, it would be governed by the existing statutes.

Now, I come to the other Bill, that is, National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill. The Bill adds another schedule to include five Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research established in Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram as institutions of national importance.

(Contd. by 20/KSK)

KSK/3.05/20

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (CONTD.): The Bill specifies the members of the Board of Governors. In each Institute, a Council shall be established for all the Institutes of Science Education and Research. The amendments are being made to declare all the five IISERs to be the institutions of national importance, and for that purpose, the insertion of Second Schedule in the said Act is being done enlisting therein the IISER and consequential amendments in various provisions of the Act. Then, there is insertion of a new section 11A for the constitution of the Board of Governors for IISER specified in the proposed Second Schedule; the insertion of a new

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section 30A to establish a common Council for all the IISERs specified in the proposed Second Schedule. Then, the amendment seeks to strengthen the networking of NITs and IISERs by giving representation in their Boards of Governors to the IIT, in whose territory or zone the NIT or the IISER falls and to bring the appointment procedure of the Deputy Director of the NITs in line with that of IITs.

In a country as large as ours, unfortunately, we are lagging behind in providing higher education facilities. I am glad that the Government is taking initiative to meet the growing demand for higher education in the country by establishing institutions of higher education across the country, especially in rural and remote areas. It is indeed the need of the hour. At the same time, Sir, we must not compromise on the quality of education. Merely affixing the title of 'IIT' to new educational institutions and upgrading the existing institutions will not give that prestige to these institutions. They have to strive hard and strike a balance between quantity and quality in terms of education. The IITs have proved to be a boon to our country. They have produced some of the best minds that have represented our country all over the world. There is much potential that needs to be tapped. I am sure that with the spread and growth of educational

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institutions, we will be able to tap the undiscovered potential in the rest of our population.

I would also like to share a few of my concerns here. First is a very grave concern which other hon. Members have also expressed. It is the lack of qualified teaching personnel. The shortage of qualified teachers in both, the existing IITs and the new ones, is plaguing the advancement of education. I urge the Government to examine this matter of vacancies as it is of great significance. I would like to congratulate the Ministry for linking up the National Knowledge Network in this regard. However, absence of adequate number of qualified teachers is an obstacle that must be removed. The Government must encourage the teaching profession as an attractive profession. Incentives must be given to those who are willing to teach even after retirement. I would like to urge the Government to promote Indian educational institutions. We must improve our standards and meet world standards in education. The Ministry should take the task of evaluating the new IITs then and there and encourage them to meet the global standards. With these observations, Sir, I welcome both the Bills.

(Ends)

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DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I rise to support both the amendment Bills. But, let me make certain suggestions and observations also. It is a very heartening thing that eight more IITs have been added to the list of existing IITs. Every State and Union Territory must have, at least, one IIT. The IIT of BHU is being included here. The heritage of BHU should be perpetuated.

Sir, the twentieth century was the century of science. The twenty-first century is the century of technology. Technology has taken a quantum leap in our times. It is because of the tremendous advancements in technology that the tsunami tides of knowledge have been touching all the horizons in all the directions and the sky. Technology has changed the destinies of the nations.

Ours is an age of information revolution - a revolution which will never be followed by any counter-revolution. In the field of science and technology, there can be revolutions, but no counter-revolutions.

(continued by 2p — gsp)

GSP-GS-3.10-2P

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (CONTD.): Science and Technology never follow a retrogressive path. Technology has assumed an unprecedented importance in education and other spheres of life. It

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has created a wonderland - full of astonishments and amusements. Like Alice, we are awestruck and greatly amazed. Computers, mobiles and i-pads are the symbols of the age of information revolution.

Technology has helped mankind in innumerable ways. It is the driving force behind development. It has boosted agricultural and industrial growth. The electronic world is a world of wonders. All professional activities are prefixed with 'e' like e-governance, e-commerce, e-books, e-learning etc. This 'e' stands for economy and education. Accomplishments of technology are countless indeed.

Sir, technology has reduced distance of space and distance of time beyond one's imagination. It has reduced the entire world to a 'global village'. It has placed the whole universe on the palm of our hands. We find eternity in a grain of sand. We are citizens of the world.

Our IITs and other institutes of technology have been playing a very vital role in imparting technical education of high quality. They enjoy autonomy also. Our IITs are world-class institutions. They have produced intellectual wizards. The technological institutes have proved to be productive.

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India needs more institutes of technology. We face five crucial problems, namely, accessibility, infrastructure, expansion, equity, and, faculty. How to make available technological education to weaker sections of the society? How to give them equal opportunity? Why not reserve 25 per cent admissions to the poor in the institutes of technology? Education of technology should be made affordable so that it can be within the reach of the poor. Why not include affirmative action provision in these Bills for those who belong to weaker sections of the society, and, are not covered under reservation.

Ours is a knowledge-based society. We are all knowledge-workers. Institutes of technology should be inclusive. Technical education, too, should be inclusive education, and, that should be our long-term goal. Institutes of technology require quality infrastructure, quality courses, quality textbooks, quality teachers with a sense of accountability and total quality management. Faculty is the most crucial problem. Several teaching posts are lying vacant in IITs and universities. (Time-bell) Sir, research should be given equal importance in the institutions of technology. Without innovative research, you cannot generate new knowledge. Giving quality

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education or technical education means giving Alladin's lamp in the hands of students. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, while the discussion is going on both the Bills, I would like to make a few observations on the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Sir, through this Bill, the Government wants to establish five institutions, namely, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, at Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram.

Sir, through you, I would like to mention some points for Government's consideration. Sir, to start with, the name, which is proposed to be given to these five new institutions, is 'Indian Institute of Science Education and Research' and the Government wants to make them as institutes of national importance.

(Contd. by 2Q-SK)

SK-ASC/2Q/3.15

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (CONTD.): Sir, we already have an Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore which is an Institute of national importance. That being so, why should the Government give a similar name to the new institutions? Will it not lead to confusion? Does the

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Government declare that the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore has been deprived of the stature of an Institute of national importance? Or, does it not do 'science and research' work any more? I request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on this.

Now, I urge upon the Government, through you, to ensure that the new institutes get adequate and full infrastructure so that they act as a catalyst to boost the students' intelligence. There is a general feeling among the public that there is a total lack of infrastructure in most of the colleges of higher learning. This could be seen even in the NITs. As the hon. Minister stated in this Bill, admissions in NITs are based on the ranks secured by the candidates appearing at the All India Engineering Entrance Examination, conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. But, if you see the choice of candidates, every candidate wants to pick up some course in 7 or 8 NITs only. All the rest are secondary to them. Even the State quotas are not getting filled up in such States. But they are also called institutions of national importance. I had an opportunity to talk to the student community in this regard recently. They say that the basic reason for picking up few NITs and not joining few NITs depends on the infrastructural facilities and good faculty available at such

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institutions. Hence there is a dire need to look into the infrastructural needs of the institutes and filling up right faculty for the right job. The Government must encourage the younger minds to take to the job of teaching and research in India. Another reason for the choice of students for some particular courses in some specific NITs is this. Shockingly, about 80 per cent of the PG courses and more than 50 per cent of the under-graduate courses in the NITs are not accredited. This is reported by none other than the CAG in the Audit Report No. 13 tabled in the Parliament. The CAG further reported that there was a severe shortage of faculty. As per the report, Sir, in the seven IITs, out of the sanctioned faculty strength of 4052, there are 1,179 posts still vacant. That means, around 30 per cent of the faculty strength is vacant. In the new IITs, out of the sanctioned strength of 660, about 385 posts are still vacant. That means, about 58 per cent of the posts are still vacant. Sir, the Government has to pay immediate attention to this aspect.

Sir, I have one more appeal to the hon. Minister. After XII standard, students are forced to sit in many competitive examinations for admissions to engineering colleges and various institutes like IITs, NITs, etc. The student community, as a whole, feels that if there is

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only one examination and on the basis of the scores and ranks in that one examination if courses are offered to different institutes including IITs, NITs and others, it would be good. The hon. Minister may think over it and bring about reforms in this field.

With the above observations, I support the Bill. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार) : श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान। माननीय सदस्य, यह एक सुखद संयोग है कि आप भी पहली बार बोल रहे हैं और मैं भी आज पहली बार अध्यक्षता कर रहा हूँ।

(2R/AKG पर आगे)

AKG/2R/3.20

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। सरकार दो बिल, आईआईटी (संशोधन) विधेयक और एनआईटी (संशोधन) विधेयक, सदन के पटल पर लोक सभा से पारित करा कर यहाँ लाई है। यह भी एक सुखद संयोग है कि मैं जिस प्रान्त से आता हूँ और जिस प्रान्त का मैं इस उच्च सदन में प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, जिन आठ आईआईटीज़ के बारे में मंत्री जी ने उल्लेख किया, उनमें इन दोनों राज्यों के भुवनेश्वर और पटना भी हैं। मैं ओडिशा से आता हूँ, मेरी मातृभूमि ओडिशा है और भुवनेश्वर में आईआईटी हुई है। आजकल मैं बिहार का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ और पटना में भी आईआईटी बन रही है। इससे 8

आईआईटीज को मान्यता मिलेगी, मैं उस दृष्टि से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज यह बिल पारित होने के बाद एक रूप लेगा और इससे पूर्णांग आईआईटी बनने वाली है और इससे आठ राज्यों में आठ केन्द्र स्थापित होंगे।

मैं अपने वरिष्ठ सदस्य एन.के. सिंह जी की बात को थोड़ा आगे बढ़ाता हूँ कि आपने चालू पंचवर्षीय प्लान में जो बजटीय व्यवस्था की है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आपने उन आठ राज्यों में सपने दिखाए हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार और ओडिशा जैसे प्रान्तों में मेधा की कोई कमी नहीं है। देश जानता है कि सुपर 30 के नाम से बिहार के गरीब विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी बौद्धिक क्षमता की ऊँचाई स्थापित की है। 30 के 30 गरीब विद्यार्थी आईआईटी पहुँचते हैं। आनंद जी नाम के एक साधारण व्यक्ति ने वहाँ एक इंस्टीट्यूट चलाते हुए एक कीर्ति स्थापित की है। जब ऐसे सारे प्रान्तों में आईआईटी जाएगी, तो हमें सिर्फ आईआईटी का ढाँचा नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि पूर्णांग आईआईटी चाहिए और जल्दी ही चाहिए।

इस बिल का जो दूसरा पार्ट है, वह यह है कि बीएचयू के मूल चरित्र में परिवर्तन नहीं करना चाहिए। इससे बढ़िया बात क्या हो सकती है कि इस देश के एक बड़े विद्वान, जो आज हम सभी की प्रेरणा के केन्द्र हैं, मान्यवर कर्ण सिंह जी इस उच्च संस्था के चांसलर के नाते हैं। मैं बड़ा प्रभावित हुआ। जब भी हम कर्ण सिंह जी को सुनते हैं, बड़े प्रभावित होते हैं, आज भी प्रभावित हुए, लेकिन सरकार की कुंठा किस बात की है, सरकार किस उलझन में है कि अगर उस संस्था की सारे विषयों पर सहमति है, कई सारी बारीकियों में कुछ चीजें ध्यान देने लायक हैं, तो सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है, सरकार किस ज़िद में अटकी हुई

है कि बीएचयू के वाइस चांसलर 3 साल क्यों, एक विशेष प्रावधान करके बीएचयू के जो वाइस चांसलर रहेंगे, वे क्यों न आईआईटी, बीएचयू के डायरेक्टर भी रहेंगे? इसमें क्यों आपकी ज़िद है? इसमें आपको क्यों आपत्ति है? सरकार इसको क्यों प्रतिष्ठा का इश्यू बना रही है? एक विशेष प्रोविजन इसके लिए भी किया जा सकता है। इससे बीएचयू का चरित्र भी बरकरार रहेगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूँगा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, जिसके बारे में मेरी पार्टी के नेता चंदन दा ने संकेत भी किया, क्या उनके मन में उसके बारे में ऐसी कोई कल्पना है, क्या वे उसके बारे में ऐसा सोच सकते हैं? बीएचयू और एएमयू, दोनों अपने आपमें अलग identity के संस्थान हैं। इस देश की शिक्षा आंदोलन की संस्कृति, शिक्षा आंदोलन के जनक मदन मोहन मालवीय जी ने इसे स्थापित किया था। क्या एएमयू के किसी कॉलेज को सरकार की छूने की हिम्मत है? तब आप बीएचयू में ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? मैं मान्यवर मंत्री जी के लोक सभा के वक्तव्य को पढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि हजारों यूनिवर्सिटीज़ चाहिए, 16 आईआईटीज़ पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, और आईआईटीज़ चाहिए। आप बीएचयू, आईआईटी को मान्यता दीजिए, लेकिन आप बनारस में एक और आईआईटी बनाते। डा. कर्ण सिंह जी के बारे में क्या कहा जाए, इतने बड़े व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने थोड़ा डराया कि दो साल से विद्यार्थी को सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिला। मेरे जैसे राज्यों में विद्यार्थी चार-चार साल से अपेक्षा किए हुए हैं कि हमारी आईआईटी पूर्णांग हो जाए। आप देश की उच्च शिक्षा की संस्कृति के संरक्षक हैं। और संस्थान हों, और इंस्टीट्यूट हों, तो अच्छा रहेगा। मेरी पार्टी की ओर से

सरकार को सुझाव है कि मेरे नेता चंदन मित्रा जी ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है, सरकार उसको ग्रहण करे। वह अच्छा रहेगा और सबके पक्ष में रहेगा। अच्छा रहेगा कि एक और अलग इंस्टीट्यूट किया जाए और बीएचयू के मूल चरित्र के साथ छेड़छाड़ न की जाए। आज भी आईआईटी का जो ब्रांड है, आईआईटी की जो मान्यता है, इसमें किसी को कोई भी dispute नहीं है। बीएचयू का भी आईआईटी अलग रहे, लेकिन उसके समाधान के नाते वाइस चांसलर स्थायी रूप में बीएचयू, आईआईटी का डायरेक्टर भी रहे। यह जो संशोधन है, उसको मान लेना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक और विषय है, जो बिल आज आया है, उसका मेरे प्रदेश से एक नाता है। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के एनडीए के शासन काल में यह कल्पना आई थी। उन दिनों एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री में यह प्रस्ताव था कि नेशनल सायंस इंस्टीट्यूट, बंगलुरु की तर्ज पर देश भर में कुछ और उच्च वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संस्थान खोले जाएँ।

(2एस/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH/3.25/2S

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (क्रमागत): उसमें भुवनेश्वर का भी एक केन्द्र के रूप में चयन किया गया था और इसकी घोषणा भी हुई थी। उन दिनों डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी एचआरडी मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने स्वयं घोषणा की थी। लेकिन यूपीए-1 सरकार के आने के बाद, उड़ीसा जैसे राज्य के साथ जो समझौता किया गया जा चुका था, सरकार उसे उठा कर कोलकाता ले गई। अच्छी बात है, कोलकाता में आपने इंस्टीट्यूट खुलवा दिया, लेकिन अब उसके साथ आप भुवनेश्वर को भी तो जोड़िए। मेरे राज्य में सूर्य मन्दिर है। मेरा राज्य वैज्ञानिकों का स्थान है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब सूरज उगता है, तो उसकी पहली किरण जा कर कोणार्क मन्दिर में सूर्य देवता के पैर के नीचे गिरती है। मेरे राज्य के इतिहास में, वहां की सभ्यता में इतने वैज्ञानिक थे कि सदियों पहले उन्होंने ऐसी कृति खड़ी कर दी। हम भी यूपीए सरकार की प्रशंसा करेंगे, मंत्री जी की वाहवाही करेंगे, अगर वे उस संस्था को, जो अटल बिहारी वाजपेई जी ने सोची थी, भुवनेश्वर में भी स्थापित कर दें।

इनकी सरकार के बारे में हम एक बात कहेंगे कि ये बातें बड़ी-बड़ी करते हैं, लेकिन काम ज्यादा नहीं करते। हिन्दी में एक कहावत है, यह 'बड़बोलों' की सरकार है। इनकी प्रतिबद्धता उच्च शिक्षा के प्रति, मौलिक अनुसंधान के प्रति दिखाई नहीं देती। उन दिनों एनआईटी बिल के रूप में एक अलग ढांचा इसलिए आया था क्योंकि जो रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजिज थे, उनको एक जातीय मान्यता दी जा सके, इसीलिए इस संस्था का निर्माण किया गया था। अब आप

साइंस को या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को उसके साथ क्यों जोड़ रहे हैं? आपकी National Institute of Science and Educational Research की जो कल्पना है, यह अच्छी कल्पना है। यह भी अपने आप में एक ब्रांड हो सकती है, लेकिन टेक्नोलॉजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट सिर्फ इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के होते हैं। विज्ञान के बारे में आज सभी ने कहा कि इसमें फैकल्टी का अभाव है, फैकल्टी कम है। मेरे सीपीएम के मित्र बाल गोपाल जी ने कहा कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में लगभग 9000 शिक्षक चाहिए, 3000 वेकेंसीज़ खाली हैं। मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि फैकल्टी की बहुत कमी है, लेकिन यह कमी कब पूरी होगी? अगर आप आधे-अधूरे मन से एक लिमिटेड एपरोच लाएंगे, तो यह काम नहीं हो सकेगा, आपके स्लोगन में तो यह हो सकता है। वैसे स्लोगन देने में आपसे ज्यादा माहिर और कौन है? विशेषकर आपकी सरकार में आप जैसे मंत्री सिर्फ स्लोगन पर ही काम करते हैं, इसकी तुलना हम नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन आप कुछ काम भी तो करिए, कुछ ठोस कदम भी उठाइए। आज इस देश में अनुसन्धान, फंडामेंटल रिसर्च घट रहा है। अगर सरकार इस सदी के प्रारम्भ में और दूसरे दशक की शुरुआत में यहां संसद में बैठ कर कह रही है कि देश की उच्च शिक्षा में मौलिक अनुसन्धान बढ़ना चाहिए, तो National Institute of Science and Educational Research को आप एक अलग संस्था बनाइए। राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से आपने भुवनेश्वर को काट कर जो अलग कर दिया है, उसे फिर से जोड़िए।

चन्दन मित्रा जी ने एक और विषय का उल्लेख किया, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि limited governance होनी चाहिए। शब्दों का संयोजन तो आप अच्छा कर लेते हैं। जैसे अगर कोई कपिल सिब्बल जी को सुने, तो मोहित हो जाएगा कि अरे! कितनी बढ़िया बात की है, limited governance, independent, autonomous. अब चीफ सेक्रेटरी वहां नहीं जाएंगे, उनकी जगह आप कोई नुमाइंदा भेजेंगे लेकिन उस इंस्टीट्यूट में, जो आप सिक्किम में खोलेंगे, उसमें भारत सरकार के तीन-तीन विभागों के सचिव जाएंगे। आपकी बहुत बढ़िया कल्पना है। फिर भी आपको यह कहने के लिए मुझे मोह होता है कि आप बातें बनाना छोड़ दीजिए। देश में बौद्धिक क्षमता रखने वाले लोगों की कोई कमी नहीं है। देश भर में उद्योग के क्षेत्र में, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तित्व हैं, आप उनको पार्टिसिपेट करवाइए। आप कहते हैं कि हम भागीदारी की सरकार चलाते हैं, कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम चलाते हैं, आपने एक नैशनल एडवाइज़री कमेटी भी बनाई है। राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से ढिंढोरा पीटने के लिए एक मंडली को आप नैशनल एडवाइज़री कमेटी बना देंगे और Autonomous Educational Institute चलाने के लिए आपको सचिव चाहिए। देश भर में आपको कोई और बुद्धिजीवी लोग, वैज्ञानिक लोग नहीं मिलते हैं। आप इस मोह को छोड़िए और काम करिए।

ये दोनों ही बिल सैद्धांतिक रूप में अच्छे हैं, लेकिन ये बिल सीमित हो कर रह जाएंगे, आपका प्रस्ताव, आपकी मंशा सीमित हो कर रह जाएगी, अगर आप इसे एक छोटे मन से देखेंगे।

पहले बिल का समर्थन मैं इसलिए करता हूँ, क्योंकि उसका लाभ हम भी लेने वाले हैं। उसका लाभ ओडिशा, बिहार और अन्य राज्य लेने वाले हैं, क्योंकि इसमें भुवनेश्वर, पटना, रोपड़, मंडी इत्यादि होंगे। इन सभी इलाकों में आईआईटी होंगे। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन बीएचयू के बारे में सदन में जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उसे आप स्वीकार कीजिए और विरोधी दल का सुझाव मानिए। आप इस अमेंडमेंट को टुकराइए मत, उसे आप स्वीकार कीजिए। एनआईटी बिल में भुवनेश्वर को स्वीकार करने का अटल जी का जो पुराना सुझाव था, उसे भी आप इसमें जोड़िए। प्रशासनिक अधिकारों को बैकडोर से चलाने का आपका जो मोह है, उसे आप छोड़िए। देश के विद्वान लोगों के हाथ में उसको दीजिए।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

(2t/psv पर आगे)

PSV-VK/2T/3.30

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार): आपके प्रथम भाषण के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो दो बिल सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ।

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 30.04.2012

सर, एक बिल 'The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011' है। यह Institute of Technology Act, 1961 के मातहत कुछ संस्थाओं पर लागू था। आठ नयी संस्थाएँ खोली गई हैं। उनको आई.आई.टी. का दर्जा देने का जो प्रावधान यहाँ किया गया है, वह सराहनीय है। तदनुसार एक्ट में यत्र-तत्र कुछ संशोधन करने जरूरी हैं, उनकी व्यवस्था भी इस बिल में की गई है।

मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। मैं भी आपकी तरह सम्माननीय मदन मोहन मालवीय जी के प्रति बहुत श्रद्धा रखता हूँ और इसलिए जो बात आदरणीय डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने भी कही, मंत्री जी ने भी कही और दूसरे साथियों ने भी कही, आई.आई.टी. और बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के परस्पर सम्बन्ध की जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि किसी भी संगठन में किसी विश्वविद्यालय का कुलपति सदस्य तो हो सकता है, लेकिन किसी विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति को दूसरे संगठन में नम्बर दो का अधिकारी न बनाया जाए, पदाधिकारी न बनाया जाए। वह उसका सदस्य हो सकता है। क्योंकि विश्वविद्यालयों की अपनी गरिमा है, आई.आई.टी. की अपनी गरिमा है, कौन छोटा है और कौन बड़ा, यह बहस पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए और विश्वविद्यालय के जो कुलपति हैं, उनका सम्मान भी पूरा रहे, इस बात की ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, दूसरा बिल 'The National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010' है। आज 29 National Institutes of Technology

हैं। इन पर 'NIT Act, 2007' 15 अगस्त, 2007 से लागू है। इस एक्ट के अनुसार ये राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान हैं। इनमें प्रवेश सी.बी.एस.ई. द्वारा ली जाने वाली All India Engineering Entrance Examination में जो रैंक मिलता है, उसके आधार पर होता है। पाँच अन्य संस्थाओं को, जो अपनी-अपनी जगह बहुत महत्व रखती हैं, उनको इस एक्ट के अधीन लाने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। ये उच्च कोटि के संस्थान हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो विज्ञान-सम्बन्धी सलाहकार समिति है, उसकी भी यह सिफारिश है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस पर किसी को ऐतराज हो सकता है। इन्हें राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान घोषित करने की जो इच्छा व्यक्त की गई है, मैं उसका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। Board of Governors में इनके प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रावधान तर्कसंगत है, युक्तियुक्त है। बिल में कोई और मूलभूत परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है और समय की माँग को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया गया है। मंत्री जी ने इधर ध्यान देकर जो विद्यार्थियों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता और वक्त के तकाजों के प्रति जो जागरूकता दिखाई है, मैं उसका भी स्वागत करता हूँ। परन्तु, उन्होंने एक और बात कही, जिसकी मैं सराहना करूँगा, कि सरकारी ऑफिसर्स का प्रतिनिधित्व जितना कम किया जाए, एक्स-ऑफिशियो सदस्यों की संख्या जितनी घटाई जाए, उतनी कम है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

मैं सब का सम्मान करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी की महिमा अपरम्पार है। सी.वी. रमन जी को सी.एस.आई.आर. के एक अधिकारी ने पत्र लिखा और उनकी प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट माँग ली। सी.वी. रमन जी क्या प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट

देते? उन्होंने अपने छोटे अधिकारी को बुलाकर पूछा कि आज तक मुझे सी.एस.आई.आर. से कितना पैसा मिला है?

(2यू/वी.एन.के. पर जारी)

-PSV/VNK-RG/3:35/2u

डा. राम प्रकाश (क्रमागत): जितना पैसा मिला था, उतने का चेक काट कर अपने पत्र के साथ जोड़ कर लिख दिया, “My progress report is enclosed.” उस समय एस.एस. भटनागर CSIR के Director थे, वे एक वैज्ञानिक थे। जब यह पत्र गया, तो उन्होंने नेहरू जी को contact किया। मैं नेहरू जी के प्रति नतमस्तक होता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने इस देश में परम्पराएं स्थापित कीं। उन्होंने सी.वी. रमन के नाम निजी पत्र लिखा और उसमें उन्होंने लिखा कि अति व्यस्तता के कारण स्वयमेव नहीं आ पा रहा हूँ, मैं एस.एस. भटनागर को भेज रहा हूँ और जब भी मैं उधर आऊंगा, तो आपसे जरूर मिलूंगा। तब जाकर वह बात शांत हुई। मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि अगर आप अनुसंधान को ब्यूरोक्रेटिक जंजीरों से मुक्त कर देंगे, तो आप एक ऐतिहासिक पग उठाएंगे। यह नितांत आवश्यक है, आप इस काम को जितना कर सकेंगे, मैं इसको उतना बढ़िया मानूंगा।

बात आई कि अध्यापक नहीं मिलते, पीएच.डीज़ नहीं हैं। मुझे एक बात की बहुत चिंता है, वह यह है कि आज शिक्षा का स्तर गिर रहा है और Ph.D. का स्तर तो बहुत ज्यादा घट रहा है। आज Ph.D. सस्ती है, गाजरें महंगी हैं। आज प्रशासनिक अधिकारी अपने पद का लाभ उठा कर और कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों

के लोग अपने महत्व का लाभ उठा कर Ph.D. की डिग्री ले कर उन लोगों का उपहास उड़ाते हैं, जिन्होंने मेहनत करके Ph.D. की डिग्री ली है। इसलिए, इसको इतना सस्ता मत बनाइए। अगर कम संस्थान खोलने पड़ते हैं, तो कम संस्थान ही खोले जाएं, लेकिन उपयुक्त human resources के बिना संस्थान खोलना, Ph.D. का इस तरह मजाक बनाना घातक होगा। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ पूरा-पूरा ध्यान देंगे, ताकि इस प्रकार का कोई काम ठीक ढंग से किया जा सके। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर आदमी के नाम के साथ Ph.D. लगा कर कोई उसकी गरिमा बढ़ जाएगी। बिना Ph.D. के भी आदमी बहुत काबिल हो सकता है। मेरे पिता जी सामान्य हिन्दी जानते थे, Ph.D. की डिग्री लेकर या यूनिवर्सिटी का प्रॉफेसर बन कर मैं उनसे कोई बड़ा नहीं हो गया, बल्कि मैं उनकी मेहनत की वजह से आज आपके सामने खड़ा हूँ, इसलिए जहाँ मैं इन दोनों बिलों का स्वागत करता हूँ, जहाँ मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ, वहाँ शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता बनाए रखने के लिए जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम किया जाए, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। नाम बदलने से संस्थाएं बड़ी नहीं बन जाएंगी, अपनी पीठ खुद थपथपाने से कोई काम नहीं बन जाएगा। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि हिन्दुस्तान की विश्वविद्यालयों की रैंकिंग विश्व की विश्वविद्यालयों की रैंकिंग में कहीं नहीं है। हमारे जो रिसर्च जनरल निकलते हैं, उनका कुछ impact factor नहीं है, संभवतः 0.5 सबसे ज्यादा बड़ा impact factor है। क्या उनके अंदर पत्र छाप कर हम कोई ज्यादा बड़ी रिसर्च कर लेंगे? हम trained man power तैयार कर रहे हैं।

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 30.04.2012

महोदय, मैं यह बात कह कर समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि जिस वक्त विदेश को अपनी industries के लिए मेहनतकश मजदूर चाहिए थे, तो वे उन्हें भारत ने दिए। जिस वक्त उन्हें अपनी laboratories चलाने के लिए trained man power चाहिए थी, छनछनाते चांदी के सिक्कों के बदले में हमने उन्हें वह दी। मैं एक रिसर्च पेपर पढ़ने के लिए कनाडा में गया। वहां एक व्यक्ति ने यह कहा, “If you have a research scholar from India, his worth is weighed in gold.” मेरा सर इस बात से ऊंचा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि इससे मेरा सर झुका कि वह व्यक्ति जिसको हिन्दुस्तान में काम करना चाहिए था, वह आज दूसरों की laboratory की शोभा बढ़ा रहा है। हमें इस बात पर गंभीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए और शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता लाने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कदम उठाने चाहिए। मान्यवर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे मौका दिया, मैं सिर झुका कर धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(2w/SSS पर आगे)

SSS/2W/3.40

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Sir, I would like to make some observations on the NIT (Amendment) Bills. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the amendment Bill, in connection with NIT (Amendment) Bill, proposes to insert a new Section, 11 A, for the

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 30.04.2012

constitution of the Board of Governors for Science Education and Research Institutions, besides a new section to establish a common Council for all the Institutes of Science Education. The amendment Bill also seeks to strengthen the networking of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research by giving representation on their Board of Governors to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in whose territory or zone the National Institute of Technology or the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research falls. Sir, before giving comments, I just want to take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to take initiatives to give effect to the observations and recommendations forwarded by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has given recommendations on some important issues which will help in efficient working of these institutions. Some officers of the Ministry for Human Resource Development shall be the ex-officio Members of the Board. It has been stated here. It is understood that these officers may also be nominated to other similar bodies. Due to their pre-occupation with manifold assignments, it may not be possible for them to attend the meetings. As a result, both the Department and the State Government invariably remain deprived of useful inputs due

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to absence of their representatives on the Board. So, I therefore, feel that a viable alternative could be to authorise designated nominees of such members to attend the meetings of the Board, in the event of their being not present, due to unavoidable circumstances. Sir, the Government has proposed more regulations and more steps to improve the education system in India. This is a welcome step. Sir, the National Knowledge Commission and the Yashpal Committee have estimated that the country requires at least 1000 more universities and 10,000 more colleges. Now, the number will increase simultaneously. The quality of institutes also needs to be benchmarked and continuously improved, which would include attracting and training of high-calibre teachers. The new regulation will facilitate the spread of technical education in under-represented areas. It is a fact that nowadays only 5.7 per cent people of rural areas study beyond secondary level and only 17 per cent in urban areas do so. Sir, again polytechnics are also proposed to be taken away from the control of the State Government and put under the care of AICTE. These are some suggestions made by the hon. Minister. This might impart uniformity to education, but I want to know from the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development the details of the

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steps to be taken for AICTE which needs to be more efficient. Sir, recently, we have gone through some CAG Report. CAG Report has stated that more than half of NIT courses are not accredited. As a result, most seats remained unfulfilled in two under-graduate courses and 12 PG courses that were introduced in NIT, Durgapur, Silchar and NIT, Kurukshetra, Bhopal, Silchar and Surathkal respectively. This is just one example. There are many other inter-related matters which are yet to be dealt with. If that is done early these NITs would function more efficiently.

(Contd. by NBR/2X)

-SSS/NBR-HMS/2X/3.45.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (CONTD.): Sir, with these few suggestions, I request the hon. Minister to go through them and other valuable suggestions made by the other hon. Members on these Bills and take necessary action.

With these words, I conclude my speech and once again thank you for having given me time to speak on these Bills. Thank you.

(Ends)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, first of all, I would extend my gratitude to

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distinguished Members of the House who have given their very valuable comments while dealing with the two amendment Bills that I proposed for consideration of this House.

Sir, at the outset, I wish to state that many of the suggestions that they have given are welcome and we really want to move in the direction through which we can enhance the quality of our higher educational institutions and, of course, try to bridge...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, आज बिहार से हमारे जिले ..(व्यवधान)... कम-से-कम 5 हजार लोग दिल्ली में धरना, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं। सर, मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था कि मोतिहारी में ..(व्यवधान).. सर, यह हमारे बिहार के चार जिलों के लिए burning issue है। इन्होंने बिहार में झगड़ा शुरू करा दिया है। ये कहीं कुछ बोलते हैं, कहीं कुछ बोलते हैं। ये बिहार को बांटना चाहते हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. सर, यह हमारे जिले के लिए burning issue है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You know that the Minister is replying...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मंत्री जी को मोतिहारी के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will give you time ...(Interruptions)...Let him finish his reply...(Interruptions)..Let him finish his reply...(Interruptions).. Ravi Shankar Prasadji, let the Minister finish his reply. After that, I will allow you

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...(Interruptions)...I will give you time...(Interruptions)...That is correct.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, एक तरफ गया और दूसरी तरफ मोतिहारी ..(व्यवधान).. यहां धरना हो रहा है। मंत्री जी, स्थिति स्पष्ट करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Tiwariji, how can I allow you when the Minister is replying?... (Interruptions)... Ravi Shankar Prasadji, you know the rules... (Interruptions)... The Minister is not yielding... (Interruptions)... The Minister is not yielding and you are simply raising it... (Interruptions).. No, no. Please sit down ... (Interruption)... I will allow you later if you want .. (Interruptions)... मैं आपको टाइम दूंगा। अभी आप बैठिए .. (व्यवधान).. No, तिवारी जी प्लीज। No, Tiwariji. No, no. Please. Nothing will go on record (Interruptions)... It would not go on record ... (Interruptions)... तिवारी जी, अगर आप बोलना चाहेंगे तो मैं बाद में आपको टाइम दूंगा। आप बैठिए, नहीं-नहीं .. (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: *

SHRI SABIR ALI: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Minister is not yielding

...(Interruptions)...नहीं, प्लीज आप लोग बैठिए। He is not yielding

...(Interruptions)...I will give you time. Take your seats.

* **Not recorded.**

SHRI N.K. SINGH: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat.

आप बैठिए। Let him finish his reply. आप बैठिए। It would not go on record...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: *

SHRI N.K. SINGH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on

record...(Interruptions)...It is not going on record ... (Interruptions)...No, no. Take your seat.

SHRI SABIR ALI: *

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): आप बैठिए। Now, Minister, please continued. आप बैठिए। Mr. Ali, take your seat.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as I was saying that I am deeply obliged to the distinguished Members of this House who have given their

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valuable suggestions. We want really bridge the quality gap that exist in higher education and, I am sure, the suggestions made by distinguished Members will go a long way in taking this agenda forward.

Sir, first of all, let me deal with the issue raised by Chandan Mitraji, who is not here now.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : एन०के० सिंह साहब हैं।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हां, मैं उनकी भी बात करूंगा। उन्होंने कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें कही हैं।

He raised the issue that the integration...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, he is here.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: ...should become a permanent feature, because the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University should permanently be made as the Chairman of the Board of Governors. There seems to be some misunderstanding, because a distinguished Member, Pradhanji, who made his maiden speech today, seems to think that the Director and the Vice-Chancellor are one and the same thing.

(CONTD. BY KS "2Y")

2y/3.50/ks

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SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): In fact, the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University is not going to be the Director...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, please do not go by the words I used; go by the spirit of it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Okay, okay. I just wanted to make sure that we understood the suggestions properly.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: I can't argue with you, Sir, you are such a great man.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no. It is not an argument.

Sir, I just want to mention one or two things. We are also very concerned that the character of the institution should, in any way, not be disturbed. As my senior colleague, Karan Singhji, mentioned, this was something that was debated within the University itself for quite some time. Some of the problems that might arise in the future, as you know, Sir, is that the position of a Vice-Chancellor in a university is equal to the status of a Director of an Institute. That creates a very piquant situation because, if you have a Vice-Chancellor of a university who is superior, who is the Chairman of the Board, and there is a Director of an Institute working under him, that may create some of the problems which, in fact, Ram Prakashji also mentioned.

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We should not compromise with the status of the Vice-Chancellor in this fashion. So, we thought that it would be better, for the first three years when the institution is growing, for the purposes of laying a strong foundation, to have the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman of the Board and, then, allow the Vice-Chancellor to nominate somebody else in his place as the Vice-Chairman... (Interruptions) One minute. I am explaining. Just one minute. I am trying to explain, Sir, to the distinguished Members of this House. We may have a difference of opinion. But this is the honesty of our opinion and you are right in your opinion. However, there is an opinion here. Then, as you know, Sir, normally, when you select a Vice-Chancellor of a university, of course, he may be a technical person, a highly qualified technician, a technologist; As far as the appointment of a Director of an IIT is concerned, he is always a technologist. So, I don't want a situation where this kind of personality clash occurs in the future of a growing IIT. So, therefore, it is best for the interim arrangement to continue. If, in the course of three years, we find that any changes are required, we will certainly have a discussion with you and, if necessary, make those changes also. But, as a first step, let this continue for the next three years; let this arrangement continue. If you

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find it is not workable, or, if there is any problem within the BHU, we can always revisit it. But I think there are philosophical and operational reasons why this should be done in the manner that I have suggested and, at the same time, retain the integrity and the heritage of the IIT, BHU. This is precisely why the name has not been changed, and that is precisely why it is called IIT(BHU) Varanasi and that is why it is in the same campus. There is no problem about land because in many of the IITs, at present, we do not have 500 acres. In fact, we do not have the luxury of 500 acres in the future IITs that we are going to build. We are not going to have that luxury. So, we will have to change the nature of the institution in terms of its physical structure. We probably will have to go high up in building those structures, and there is enough space in the 300 acres that we have within the BHU to build a world-class institution. So, I don't think there should be any fears on this count and I would like to assure the Members of this House that, in the next three years, we will be looking at how the integration is taking place, how the character of the university is being maintained, how the issue of cross-disciplinary research, which Chandanji mentioned, is going on and, if we feel that integration is not proper because of the fact that the Vice-Chancellor

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is not likely to be a Chairman of the Board, we will certainly consider that suggestion and you can rest assured that we are serious in all these things because we ourselves want to maintain the high character and the heritage, as Dr. Karan Singhji pointed out, of the institution.

So, I request you, Sir, in the context of this, let this experiment move forward and let us see how it functions. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDAN MITRA: Just a minute, if you permit me.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If you don't mind, let me just finish it first.

Now, Sir, the other issue, and this again is a very important issue which has been raised by several distinguished Members, is the problem of faculty. It is true, Sir, that there is a gap between the sanctioned posts and the posts which have been filled up. But a part of the reason for this gap is also because the expansion in the higher education sector is taking place at a very fast pace. Our Gross Enrolment Ratio was almost 12 a few years earlier but, today, it has moved up to 70.

(cd. by 2z/kgg)

Kgg/2z/3.55

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SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): Because, a large number of young people are going into the school sector, I dare say that by 2020, it will move up to 30 million. If it moves up to 30 million instead of 17 million children going to college and university, you will have about 40-45 million children going to colleges and universities. Can we, in ten years, produce the faculty that is necessary to meet the demands of the increasing number of children who go to colleges and universities in the years to come? I honestly say, Sir, it will be a very difficult task. This is not something that we can build faculty in the next 2-4 years. So, we will have to think of innovative ways to deal with this situation. I believe, we have thought of those innovative ways to deal with this situation. I might suggest that in the States, for example,--I have got figures for the IITs, I do not want to really trouble you with lots of figures—the total number of sanctioned posts is 5,142. These are the figures as of 30.11.2011. The total number of positions filled is 3334. This is in the IITs themselves. The situation in Central Universities is also the same. The situation in States is even worse. There, the gap is 40 per cent. So, we have to work together in this. The State Education Ministers, the State Chief Ministers and the Government of

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India's Education Ministers should sit together and see how to fill this gap.

A distinguished Member--I think, Mr. Balagopalan--mentioned that the NITs are in a poor state. Sir, yesterday, I was in Jalandhar. I visited the NIT in Jalandhar. Sir, it is a world-class institution. I request him to go and visit that institution. The National Knowledge Network is available in that institution. Children can take classes from faculty members in other high quality institutions, sitting in their own class! They can interact with the teachers. The best of faculty anywhere in the world, through the National Knowledge Network, would be connected to every child studying in any university course, anywhere in the country. Many institutions have already been connected. Almost 3,400 universities have been connected. My distinguished colleague tells me that almost 18,000 colleges have been connected. What does that tell you? We can solve this problem through technology while we encourage people to do post-graduation and post-doctoral courses in India so that by 2020 we build up physically the faculty. We have to think of these interim arrangements. In the next six months or so, 35,000 colleges would be connected. In the next six months or so, 604 universities would be connected through the National Knowledge

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Network with 100 Mbps capacity. It means, the faculty anywhere in the country would be available to students anywhere in the country. But, Sir, there is a caveat to that. The caveat is that we need to change our administrative structures. In some colleges and some universities, you have a three-year degree course. In some other universities, you have a semester system. How does a child who is moving through the semester system take access to the faculty member who is teaching somewhere in a three-year degree course? So, we need a national consensus. Sir, I am ready to be blamed for anything. But, I am trying very hard to build that national consensus. I am trying very hard to build that quality. I have four pending Bills in Parliament. One of the distinguished Members talked about accreditation as to why courses have not been accredited. That is precisely what that Bill says. We have to set up a National Accreditation Authority under which all courses and all institutions would be accredited for quality. But, that is exactly, Sir, how this Government is moving forward. What we need is a national consensus; what we need is support from the Opposition; what we need is a desire to look towards the future of the children of our country. I am ready to take blame for any shortfall. I am a humble man, Sir, trying to serve in my little capacity, in the interest of the

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future of education in this country and I am ready to be pilloried for any wrong that I do. But, the one wrong I do not do is that whenever I make a policy, I do not think of politics; I only think of the future of the children of this country.

(Contd. by tdb/3a)

TDB/3A/4.00

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): That is the only thing I think of. The face of that young student is always before my eyes when I make legislation, and when I introduce legislation. So, I request you that all the issues that you have raised about quality are being addressed; all the issues that you have raised on transparency are being addressed. N.K. Singhji, a very distinguished and a very, very thoughtful Member of this House rightly said that we need to revamp the whole IIT Act, and he is absolutely right. When this Bill was introduced, the Kakodkar Committee Report was not with us. In fact, the Kakodkar Committee was set up in 2011, whereas the Bill was introduced in 2010. We have now been requested to implement the recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee so that we have a comprehensive Bill looking at the 21st century, and the challenges that we have to meet in the 21st

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century in the field of higher technology, that one distinguished Member talked about. And it is with that in mind that we need to change the structures. I have already, while that is pending, liberalised the entire IIT system. Sir, the Government is no longer involved in appointing any Chairman of the Board of Governors. I have asked that the Board of Governors themselves should appoint the Chairman. I don't interfere in that process, and I have done this through executive action. In the IIT Council, Sir, I do not interfere in the appointment of Directors at all. The Search Committee decides who the Director is going to be. They give me three names, and sometimes they don't; they give me one or two names. I accept it. I have never made an exception. I have personally never made an exception. So, while those legislations are being drafted, while the future of the country is being looked at in the perspective of the challenges of the 21st century, we, through executive action, are liberalising and bringing autonomy into the education sector. You can ask any Director of any IIT, any director of any IIM, any Member of any Council of any of these institutions and you will have the answer for yourself. The Government of India does not any longer interfere in these processes. That is why in the National Commission for Higher Education and Research, I have

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suggested that even appointment of Vice-Chancellors should be made through a transparent process. So, the Government of India should not be appointing Vice-Chancellors. It should be appointed by academic authorities, a collegium of academic people, who should have a list of eminent academics, from where the Vice-Chancellors should be picked. We are moving in that direction, but, Sir, we need support from the distinguished Members of this House.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Some of the State Chief Ministers do interfere...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I do not want to comment. Sir, I am ready to take any criticism on myself, but I am not ready to criticize anybody else because I don't think I will ever get my reforms Bills passed, if I start criticizing others. Everybody is very helpful. The State Chief Ministers are exceptionally helpful, and, if anybody has any objection to anything, I will go out and talk to the State Chief Ministers.

Sir, my distinguished leader, Tiwariji talked about Bihar. I have rung up Nitish Kumarji; I have requested him for an appointment; I am willing to sit with him and decide as to what we should do about the Bihar Central University as well. We have no problems. I think in terms of what the future of the children of Bihar as to what they need, what they require, and, I certainly have no problem in talking with Nitish

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Kumarji. I have already talked to him; I have already rung him up, and said, “Let us sit together, and let us see how this can be done”. N.K. Singhji also talked about the NIIT. Actually, there is Section 11(a), which is already introduced in the Act, which specifies the amendment that I talked about at the beginning when I sought to introduce the Bill for consideration of this House. Yes, you are right about allocation of resources. But, if you look at the history of this country, Sir, if you look at the period of the UPA Governments, UPA-I and UPA-II, compare the allocations made in higher education at any time in the history of this country and you will find that the commitments that this Government, the UPA-I and UPA-II has made on higher education have never been made in the past in the history of this country. Yet, it is not enough. I say that we need more investments. But, Sir, investments will only come through economic reforms. I, again, seek your help there. Let the Finance Minister’s proposals for economic reforms take place, we will then get growth, we will then get extra money, we will then get extra investment, and we will invest more in the social sector, especially in the education sector. I request the Communists, the Left Parties to support the economic reforms. That is how you will get more money. (Interruptions)

KLS/3B-4.05

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD): Sir, a distinguished Member also mentioned about representations of SCs and STs in IITs and other institutions. Let me just tell you that in all, and these are the figures of 2011, for SCs the total number of seats available in all the IITs put together is 1,191 and 1078 have been filled which is a matter of great pride. We have not merely talked about it, Sir. Somebody said that we give only slogans. No, Sir, not only we give slogans, but we implement slogans also. These are the figures of 2011. Sir, you talked about Scheduled Tribes. The total number of seats available for them is 544 and the total number of seats filled is 537. It is a matter of great pride that we are implementing the agenda of UPA-I and UPA-II on the ground. The total number of seats for OBCs is 1982 and the total number of seats filled is 1,760. We are short by about 200 seats. This does not take into account OBCs who have come in the general category. But I assure this House that when I come back with figures to you in a few years from now, we would have also actually fulfilled the dreams of the OBCs. We are absolutely committed that unless the less privileged, the disadvantaged and the Muslim community are

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supported by us and we empower them through education, the kind of inclusive society that India needs, India wants and India dreams will never happen. Sir, Janardhan Sahib very rightly mentioned the role of the technology. I think we should not look at the future by remembering the past or by delving into the past. The past should give us inspiration because of the nature of the great leaders of the past, who were inspirational leaders, who had dreams for India. But the dreams of India and the way in which we are to realize those dreams changes and I have changed because the nature of the society has changed, the nature of interaction of the society has changed. Therefore, we need to look at the changed India through the eyes of the young. That is how we should move forward. The role of technology is there, which is extremely important. Ram Prakashji rightly said that it is a sad day because the quality of doctorate in this country is relatively poor. I can assure him, Sir, that now we are insisting that not only we are giving better fellowship and remuneration to those who are doing research, but we also have several schemes for enhancing the quality of our teachers. Hopefully in 12th Plan, we will be able to improve the quality of at least 10,000 faculty members. We have several plans which are partly given effect to and partly they

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are going to be implemented. Sir, another issue which Shri N.K. Singh raised was how these Indian Institutes are admitting students. I made some enquiries and I can tell him that the process of admission is as follows. 40 per cent of positions are offered on the basis of the IIT-JEE test, 20 per cent of the seats are offered on the basis of the KVP and 40 per cent of the balance are on the basis of the top one per cent of all the State Boards. A written test is done by the Indian Institute of Science. This is the idea because this is a five year course. We get students from all streams of the country and it has been a wonderful experience for us because now we have realized that if you take the top one percentile from the 12th Board, the quality of the students is as good as the one emerges from the JEE, etc. then we can move on to a single test. There also we need the support of the distinguished Members of this House. One distinguished Member said why should children have to sit for multiple tests and that is absolutely right.

(Contd by 3C/PB)

-KLS/PB/3c/4.10

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (CONTD.): We are moving towards the single test because we want the burden on students to be lessened from the 17-

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20 tests and from these coaching factories that are now operating in some parts of the country. Sir, Najmaji will appreciate this. You know the best students in the country, if you go to any university, are girls. You go to any course, it is the girl who is always the topper. Then, how is it, Sir, that we don't have any girls in IITs? The reason is simple, because, parents can't send their 12th Pass girls to Kota for getting coaching. They fear, how they will send a single girl there. So, girls don't get coaching. They are the best in schools. They are on top of the class in 12th Board. But they can't get into the IITs. We must change that, Sir. We must get women into our educational institutions. The brightest minds will take forward the future of India. It is already in the hands of women. I hope it continues to be in the hands of women.

With these words, Sir, I am grateful to the distinguished Members of this House. I request the distinguished Members to pass the Bill.

(Ends)

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I would like to seek a small clarification from the hon. Minister. The first point is,(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I will be brief, to the point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please put questions only.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Yes. Sir, the point I want to make is that the hon. Minister's reply has not been able to allay the fears, although he was at his persuasive best today; we saw him in a different avatar than we normally see him. But while appreciating that, I would tell him that he has not been able to allay the fears. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: And, we want that avatar to continue in future as well.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Yes, we hope, it will. I see a marked transformation.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Before the powerful distinguished Members of this House, I am a humbled man, Sir.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the point that I and several other distinguished Members, my Party or Alliance Members, even others, were emphasizing right through was about the special character of BHU. How will you ensure that that character is not compromised or diluted? The Minister has not allayed the fears. My question to him is this. If you are saying that you are prepared to revise this arrangement

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of having the Chairman of the Board of Governors being the VC of BHU for three years, and, then, if necessary, you are willing to continue or make some arrangement, then, why don't you do it now? Since it is a very, very minor issue as far as we see it, it only leads to a suspicion that you may have some other plans under your sleeve. Therefore, the larger point I made was, if you say the medical school will be taken out of the BHU's ambit, the agricultural institutions will be taken out of its ambit, are you not laying the foundation stone for a vivisection of BHU which has such a great tradition also? It is worth pointing out that 2010 — that's the last one I have — survey of top universities, Banaras Hindu University is number one among all Universities in India. JNU is number two and the Delhi University to which the hon. Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, I and other colleagues belong is actually number three. So, what you are doing with BHU, which is number one University in India, according to Nielsen India Today Magazine, is that you don't trust that University and you don't trust the Vice-Chancellor of the University to run the Institution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. That's all. You have made your point.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, there is one more point. I am very sorry to say that my amendment has not been accepted on technical ground. You say that a notice has to be given one day earlier. Last three days were holidays. How do you expect me to fly and open the locks of this place and place an amendment? I gave it this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You could have given it earlier.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, this is not fair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Bill was circulated early.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Therefore, Sir, I am pressing that ...
...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: The Chairman can allow it.
...(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You know the Rules.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I know the Rules. That is why I am saying that the Chairman can relax any rule and allow it. ... (Interruptions)..

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DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I want to press this amendment. You can relax the rule because there were public holidays. There were public holidays. How could it have been given? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. (Interruptions)... Please.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the Minister must allay the fears that ‘you are diluting the character of BHU.’ He has not been able to allay the fears.

(Contd. by 3d/SKC)

3d/4.15/skc

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (CONTD.): He has not been able to allay the fears, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, Dr. Karan Singh made a very passionate intervention and said that he believed that the character of the BHU is not going to be destroyed by the proposed changes. Would the Minister like to say on how he really believes that the BHU, which has a legacy, a history and a glorious past, is not going to be dismembered by this Bill and by subsequent action?

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SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the Minister would recall that the BHU had a great legacy of association with India's Freedom struggle. That is what for Dr. Madan Mohan Malviya had laid the foundation stone for. This privilege is rarely available to other Universities. Therefore, its distinguished character needs to be maintained. How does the Minister propose to do that?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have already said it. There are several factors which I have already placed before the distinguished Members. Number one, the name is IIT (BHU), Varanasi; number two, permanently, there would be a Vice-Chairman of the Board, and he will be a nominee of the Vice-Chancellor; number three, two nominees into the senate; number four, nominees into the Executive Council will be from BHU; and it is the same campus; the disciplinary and cross-disciplinary research would continue. In fact, we are not changing anything about the BHU. It is the IT-BHU which is under a new name; it is IIT (BHU). That is all! So, the character remains the same, and I assure that if there is any inkling, any evidence in the next three years that the character is changing, we both are here; we will make sure that we take steps.

(Ends)

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I shall first put the motion moved by Shri Kapil Sibal for consideration of The Institutes of Technology (Amendment Bill), 2011, to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend The Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

CLAUSE 1 — Short title and commencement

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move :

(No. 2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2011” the figure “2012” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move :

(No. 1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-second”, the word “Sixty-third” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Title was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Kapil Sibal.
(Interruptions)

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLAH: Sir, this is regarding the amendment that was supposed to have been moved by Dr. Chandan Mitra. On technical grounds, the Chair has neither accepted it nor is it agreeing to our request for waiving of the rules and allowing that amendment to be taken up. So, that leaves us with nothing else to do.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already given the ruling. The Bill was already in circulation. It is not as if the Bill was given two days back. It was already in circulation. The amendment

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could have been given earlier. So, there is no cause for changing the rule. Thank you for the advice. (Interruptions)

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: You could have made it ...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Let us not... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If it were an amendment brought in by the Government side, it would have got moved on the same day! I have been a Minister and I know that Government's amendments are accepted on the same day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already given the ruling.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I appeal to the Minister to accept it. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already given the ruling. (Interruptions) Dr. Mitra, I have already given the ruling. I am sorry. Now, Mr. Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move :

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

(fd. on 3e/hk)

HK/3e/4.20

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 19 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Clause 1. In clause 1, there is one amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister:-

Clause 1 - Short title and commencement

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2011" the figure "2012" be *substituted*.

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The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No.1) by the hon. Minister.

ENACTING FORMULA

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-second", the word "Sixty-third" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we take up the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 was introduced in this august House on the 4th of August, 2010. The purpose of the Bill is to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 to include amongst the grounds of divorce the additional ground now of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This is also to provide for certain safeguards in case divorce is granted to the wife and children of the wedlock. The Bill also seeks to mitigate the hardship that is caused to the parties in a marriage, who file a petition for grant of divorce by mutual consent, and to mitigate the harassment that takes places inevitably because one of the parties wilfully on second thought, or for whatever reasons, avoids coming to the court for fulfilling the other steps that need to be taken for taking the divorce proceedings to a logical conclusion. Sir, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law & Justice in its 45th Report submitted to this House on 4th

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March, 2011 had made certain recommendations. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Hence, the amendments are being moved.

Sir, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was enacted on the 18th May, 1955. I was to amend and codify the law relating to marriages amongst Hindus. It applies to all persons who are Hindus, as defined in the Act. The Special Marriage Act, 1954, which was enacted on 9th October, 1954, provides for a special form of marriage in certain cases where the parties may not be wanting to be, or, are not able to take advantage of the Hindu Marriage Act, or, such Acts as apply to them, because of the religion that they belong to. Traditionally, Sir, over the years, the grounds of divorce that have been available and are presently available, till such time as the House accepts the proposals that are being placed here, are adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion to another religion, unsound mind, virulent or incurable form of leprosy, disease in communicable form, renouncement of the world and not being heard of as being alive for a period of over seven years, which is the presumption of death, that applies after seven years.

(Contd. by 3f/KSK)

KSK/4.25/3F

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED (CONTD.): The divorce granted in these circumstances can also be granted, as I said earlier, by mutual consent where both parties wish their marriage to be brought to an end. The consensual end of marriage, which is divorce by consent, is obviously theoretically based on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. But, in both these Acts, although there is substrata of understanding that it is an irretrievable breakdown of marriage, such a ground is not specifically and explicitly provided. There are Supreme Court judgments that have suggested that presumably now, given the experience that we have of years since these Acts were brought in force, such ground should now be explicitly made available in provisions for divorce by consent either under the Hindu Marriage Act or the Special Marriages Act. And, some of our eminent lawyer colleagues in the House would know that these are the judgments of the Supreme Court. One was delivered in the case of *Jordan Diengdeh vs. S.S. Chopra* which is a 1985 judgment. Then, there is another judgment of *Naveen Kohli vs. Neelu Kohli* which is a 2006 judgement of the Supreme Court where such suggestions have been made.

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Sir, accordingly, a Bill, namely, the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981, to amend these Acts was introduced in Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1981, and the Bill, *inter alia*, sought to insert the new sections 13C, 13D and 13E and the new sections 28A, 28B and 28C in the Special Marriages Act and, of course, the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The Bill could have been considered and passed by Lok Sabha. But, the Seventh Lok Sabha was dissolved and, therefore, the Bill lapsed before it could be passed.

Sir, the Law Commission also *suo motu* took up this very issue for examination in its 217th Report, entitled 'Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage — Another Ground of Divorce', and presented this to the Government on March 30, 2009, recommending such a ground and for divorce to be granted on such a ground. In view of this background, it has been felt and I believe, this is a feeling not only amongst Members of the House but also in the society, it has been felt widely that a marriage, which for all practical purposes, has come to an end and only in appearance remains a marriage, is a marriage that, probably, at best should be put to an end. Certainly, rather than leaving two unhappy people and consequences of the unhappiness of

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two people and what impact it could have on children of that marriage, it is best to give them an option to opt out of such a marriage and not compel them to remain linked together just for the sake of society. Therefore, on the recommendation of the Law Commission and the Supreme Court, we have come to a conclusion that such an amendment to these two Acts would be very useful.

Sir, what happens under the mutual consent provisions, which are in the Hindu Marriage Act as well as the Special Marriage Act, is that a motion is moved jointly by both the parties to end the marriage and not before a passage of six months, they can move the motion afresh in order to get the divorce completed before the concerned court. However, it has been found quite often that one of the parties decides not to turn up to move the second motion. As a result, it leaves the other party hanging in an uncomfortable and a very unsatisfactory position. We have felt, and this is what we commend to the House, that this is something that should be brought to an end.

When divorce takes place, there are also issues relating to security, both of children and the wife who need protection.

(continued by 3g — gsp)

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SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED (CONTD.): Apportioning the property, which has been acquired during the subsistence of marriage, in a judicious manner and in a manner that would do justice between the parties, as indeed, would protect the future, and, the state in which the children find themselves in a broken marriage is also being taken into account in these amendments.

Sir, one critical issue that was left out, for which an amendment is now being proposed is about the adopted children. Natural children are included and would be protected but adopted children would, for no fault of theirs and for no reason, not be able to get the protection, which is provided to them in the existing law unless adequate provision is made for them. Sir, in this background, I commend the Bill to the House for acceptance.

(Ends)

The question was proposed.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my colleague, Dr. Najma Heptulla, would be speaking on this Bill on behalf of my Party. But from the hon. Minister's opening statement, as also the material that he relied upon -- the Law Commission's Report and the two judgements of the

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Supreme Court -- I felt that in the Indian context, there is a very important alternate argument, which has not found sufficient space, and, therefore, till that alternate argument is also factored in when we legislate on this Bill, I am afraid this law may actually end up creating unusual hardships for women in India.

The Minister is right that the 1985 judgements of the Supreme Court in Chopra's case and Naveen Kohli's case and the Law Commission's Report are based really on the simple premise that elsewhere in the world also, you don't continue to flog dead marriages, and, therefore, if the marriage, for all practical purposes is dead, it is necessary that the marriage be given a burial by a decree of divorce. You cannot subsist such a marriage, so let both parties go and live in peace. To this extent, there may be a rationale but I would urge the hon. Members, particularly, the lady members of the House, to also consider the alternative argument.

Conventionally, divorce in India is granted in either of the two circumstances. Either you divorce with consent, and, consent is the basis of breaking that relationship, or, a divorce is granted to a party which is suffering from a matrimonial default caused by the other party. So, all the grounds, which the hon. Minister read just now --

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cruelty, mental cruelty, physical cruelty, adultery, conversion, any form of communicable disease, desertion -- are all factors, where something intervenes, by virtue of which a person, who commits a matrimonial default, then, is the respondent who must suffer the divorce. It is the victim who is then entitled to ask for a divorce, the simple principle being that no person can take a benefit of his own default. So, if a person commits a default, he can't seek a divorce. It is only the victim who gets the divorce against the defaulting party.

Now, 'irretrievable breakdown' ground -- which he now seeks to introduce -- is different from the conventional jurisprudence of divorce. The person who causes the 'irretrievable breakdown' himself or herself is entitled to ask for a divorce. So, you may create circumstances in a matrimonial home where you say that maybe, on account of my own conduct, the circumstances are such that this marriage now cannot subsist, and, after the expiry of three years, which is the Minister's proposal, this marriage be annulled by a decree of divorce.

(Contd. by SK-3H)

SK/3H/4.35

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (CONTD.): In countries where it is so provided, the support system then provided to the wife is extremely strong. In fact, in some of the advanced western countries, you ask for a divorce on these grounds, you will have to part with a substantial part of your wealth. Divorces then become extremely costly. You have to share your property; you have to share your future income and make sure that the wife and the children born out of the marriage are then provided for. That is what you have to pay in order to get a divorce under these circumstances where you yourself are a defaulting party, you want to use your own default and say the marriage has now broken down and, therefore, I want a divorce. I don't think, and I regret to say this. Supreme Court can interpret the law; Supreme Court can suggest advancements to the law, but what is happening in Indian cities, towns and villages, the elected Members probably know a little better because they know what the constituents in each house are going through. Effectively, if you put irretrievable breakdown without a financial support system as a ground, the inevitable consequence is going to be — as mostly the women are the sufferers out of a matrimonial breakdown — that once a husband uses irretrievable breakdown for a divorce, courts give conventional and

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very conservative maintenance amounts. The wife goes back to her parent's house in every village and every small town. She is dependent on her brothers, on her parents, if they are alive. She does not get the kind of property sharing which people in Europe and United States are getting. Therefore, she becomes permanently dependent on them. The manner in which this Bill has been drafted, neither the Law Commission nor both judgements of the Supreme Court have considered what will be the plight of women after divorce is granted on an irretrievable breakdown. It is different from other matrimonial offences. If a lady is guilty of cruelty or desertion or adultery, then obviously the husband will get a divorce on the grounds of a matrimonial offence. If it is by mutual consent, they will probably come to a financial arrangement. But what happens on an irretrievable breakdown where on account of husband's own conduct the marriage is broken down, he uses his own default to get a divorce and she now becomes permanently dependent on her parents or her brothers or others? All that the law says is, and I am quite distressed to read the language of this law, the court will not grant a divorce where the wife is the respondent. The language is 'till the court is satisfied that arrangements have been made to its satisfaction to

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eliminate hardship'. Elsewhere in the world, where this jurisprudence exists, the wife will get the same standard of living after divorce which she was getting when she was living with her husband. And the test we are applying is that after she is thrown out and after the marriage is dead, since the dead marriage can't be flogged, she goes out and all we will provide to her is 'we will eliminate her hardship'. If we start with such a legislative policy, I think, we will be doing a great injustice to the women. We must, therefore, seriously consider that without provisions like residence, without provisions like sharing of assets, without provisions for an adequate compensation, whether in the abstract we can say, 'well, the western countries have it; our Supreme Court is also saying so, therefore, let us also have it as a ground'. I think, therefore, before we start the discussion on this, I just wanted to bring the alternative viewpoint that this provision has a potential for being extremely disastrous and dangerous for Indian women once it is legislated. Thank you.

(Ends)

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, in the intervention of the learned Leader of the Opposition who himself is a lawyer he has put it so

correctly. I would say that the Indian ethos is on family building, not family breaking.

(Contd. by ysr-3J)

-SK/YSR-HMS/4.40/3J

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (CONTD.): I have witnessed many, many marriages solemnised among the Hindus around the fire. I never understood the meaning of *shlokas* being read by the *panditji* and why in certain *feres* the boy goes ahead and why in some others the girl leads the boy till my friend's daughter got married at my residence. I asked the learned *panditji* to explain to us the meaning of what he was telling them and why in some *feres*, the boy was leading, and why in some others, the girl was leading. Then he explained everything to me. Then I realised that the vows of marriage which the boy and the girl take at that time are for their life. It is a commitment that they make to each other as regards their conduct, and what they will be doing after marriage, and what will be the responsibility of the boy. The boy says that while leaving the house, he will take her permission.

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The boy says that he will bring his whole income and give it to her. The girl also makes commitment to the extent that what will be her duties. Marriage is a sacrament among the Hindus. And the Christians also. And that is why the thought of divorce was unthinkable. They could never think of divorcing each other. And when the girl goes to her husband's house after leaving her parents' house, the mother says, “बेटी, तुम्हारी यहां से डोली निकल रही है, अब ससुराल से तुम्हारी अर्थी निकलेगी।”

But now the situation has changed. The girls have become independent. They are stepping out of their house. They are working in offices and other institutions. They want certain dignity. They want some respect, and some independence also. So, naturally, there are differences in the families. Sir, it is easy among the Muslims, you know it very well, because the marriage is not a sacrament, it is a contract. Two people make a contract of living together which is solemnized by a *qazi* or a priest and that is why the marriage is simpler. Both the parties can put whatever conditions they want in their marriage contract. Unfortunately, they don't put any condition in their contract. They can rightly do that. And they can break their

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marriage according to the conditions which they put in the marriage contract.

The reasons for divorce which you have given under the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 and the Special Marriage Act of 1954 are the same. Not many people know that it is not the man alone who can say, ‘*Talaq, Talaq, Talaq,*’ and the wife goes home. Among the Muslims, the wife can also divorce her husband. You have given the conditions of the two marriage Acts, which are prevailing in our country. Under the provision of *Khula*, a Muslim woman can apply to the *Qazi* for divorce who can declare it. Unfortunately, the women never do it and they are always the sufferer. That is the reason why the impression in the society in India is that only a man can say, ‘*Talaq, Talaq, Talaq.*’ And even that — ‘*Talaq, Talaq, Talaq*’—cannot be given in one sitting. It has to be spread over a period of three months and ten days, so that there can be a reconciliation period where they can come together and people can advise them.

Sir, now, I come to an important provision of the Bill, which you have brought before us. It deletes the requirement of allowing one party to present the petition. The cooling period of six months is being removed. The Standing Committee’s recommendations also

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talks about the six months' cooling period. I feel during that period reconciliation can take place and both the parties can come together. And if they don't come together in those six months, then naturally, divorce can be given. Giving the right only to one party, I think, is very dangerous. Arun Jaitleyji also said this. One person can move the court and get the divorce if the other person does not come and does not get the chance to appear before the court to put their case. It will be a default.

Sir, three major points are there.

(Contd. by KR/3K)

KR/KLG/3K/4.45

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (CONTD.): The Bill has a provision which allows both the parties to file for a divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Both the parties have to live apart for, at least, three years before filing such a petition. Sir, this can also be misused. I am just cautioning you. In today's time, men are coming out of the villages. They come to cities for working from villages of Bihar, U.P. and other States, and they don't go back home for three years. Can this be used as a reason for divorce

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because they lived apart for three years? The husband can go and file a petition in the court and get the divorce ex parte that I was living three years away from my wife. People are going to the Gulf countries, people are going to America and Europe for jobs. The court will have to be careful. I think, instead of that, some provision should be made in the Bill itself, so that it cannot be misused by the people those three years of period living apart.

Sir, the third point that the wife has a right to oppose the grant of a divorce on the ground that dissolution of the marriage will result in grave financial hardship to her. The court shall consider all circumstances including the conduct of the party, children, before deciding whether a divorce would result in hardship. Also court has to be satisfied that adequate financial provision has been made for any children, including unmarried or widowed daughters. Sir, Arunji has very rightly said, our society is very different, our ethos are different than the western society. In the western society, when a girl and a boy, first of all, go out of the house, there is no concept of joint family, and live outside the house and definitely they make their own home when they get married. That is the reason why in foreign countries they have the Mother's Day, the Father's Day, the

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Grandmother's day, the Grandfather's day because they don't live together. So, they come and greet once in a year with chocolates, with flowers, with cake and celebrate the Mother's day, the Father's day, the Grandmother's day and the Grandfather's day. Here in our country there is joint family system. There is a way in which, if marriages are in difficulty, the parents, the in-laws, can try and help them in reconciliation. First of all, you can look at the English language, if you translate the मदर इन लॉ - कानून की मां, डॉटर इन लॉ इज काल्ड कानून की बेटी, फादर इन लॉ — कानून का बापा। हमारी सोसायटी में बहू को बेटी माना जाता है, दामाद को बेटा माना जाता है, सास को मां माना जाता है। यह कन्सेप्ट वेस्ट में नहीं है, तो जैसा अरुण जी ने कहा कि वेस्ट के सिस्टम को हम ऐसे का ऐसा अपने यहां एडोप्ट कर लेंगे, तो वह चलेगा नहीं, सर। उसका मिसयूस डेफिनेटली होगा। जहां तक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की रिकमंडेशन है, यह इररिट्रिवेबल ब्रेकडाउन ऑफ मैरिज को थोड़ा आपको कोडिफाइ करना चाहिए।

What are the clauses which will come under the irretrievable breakdown of marriage? It should not become an irritable breakdown. That is the danger. It should become an irretrievable breakdown of marriage for the girls, for the women, for the wives, not for the husbands. It should not become a tool for the husband.

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Regarding the clauses 2 and 6 of the Bill doing away with the waiting period of six months before moving a joint motion in case of divorce by mutual consent, Sir, the Standing Committee has recommended that the six months' cooling period should remain. I also feel that we need six months' period before a divorce is granted so that there is a chance for reconciliation.

Regarding clauses 3 and 7 of the Bill, introduction of irretrievable breakdown of marriage the new ground, as I said earlier, I agree with the recommendations of the Committee; and with the spirit of the Bill which you have brought forward. There are many hardships being faced by women because husbands desert them, they don't appear before the court after filing the petition together. Until and unless we give enough protection to the women, this Bill will have the danger and apprehension which the Committee has also presented before you.

(Continued by 3L/vk)

VK-NB/3L/4.50

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (CONTD): Going by the provisions of the Bill, the proposed Section 13 C (1) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 and Section 28 (1) of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 simply provide that either party to a marriage may file a petition for dissolution of marriage by a decree of divorce on the ground that the marriage has broken down irretrievably. Sir, I don't think there is anything which is really irretrievable. Anything can be retrieved. I know there are many cases. I understand it. There are many cases that I know. But the grounds for irretrievable should be defined further that how it will be. कोई husband यह कहे कि मेरी बीवी मेरे लिए अच्छा खाना नहीं बनाती है, my marriage is now null and void because I am not happy. 'It is a cruelty to me because she does not cook very good food'. 'It is a cruelty that she does not press my legs'. These frivolous kinds of arguments, the husband should not give. There should be more safeguards provided in the Bill.

Then I come to the protection of right of children. I believe you are bringing an amendment which includes the adopted children also, which is quite appreciable because that was the recommendation of

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the Standing Committee also. I am happy that you are bringing that amendment over here.

Sir, as Arunji said, in America, when two people get married, they become the co-owners of the property, whether it is a house, or some other asset; whether the assets are more on the husband side or more on the wife side. They become the co-owners of the assets. At the time of divorce, the wife gets half the share. I know many cases where after divorce the wife becomes richer than the husband because she gets the house, assets, alimony, sustenance, etc. She may not get remarried, or she may want to live with somebody else. Well, it is not going to happen in our country. But there is no protection in our country; there is no system in our country that the wife becomes co-owner of her husband's property. So, you have to take care of that. Don't leave it to the court alone to decide about it. It should not be case to case basis, as it has been mentioned. Generally, we see that women do not have that kind of resources to fight their cases. Most of the time, the women don't even know the law. This law is not going to be only for educated urban women like us who are sitting here in the House who know their rights. It would apply to the rural areas also, to uneducated women also. So how it is

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going to be misused, you have to see that. You have to see that there is enough protection for women.

One of the recommendations says, "The Committee has felt that there should be some effective legal mechanism so that the women, at least, get their share in the matrimonial property". How can you ensure it? The point is, if something does not belong to her, she cannot divide it, she cannot get her share. We have seen that even in Muslim marriages, meher is given. कोई बोलता है तुम मेहर माफ कर दो। Generally, Muslim women don't get the meher. In my case, when I got married 45 years ago, Rs. 2 lakh was my meher. I think it was a very big amount. I believe Shri Dilip Kumar, who married two months before me, got the same amount of meher for his wife. That was a very substantive amount. But within one year, he gave me one-fifths of his landed property, which was much higher in value.

(Contd. By 3M)

RG/4.55/3M

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (contd.): And we won both the cases, the *Qaziuddhum* problem. There is a provision that you

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can enhance the *mehar* of your wife during the period of your marriage as your status improves. And we also won the income tax case because my husband and I said that it was not a gift, that it was a marriage settlement. And the marriage settlement is allowed under the Muslim Personal Law. And that is how my husband wanted to give an example to the people, to the other Muslim couples, that you can enhance the *mehar*; it is a protection for women. As the divorce is much easier for men under the Muslim Law, my husband wanted to protect me. Today, I have so much of properties because he put it in the *mehar* and I got it as my right; my children didn't claim for it. Sir, while I understand the sentiments behind it, perhaps, it is because some case came up before the Supreme Court or the Law Commission *suo motu* coming up with its 217th Report and asking for inclusion of irretrievable breakdown of marriage as a ground for divorce, I feel, Sir, that we should relook into it and take the recommendation of the Standing Committee more seriously because the Standing Committee was presided by no other person than Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan. She ably presided over the Committee; she herself is a lawyer and a woman. And the Committee took evidence of various people. They took a long time in deliberating on

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it, and their considered Report is presented before the House. Sir, before we give a stamp for okaying this Bill, I would like to get some commitment from the hon. Minister in the House as to what he is going to do to protect women and see to it that they are not exploited. And from a Bill which provides for irretrievable breakdown of marriage, it should not become an irritable Marriage Law which causes trouble to women. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (GOA): Sir, I stand here to support the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010. As Najmaji has said, “Marriage is sacrosant”, and we also say, “Marriages are made in heaven.” Whether they are made in the gardens or in the cinema houses, we say that marriages are made in heaven. Maybe, its beginning is in local gardens or in cinema theatres, --may I mention, the corner seats — but for all purposes, we say that marriages are made in heaven. It begins with a ritual. As we know, in India, the girl comes, meets the family and sweets are exchanged. And, in the olden days, the girl is asked whether she knows singing, whether she knows cooking, etc., and all the tests are taken when the girl comes into the house. And, sometimes, the boy is called by the family; maybe,

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they watch a movie or so, and the father gets up and asks, “Do you know what is the daily spending of my daughter?” आपकी जितनी पगार है, उतना मेरी बेटी के कुत्ते के एक दिन के खाने का खर्चा है — यह डायलॉग होता है। This may be an exaggeration in actual life...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I wish to make a request. It is a very serious Bill. Let the debate continue day after tomorrow. Tomorrow is a holiday and the Members have to go. Therefore, I am making a request to you. It is a very serious Bill. Let there be a full-fledged discussion and the hon. Minister will get all the time to reply. Therefore, kindly adjourn it till day after tomorrow. Let Shri Shantaram Naik resume his speech day after tomorrow. (Continued by 3N)

SSS/3N/5.00

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (CONTD.): It is a very serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What is the sense of the House?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let Mr. Shantaram Naik resume his speech day after tomorrow. We have no problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, do you agree?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I have no way to say that I don't agree when we have such eminent

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Members whose contribution obviously is going to be extremely valuable. It seems that they need to prepare a little better to speak.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I think the Minister also wants some time to prepare.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I don't think it is collusion between the Minister and the Members.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, this is an adjournment by mutual consent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes. So, the discussion will continue day after tomorrow, i.e. on 2nd May. So, the House is adjourned to meet on 2nd May, at 11.00 a.m.

...

**The House then adjourned at one minute past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 2nd May, 2012.**