

SSS-NKR/5.00/30

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (CONTD.): It is extraordinarily important to understand the Indian context, the diversity of entrepreneurial and other experiences here and for the world of academia to work with the world of industry. There are the big names, consulting firms, but we need academics to work with the small and medium enterprises which are creating jobs. We need to have them, help them, nurture them and help them grow and face competition and innovate. All these are the challenges before these institutes and those are again roles for the Government to play even as we grant these institutes autonomy. Finally, when we think about research, no institute becomes world class without faculty who are at cutting edge, who are contributing to the creating of knowledge and for that to happen you need outstanding researchers who are also very good teachers, who are very good colleagues, who are very good in their interaction with the real world, but to create that you need a research eco-system, you need competitions which give you grants to go out there and study something. You need institutions which will ensure that there are conferences held regularly which in India for the best talent -- and from the rest of the world -- to come. You need the ability to publish journals which are meaningful and

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

relevant to the Indian context. Many of these are not really available in India at the level that they should be and we, of course, need other kinds of grants for the best faculty and even exchange students with the rest of the world, to come and spend time at these institutions because that's the kind of cross fertilization of brains and people that is going to make huge difference. So, in all these fronts the Government can continue to play a role and so, as I commend this Bill for passage, I would urge the Minister to think about not just letting go, but to retaining some kind of umbilical cord relationship with the Indian Institutes of Management, to think about the Ministry's larger role in nurturing the field of management which is so vital to India and to ensure that those gaps in the institutional eco-system are filled by the Government as long as the Government's role is necessary. A light touch will make a huge difference and I do think that these institutions will truly earn the title of institutions of national importance that we in both Houses of Parliament are bestowing upon them. I support this Bill for passage. Thank you.

(Ends)

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (MAHARASHTRA): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am here to support this Bill which is very unique in many

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

ways. Sir, we know that the history of management studies in our country dates back to 50s and the first management institution in our country, as I understand, was a private initiative. It was not a Government institution and it was established first of all in Kolkata, then in 1960s, as was pointed out by Prof. Rajeev Gowda. The Government came into this sector in a bigger way and we had Indian Institutes of Management established, first of all, in Kolkata and thereafter in Ahmedabad and in Bangalore and in all other cities as well. But, Sir, the importance of this Bill is basically because it adheres to what we have been saying, our Prime Minister has been saying, which is minimum Government and maximum governance. Therefore, the Bill basically aims at giving requisite functional autonomy to the Indian Institute of Management and other management institutions as well. This, I believe, is a departure from the set thinking, from the traditional thinking where we think that since we are paying, we are the pay masters, we are providing resources, so we will have a bigger say and control over the management of the institutions. I believe this is an archaic thinking and we have to enter into the new era with a new thinking which is where I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill.

(Contd. by NBR/3P)

-SSS/NBR-DS/3P/5.05.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (CONTD.): Sir, I am not going to give a long speech, because it, basically, does not require since the House is unanimous in supporting this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... I agree. But, these are the occasions where we get an opportunity to deliberate upon. I am sure, you are tolerant enough to listen to me. I just wanted to make 2-3 points.

In our country, we have, maybe, hundreds of institutions in the form of colleges, universities, management institutions and other organizations, including, say, hospitals, museums, etc. But, unfortunately, in our country, the 'science of institution building' and some people may describe it as an 'art of institution building' is not being looked after scientifically. We don't have respectable institutions; I mean, institutions that are respected world-over. There are only a few institutions. It is because building the structure of an institution in bricks and mortars is comparatively easy, but to inculcate a vibrant institutional life in an institution is very difficult. And, I believe, autonomy plays a key role in the art of institution building. Sir, autonomy, in a way, is the life source of institutional character of any such academy. Therefore, I believe, this kind of a Bill which is going to give further and greater autonomy to all these institutions is going to inculcate new life and

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

the institutional life is going to be more vibrant than what it is today. But, we also have to be mindful of certain challenges which the management institutions is facing. Some of the challenges are very rightly referred to by Prof. Rajeev Gowda earlier. Sir, many-a-time, candidates coming out of these institutions are lacking leadership abilities. We find a very polished management graduates speaking in fluent English, very good at IT, every now-and-then they come out with a beautiful PowerPoint presentation which many times we find that neither it has 'power' nor 'point.' Even then, the kind of leadership element that we expect from them where they have an ability to take decision, ability to comprehend things, ability to see the future and think big, many-a-time, is lacking in these graduates. Therefore, cultivating leadership qualities is also a major and significant item on the agenda of the management institutions and, towards that, I believe, much is required to be done.

Another aspect is about inculcation of values, like integrity. It is the management graduates who are manning several corporate houses these days. There are many corporate organizations, be it in public or private sector, which are not totally free of financial wrong doings. If the element of integrity is missing, if we are not in a position to inculcate the element of

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

integrity, I believe, it is high time we revisit the syllabus of management courses and try and explore the ways of how we inculcate these things more effectively.

There are other 2-3 issues which I would like to flag. For example, innovation, creativity, etc. These are the days of thinking out of the box. But, many-a-time, we believe, the kind of product that is coming out of IIMs and other management institutions is, they are thinking alike, looking alike and talking alike! The element of innovation, at times, is missing. So, something requires to be done to further promote the faculty of innovation.

As far as problems being faced by management institutions are concerned, there is a proliferation of business schools is what they are being termed in the last 10-20 years. I have seen many more management institutions coming up. For example, I come from Mumbai. The Mumbai University manages Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies. Once upon a time, it was a very renowned institution. But the management of the management institution itself was in shambles, because the management, again, has to be in a way very democratic and participative.

(CONTD. BY USY/3Q)

USY/3Q/5.10

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (CONTD.): The management, again, has to be very democratic and very participating. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity in suggesting -- while the Bill has already been set and we are going to deliberate on that and pass it -- on certain future occasion, can we think of greater participation of the students? I am happy that there is scope for the participation of the aluminus. That is important. But the participation of the present students is also very important. They must also have some say in the management of their institution. At the same time, the non-teaching staff must also have a say. In several universities, colleges and schools, it has unfortunately been the tradition in our country to consider non-teaching staff as non-learning, as if they cannot be trained and they cannot be given any kind of training. If they have to take the ownership of the institution, they should be made a part of the management. So, can we, at some future occasion, think of having the non-teaching members as well?

We are creating some institutions, providing them some resources, some big business house stands behind them. It is very welcome. But, can't we ask a couple of management institutions, at least as an experiment, to take care of some of the schools in villages, for example?

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

Let them take it as a challenge how to manage that school. For example, how to prevent the dropout rate of girl students? They should be asked to have their knowledge-creation linked to the problems that the society is facing today. Otherwise, it will become a kind of ivory tower education. I believe, the present day problems need to be reflected in the syllabus that the management institutions are teaching and, through that, we can have a greater, a vibrant, and a more productive linkage of these institutions with the society of which they are an important part.

I would like to flag two more things. We are finding that the quality of education is also deteriorating. Many research reports are there. Many studies have been undertaken by various organizations. They have repeatedly pointed out that the quality of education is deteriorating. Something or the other will have to be done for that. One of the reasons for deteriorating quality of education is the faculty crunch. Why management institutions are not able to attract good talent? It is because most of the highly qualified management graduates are eventually landing in some corporate houses. Barring a few, they do not look at teaching as an attractive lucrative profession. But, I believe, we require many more quality teachers to strengthen the faculty, to strengthen the bench strength of the

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

academic staff of the management institutions. I think, we will have to pay attention towards that also.

In the end, I would like to make a few suggestions and, with that, I will come to the end of my speech. Why can't we think of creating Indian Institute of Managements and the products of these institutions of that level where they can compete with the Indian Administrative Service, for example? This can be done. We have to think about that. Otherwise, what has happened is that the IAS people are enjoying a very unique position. They will keep on enjoying that unique position -- that kind of environment is there -- unless we put them in competition with the IIM products. Therefore, let us work to create IAIIIM and the management graduates and attach some brand value through greater specialization. There are umpteen number of areas where we require management talent. For example, there are non-profit NGOs. Can't we have a specialization in non-profit management, NGO management, voluntary sector management? There are huge temples in our country. But the temple management is not something which we can boast about. Can't we introduce a temple management course in the IIMs? Even for our courts, for that matter, Sir. If you visit any Sessions Court or a High Court, things are not something about which can

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

really take pride. Can't we have some kind of judicial management course?
I don't know whether this is the right way of putting this suggestion forward
because Judiciary has its own way of working.

(Contd. by 3r – PK)

PK-SC/3R/5.15

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (CONTD.): Still, insurance, cooperative and many more areas are coming. Therefore, I believe that we have to take all these emerging areas into consideration and provide a right kind of management leadership, which this country is, certainly, looking for. Our country requires these kinds of management talents. To that end, I believe, there is much to do about.

Lastly, Sir, these are Indian Institutes of. Can we work towards making them truly Indian? For example, I know the IIM Kolkata had a long and rich tradition of working on Indian ethos - Bhagwad Gita and Management and things like that. I believe, from the Indian civilisation, the history of India, our culture and the rich traditions that we have, we can, certainly, draw a lot many things from them and can come out with an Indian Science of Management as well. I am sure a lot many studies have already been done by several management researchers, but, many more things, I believe, are required to be done. I recall what Mahatama Gandhi had said once upon a time about how to inculcate Indianness in our education. Once, in a write-up in 'Young India', in 1924, he had said, "That my *Swaraj*, that is, self-rule, is to keep intact the genius of our civilization. I want to

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

write" -- Gandhiji says--, "many new things but they must all be written on the Indian slate. I would gladly borrow from the West when I can return the amount with decent interest." I believe we can certainly do that. Why I am saying so because the Indian civilization provides all kinds of knowledge inputs, not only to India but also to the entire world or the universe. There are many people who are coming over here and who are studying Indian civilisation. Let us look within and come out with a real Indian Science of Management. I believe we, certainly, can work towards that end. I recall what Mark Tully had once said about the Indian civilisation and the Indian genius. With his quote, I will put a full stop to my own speech. Tully had said, " The characteristic genius of the Indian mind is not to shake the beliefs of the common man but to lead them by stages to the understanding of the deeper philosophical meaning behind their beliefs." This is important, Sir. "But the Western World and the Indian elite who emulate it ignore the genius of the Indian mind." I hope the Indian Institutes of Management do not produce these kinds of genius who ignore the rustic wisdom, the Indian mind because they want to write a full stop in a land where there are no full stops. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे दो विद्वान साथियों ने एजुकेशन पर बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं स्वयं को उनसे संबद्ध करता हूँ। चूंकि मुझे पता नहीं था कि आज यह बिल आएगा इसलिए मैं इस बिल के बारे में बहुत अधिक ज्ञान अर्जित नहीं कर पाया, लेकिन मैं समझ रहा हूँ और जिस बिल के बारे में आपने बताया, मैं इसका समर्थन इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि कम से कम आप हायर एजुकेशन या एजुकेशन सेक्टर में कुछ बदलाव की भावना को तो लेकर चले।

श्रीमन्, यहां पर एक Best Parliamentarian Award होता है। इसी तरह से एक Best Minister Award भी कर दिया जाए कि जो मंत्री पूरे सत्र में सबसे अच्छा presentation करेगा या अच्छा बोलेगा, उसे वह अवार्ड दिया जाएगा, तो शायद और ज्यादा अच्छा हो जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप कह रहे हैं कि हम IIM को autonomous कर रहे हैं। चलिए, अच्छा है। आप IIT को autonomous क्यों नहीं कर रहे, UGC को क्यों नहीं कर रहे, AICTE को क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? अगर आप हायर एजुकेशन में एक reform चाहते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि हायर एजुकेशन इस देश में बढ़े, उसका पूरे वर्ल्ड में नाम हो तो आप केवल IIM को इतना preference क्यों दे रहे हैं? एक ज़माने में तो हिन्दुस्तान में IITs जाने जाते थे। हमारे यूपी में भी IIT, कानपुर बहुत प्रसिद्ध था। इसी प्रकार बनारस का, अलीगढ़ का, दिल्ली का IIT है, लेकिन आज आप आईआईटी को छोड़कर आईआईएम पर चले गए। (3एस-जीएस पर आगे)

GS-PB/3S/5.20

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : यह शुरुआत है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप शुरुआत तो करें, अगर आप पांच साल में से साढ़े तीन साल में शुरुआत करेंगे, तो अंत कितने साल में होगा? लगता है कि आप अपने को 20 साल के लिए सोच कर चल रहे हैं कि हम यही देखते रहेंगे।

आप यह बताइए कि आपने साढ़े तीन साल में इसकी शुरुआत की। आपको मालूम है कि आज यू.जी.सी. में एक पैसा नहीं है, यू.जी.सी. के सब अधिकारी खाली बैठे हुए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे पास जब पैसा नहीं है, तो हम किसको ग्रांट दें? बिना यू.जी.सी. की ग्रांट के क्या आपकी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ चल पायेंगी? क्या आपकी हायर एजुकेशन चल पायेगी? अभी तक AICTE का पूरा बोर्ड नहीं बना है। आप AICTE का पूरा बोर्ड ही बना दीजिए और उसको autonomous अधिकार दीजिए। आज जो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों की पोज़िशन हिन्दुस्तान में है, करीब 50 प्रतिशत इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज खाली पड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि इंजीनियरिंग का स्तर इतना गिर गया है, PGDBM का स्तर इतना ज्यादा गिर गया है कि उसमें पढ़े हुए बच्चे टोल टैक्स की टोल वसूली में एप्लीकेशन दे रहे हैं। वहां पर अगर पूछिए कि आप कितने पढ़े हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम इंजीनियरिंग पास हैं। आज किसी अखबार में निकला था कि सफाई कर्मचारी के पद के लिए M.Tech. पास लड़के ने एप्लीकेशन दी है। एजुकेशन का स्तर इतना क्यों गिर गया है? जब शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाना ही है, तो आप शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाइए। आपने IEM में एक लाख की फीस बढ़ा दी। क्या उसमें गांव का बच्चा पढ़ पाएगा? हमारे देश में

आज भी हायर एजुकेशन तो इंग्लिश में है, लेकिन आप बताइए कि जो इंटर पास है, जो रीजनल लैंग्वेज में बच्चा पढ़ रहा है, आपने इंग्लिश को कम्पल्सरी प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में नहीं किया है, तो गांव का जो बच्चा पास करेगा, यहां पर स्वास्थ्य राज्य मंत्री जी, बैठी हुई हैं, वे हमारी बातों को समझ रही होंगी। जो बच्चा गांव से इंटर पास करके आया है, आप उससे उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह IIM, IIT या हायर एजुकेशन में इंग्लिश समझ लेगा। दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में एक भाषा तय नहीं हुई है। हम अभी भी अंग्रेज़ियतके पीछे चले जा रहे हैं। क्या रूस भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है, क्या फ्रांस भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है, क्या जर्मनी भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में पढ़ा रहा है? भेदभाव तो आप खुद करे हुए हैं।

श्रीमन्, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार के गांव से निकले हुए बच्चे से आप यह उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह IIM में भर्ती हो जाए, IIT में भर्ती हो जाए, तो क्या यह संभव है? जिस देश में 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहती हो, जिस देश में कुल आबादी के तीन प्रतिशत लोग अंग्रेजी समझते हों, उस देश में आज तक आप एजुकेशन की भाषा नहीं तय कर पाएं, तो आप किसकी एजुकेशन देंगे? आप इतना ही बता दीजिए कि आप अच्छे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को तमाम सबसिडी देते हैं, उनके पढ़े हुए कितने बच्चे हिन्दुस्तान में रुक रहे हैं। पचास परसेंट से ऊपर IIM, IIT से पास करके बच्चे विदेश में चले जाते हैं। सहस्रबुद्धे जी जमुना लाल जी का नाम ले रहे थे। जमुना लाल बजाज कॉलेज में पढ़े हुए लोग अच्छी एजुकेशन लेकर निकलते हैं। पूणे, मुम्बई में तमाम प्राइवेट कालेज हैं, जिनका नाम टॉप टेन में है, उनके बच्चे निकल रहे हैं। हम और आप अभी भी एजुकेशन

को राजनीति से जोड़ रहे हैं। आप बताइए कि वर्ल्ड में हमारी कंट्री की क्या पोजिशन है? हमारा विश्व में कोई स्तर है? हमारे कितने कॉलेज विश्व के 100 अच्छे कॉलेजों में आते होंगे, आप नहीं बता पाएंगे, क्योंकि उनमें हमारे कॉलेज हैं ही नहीं।

अभी भगत सिंह कॉलेज (ईवनिंग) का नाम "वंदे मातरम" रख दिया। आज आपने कहा कि हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। उस दिन संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि "वंदे मातरम" बिल्कुल ठीक रख दिया। "वंदे मातरम" तो तब रखो, जब अंग्रेजों से लड़ना हो, पाकिस्तानियों और चीनियों से लड़ना हो, तब "वंदे मातरम" नाम ले लो, लेकिन एजुकेशन का नाम "वंदे मातरम" रख दिया।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक KGMC ऐसा कॉलेज है - जॉर्जियन कॉलेज की डिग्री पूरे विश्व में मानी जाती है। KGMC से जो डॉक्टर पास करता है, उसकी डिग्री पूरे विश्व में मानी जाती है। आप पूरे विश्व में कहीं चले जाइए जॉर्जियन कॉलेज से पढ़े डॉक्टर को सभी रिकोगनाइज़ करते हैं।

(HMS/3T पर जारी)

HMS-SKC/3T/5.25

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) : बाकी हिंदुस्तान के किसी भी कॉलेज के पढ़े डॉक्टर को recongnition नहीं मिलता। हमारी एक सरकार आयी, उसने कहा कि हम के0जी0एम0सी0 का नाम बदलकर छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज रखेंगे। श्रीमन्, जितने दिन उसका नाम छत्रपति साहू रहा, जिन बच्चों ने उन दिनों डिग्री पायी, उन्होंने के0जी0एम0सी0 की जगह छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज की डिग्री पायी। अब वह कहते हैं कि

हम वहीं पढ़े हैं, लेकिन कोई उनकी बात मानने को तैयार नहीं है क्योंकि डिग्री पर छत्रपति साहू लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन brand name तो के0जी0एम0सी0 है, छत्रपति साहू कॉलेज नहीं है। आप आई0आई0एम0 की जगह किसी और का नाम रख दीजिए, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मुझे डर लगता है कि आप राजनीति का भगवाकरण तो नहीं करने जा रहे हैं? मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि राज्यों में गवर्नर्स जो वी0सी0 appoint कर रहे हैं, उनकी शिक्षा के बारे में वे पूछते हैं कि आपने half pant पहनी है कि नहीं? अब तो full pant हो गयी है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने भी वी0सी0 appoint हुए, उनकी सिर्फ एक ही योग्यता है कि वे एक संस्था में रहे कि नहीं।

श्रीमन्, इस में कहा गया है कि हमने आई0आई0एम0 के appointment के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर) : अब तो वही recruit करेंगे, हम नहीं करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वहां, आप लोग ही नियुक्त करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : वह Board of Governors से होगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप Board of Governors nominate कर देंगे। मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। एम0सी0आई0 को खत्म कर के आप National Medical Education Board बनाने जा रहे हैं। वह क्या है, आपको मालूम है? आप कहते हैं हम 21 लोग nominate कर देंगे। यहां भी 11-12 लोग nominate हो रहे हैं, वे इस क्षेत्र और उस क्षेत्र से आएंगे,

लेकिन क्या उस क्षेत्र से सब आते हैं? फिर वे लोग ही medical education को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। तो क्या गारंटी है कि कौन लोग nominate होंगे?

मान्यवर, जिस देश में टोटल जी०डी०पी० का सिर्फ 1 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च होता हो, उस कंट्री की एजुकेशन की स्थिति को आप समझ सकते हैं। विश्व का गरीब-से-गरीब देश भी अपनी कंट्री की एजुकेशन पर अपनी जी०डी०पी० का minimum 3-4 percent खर्च करते हैं। आपने कल-परसों बयान दिया कि हम 2019 तक इसे 2.8 परसेंट पर ले जाएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : अब conclude कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप तो हमारे colleague हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): मैं अभी दूसरा role play कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम तो Universal हैं। हमारा role villain का है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): मैं निर्देश के अनुसार काम कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैं इन्हें बिल्कुल सही चीजें बता रहा हूँ। सर, अदालत में शपथ होती है और यह भी अदालत है। मैं शपथ लेकर कह रहा हूँ, मैं जो कह रहा हूँ सत्य कह रहा हूँ, सत्य के अलावा कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): लेकिन समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : जब शपथ ले ली और हम जो कह रहे हैं, सत्य कह रहे हैं, अब उसके बाद तो बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, no.

Please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : आप जी०डी०पी० का 1 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। अगर प्राइवेट एजुकेशन देश में न आयी होती, तो शायद हिंदुस्तान में एजुकेशन का स्तर इतना नहीं बढ़ता। हमारे यहां Deemed Universities बनी हैं, प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटीज बनी हैं। जब अर्जुन सिंह जी शिक्षा मंत्री थे, उन्होंने तमाम Deemed Universities बनायीं, लेकिन आज Deemed Universities की क्या हालत है। आपने तो इतनी रोक लगा दी है कि Deemed Universities बन नहीं सकतीं। मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप किसी को इंजीनियर बनाना चाहते हैं तो इस का एक कोर्स पूरे हिंदुस्तान में रखिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में 11 यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं और 11 में कोर्स अलग-अलग है। आप अगर शिक्षा में सुधार कर रहे हैं, तो एकता लाइए। पूरे देश से जो बच्चा डॉक्टर बने, वह एक एजुकेशन लेकर बने, पूरे देश का बच्चा जो हायर एजुकेशन में जाए, चाहे मैनेजमेंट में जाए या इंजीनियरिंग में जाए, वह एक एजुकेशन ले। मान्यवर, अगर कंट्री एक है, तो एजुकेशन क्यों न एक हो? मैं इस चीज को नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं। आप देखें हार्वर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, अमेरिका का नाम आज भी पूरे विश्व में है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Nareshji,

please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : बस खत्म कर रहा हूं। ..(व्यवधान).. अभी कोलकाता पर भी आएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय) : समय नहीं है, जब समय मिलेगा तब कोलकाता आइएगा और वहां भी बोलिएगा।

(3यू/एससी पर आगे)

ASC-HK/5.30/3U

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं आप से यही कहूंगा कि अगर हार्वर्ड, कैम्ब्रिज और ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने भी अपना नाम बना रखा है, तो हिन्दुस्तान की एजुकेशन का नाम मत रखिए, बल्कि एकरूपता लाइए और अच्छी एजुकेशन दीजिए, ताकि वहां से पढ़कर बच्चा निकले। उसको एक गारंटी दे दीजिए कि पढ़ने के बाद उसको हिन्दुस्तान में नौकरी मिलेगी और कम से कम पांच साल का प्रतिबंध लगा दीजिए कि यदि हम इतना पैसा लगाएं..(व्यवधान)... तो वह पांच साल इस देश की सेवा कर ले। इससे उन बूढ़े मां-बाप को भी राहत मिल जाएगी, जिनका इकलौता बेटा पढ़कर विदेश जाता है और वहां जाकर विदेशी मेम से शादी कर लेता है और उसके बाद वापस लौकर आपकी सेवा करने नहीं आता। इस तरह से जो बच्चे बाहर जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी रोक लगा दीजिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (PUDUCHERRY): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I express my sincere thanks to you for allowing me to speak on this important Indian Institutes of Management Bill.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

The Bill declares twenty existing Indian Institutes of Management as institutions of national importance and confers on them the power to grant Degrees. We need to increase the number of IIMs in the country. I am telling this because we have 29 States and 7 Union Territories but we have only 20 IIMs. For each State, we need, at least, double the institutions like this, particularly in Puducherry and Chennai because these are the important educational hubs in South India. We need, at least, for Chennai and Puducherry, one IIM institution like this.

The Bill provides for the establishment of the Board of Governors of each IIM, comprising up to 19 members. It will nominate 17 board members including eminent persons, faculty members and alumni. The remaining two members will be nominees from the Central and State Governments. Similarly, the Board appoints its own Chairperson also. Actually, the Board of Governors will appoint the Director of each IIM. Sir, at present, 13 of the 20 Indian Institutes of Management were functioning without Directors. Virtually speaking, these institutes have no administrative heads. So, there is an urgent need to fill up the posts of Directors in all these IIMs.

Moreover, some important decisions have to be taken by the Government to cater to the increasing demands of quality education in the

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

country. The first thing is that there is a need to expedite the expansion process of IIMs and their intake capacity so that more students get opportunity to enroll themselves in the best institutes. Also, there is a need of creation of more quality Ph.D programmes to address the issue of shortage of faculties in institutes. Scholarship schemes for the Ph.D programme for best of Ph.D scholars in IIMs need to be created.

The Academic Council of each IIM will determine the (i) academic content; (ii) criteria and process for admission to courses; and (iii) guidelines for conduct of examinations.

A coordination forum will be set up, which will include representation from the twenty IIMs. It will discuss matters of common interest to all IIMs. The Bill extends greater autonomy to the Board in the performance of these functions.

Sir, it is also sad to note that several private business schools are charging huge fees and donations from students seeking admission to MBA or other PG management courses.

(Contd. by KSK/3W)

KSK/LP/5.35/3W

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (CONTD.): This needs to be stopped immediately. Private business schools practise all kinds of advertisement gimmicks to entice students to join their institutes.

Various television networks, newspapers and industry magazines publish lists of rankings of business schools in India. Some business schools manipulate the data related to campus placement provided to ranking providers. IIM Ahemadabad is the one institute which initiated the Indian Placement Reporting Standards to make placement reports transparent. Till the end of academic year 2014-15, only nine institutes went for auditing their placement data with an independent third-party auditor.

The media plays a bad villain role by giving favourable rankings to some institutions that give advertisements and sponsorships to these media houses, both visual and print media and their events. Suggestions to curb these manipulations in business school rankings included a stoppage of education-related advertisements, consolidating a large number of inferior-quality surveys to a few high-quality surveys that include visits and audit of these institutions and the data they provide, and mandatory auditing of placement reports.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

The All India Council for Technical Education, the regulatory body for technical education in India, has called upon the students, parents and the general public not to pay any capitation fee or any other fee other than that mentioned in the prospectus of the institutions for consideration of admission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Your time is over now.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: AICTE also mentions that fee charged from students, including for programs such as PGDM, has to be approved by the fee regulatory committee of the State, and the institute should mention the fee on its website.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please, conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: As per the AICTE norms, the business schools are not meant to charge a fee higher than what is mentioned in the prospectus. Many business schools provide only the data related to the officially-recognised fee for the ranking providers, while taking fee from students under various other parameters, including capitation fee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Many business schools do not list the fee in the prospectus.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Therefore, an exclusive regulatory body for business schools in India should be created to monitor, check and curb such malpractices during the admission of students in business schools.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): All right. Please take your seat. Nothing more will go on record. Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

(Ends)

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (WEST BENGAL): Respected, Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to thank the Minister for introduction of this Bill. Sir, in a rapidly-globalising world, with technology taking centre-stage, the higher education sector for a country like India needs to push its youth population to not only change but rather reform the practices to become relevant in a global setting. Thus,

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

the existing laws governing higher education in India need to be reformed. Before going into the specifics of this Bill, I would like to share one of my thoughts with the Minister. The HRD Ministry has announced that it will scrap the UGC, that is, the University Grants Commission, and AICTE, that is, All-India Council for Technical Education, and replace it with Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency, or, HEERA. However, private institutions must play a positive role in nation building through higher education backed with quality research. New HEERA must, therefore, be sensitive to these aspects. Institutions like Harvard, Stanford, Oxford, MIT, etc., earn their status of being world-class institutions not through Government guidelines or regulations but on their own remarkable and time-tested policies for quality enrichment. It is time for higher education in India to find its proper place at a global level.

Now, coming to this Bill specifically, I do have some concerns which I would like to share with this House. Firstly, I agree with the fact that IIMs have been given institutional autonomy in terms of funds, administration and recruitment of staff.

(Contd. by 3X – GSP)

GSP-KLG/5.40/3X

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (CONTD.): However, this Bill does not talk about academic freedom. For example, most IIM administrators direct their faculty to publish North American Research Journals where publishing with Indian data is an overwhelming task and this is done by the IIM administrators for promotion. Is this academic freedom, I ask, the peril of IIM Bill, which replaces the Government power with new internal power, that is, the Institute Board. At least, the Government power was accountable to the people vis-a-vis Parliament, the CAG, the CBI, the CVC, the CIC, etc.

However, the self-appointing Board now is not accountable and the whole thing has become more opaque. Sir, with full autonomy and no State control, academic freedom would be seriously endangered. My submission before this House and to the concerned Minister is to have a balance between institutional autonomy and academic freedom.

Secondly, Sir, in the most recent Budget, the share of higher education was a meagre 1.5 per cent. So, with this small amount, how will the Government be able to maintain the quality of IIMs? Even though the expenditure of IITs and IIMs have increased, the Standing Committee Report

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

in March, 2017 states that these institutions have chronic shortage of funds that deter them from becoming world-class institutions.

Further, Sir, as per 2017 Financial Times rankings, only three IIM feature in the list of top hundred management schools in the world. So, if we are declaring IIMs as Institutions of National Importance, the expenditure towards higher education must also increase.

Thirdly, Sir, the present Government established a Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA). I am aware that 2,066 crores of rupees have been given to six institutes for research and development purposes, and, I am sure that in future, it would be given to various other IIMs and NITs too. However, Sir, HEFA may not work practically. These institutes are given loans and not grants, and, hence, these institutes have to pay from the internal resources. This, in turn, will make education and other things in these places more expensive as the authorities would now start exploring ways to increase internal revenues. IIT, Madras has already hiked its fee. This may have a long-lasting impact on the admissions to these institutes of national importance. So, I request the Minister to consider the financing structure.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

Fourthly, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for giving all 20 IIMs the right to award MBA degrees while previously they could offer only Post-graduate Diplomas in Management.

Sir, while this Bill grants autonomy to an institution of higher learning, we must caution the Government to avoid constant interference in primary, secondary and higher school education. They must not pollute by means of narrow ideological consideration and unnecessary interference in education which is a subject listed in the Concurrent List. Sir, there is a small provision but culturally it is an important provision. Through this Bill, the Government is... ..(Time-bell)... I am concluding, Sir. The Government is again trying to build a personality cult to wipe out history and diminish tradition and diversity. The Bill is trying to erode the value of IIM, Calcutta as a term because it should be IIM(C). It is turning into IIM(K), which will undermine the identity of IIM, Kozhikode also, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): You can give it to the hon. Minister. Please sit down now.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I conclude by saying that management education is important in our country and I hope that the Government takes this issue into consideration and see them as bolstering the potential of

these institutes. Thus, Sir, addressing these issues will drive our nation forward and give management leaders to India that it deserves. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by SK/3Y)

AKG-SK/3Y/5.45

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया कि आपने मुझे भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सबसे पहले मैं सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से 20 IIMs को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त होने जा रहा है। हर कोई IIM के माध्यम से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए देश के सपनों के साथ आगे बढ़ना चाहता है। युवा यही चाहते हैं कि मेरे हौसलों के, मेरे विचारों के, मेरी तरक्की के उड़ान के पंख न कटें। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बिल लाकर उन युवाओं की उड़ान को हौसला दिया है। इस विधेयक से 20 IIMs को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त होने जा रहा है। इस विधेयक की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ भी हैं। इससे IIMs अपने छात्रों को डिग्री प्रदान कर सकेंगे, इन संस्थाओं का प्रबन्धन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा और संस्थाओं के चेयरमैन और निदेशक का चयन बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा। बोर्ड में विशेषज्ञों और पूर्व छात्रों को अधिक से अधिक भागीदारी इस विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक है। इस विधेयक से स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से संस्थाओं के प्रदर्शन की अधिक समीक्षा और उसके परिणाम public domain में जाने की व्यवस्था है। संस्थाओं की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट संसद में

रखी जाएगी और CAG उनके खातों का audit करेगा। एक निकाय के रूप में IIM के समन्वय फोरम का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी और खास विशेषता यह है कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से बोर्ड में महिलाओं और अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के सदस्यों को शामिल करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी के "सात निश्चय" कार्यक्रम में आर्थिक रोजगार और महिलाओं को अधिकार के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनमें उन्होंने महिलाओं को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करने की बात की है। उसका प्रयास चल रहा है और उस पर हम लोगों का काम भी चल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि बोर्ड में जो महिलाएँ होंगी, उसमें वे कितनी प्रतिशत महिलाओं को जगह देंगे? आप जब अपना उत्तर दें, तो उसमें आप इस बात का जरूर ज़िक्र करें।

दूसरा, भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान प्रबंधन में सबसे अच्छी गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले देश के प्रमुख संस्थान हैं, जो प्रबंधन में शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण की प्रक्रिया में विश्वस्तरीय benchmark है। IIMs की पहचान विश्वस्तरीय प्रबंधन संस्थानों के उत्कृष्ट केन्द्र के रूप में रही है और इन्होंने देश को ख्याति दिलाई है। सभी IIMs सोसायटी अधिनियम के तहत पंजीकृत अलग-अलग स्वायत्त निकाय हैं। देश में 20 प्रबंधन संस्थान हैं, लेकिन अभी तक ये केन्द्र के तहत संचालित हैं और ये IIMs डिग्री प्रदान करने के लिए अधिकृत नहीं हैं। इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद इन संस्थानों को डिग्री देने का अधिकार मिल जाएगा।

महोदय, बिहार में वर्ष 2015 में मात्र एक IIM बोधगया में चालू किया गया है। बोध गया भगवान बुद्ध की ज्ञानस्थली रही है और यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल भी है। यहाँ पर IIM की स्थापना का अपना एक महत्व है। प्रथम वर्ष में यहाँ 30 सीटें दी गईं और द्वितीय वर्ष में 60 सीटें दी गईं। यह संस्थान 118 एकड़ की भूमि पर बना हुआ है और यह काफी अच्छा है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ भी अहमदाबाद और कोलकाता की तरह सीट का निर्धारण किया जाए। अभी उसमें Finance, Marketing और HR, सिर्फ तीन विषयों की पढ़ाई चल रही है। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ पर सभी पाठ्यक्रमों की पढ़ाई हो। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि जब सरकार पैसा खर्च कर रही है, संसाधन दे रही है, तो वहाँ सीटों को भी बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। वहाँ faculty की कमी को भी दूर करने की जरूरत है, तभी वहाँ के युवाओं के हौसले को उड़ान मिल पाएगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात यह कहना चाहूँगी कि आपका जो बिल है, इसमें जो विशेषताएँ, उद्देश्य और कारणों का कथन किया गया है, इसके पाँचवें प्वाइंट के 'ज' खंड में बताया गया है कि निदेशक संस्था का मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी होगा। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि व्यावसायिक कंपनियों में CEO हुआ करते हैं, लेकिन इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि मुख्य नेतृत्व प्रदान करने वाले अधिकारी को CEO कहा जाएगा। इससे यह एहसास होता है कि वे शैक्षणिक संस्थान को व्यापारिक संस्थान बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसको 'निदेशक' या 'कुलपति' ही कहा जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और अपनी बातों को यहीं खत्म करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. Your time limit is four minutes.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (ODISHA): Thank you, Sir. This is a good piece of legislation. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing such a Bill. I am happy for this Bill. But, at the same time, I am very much surprised also because, as you know, this Government is having a concentrating power, centralizing power, not the decentralizing power.

(Contd. by YSR/3Z)

YSR-SCH/5.50/3Z

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (CONTD.): This Government is in the habit of usurping power from institutions. This Government does not even hesitate in usurping power or authority from the State Governments in this federal country. Under these circumstances, it is a contradiction. I thank the Minister for bringing such a Bill which decentralises power. The Government is interested in giving up power and giving authority and more autonomy to institutions like the IIM. I, therefore, congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing this Bill.

Sir, we are a free state and the state cannot and should not interfere in each and every matter in our social, educational and cultural life. In the field

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

of education, quality of education, syllabus, academic administration, all these things should be left to the universities and IIM-like institutions, of course, more or less with the guarantee of some sort of uniformity among the institutions. But don't allow that much of *azadi* to such institutions to raise anti-national slogans inside the campuses. The Government should also be careful about that. What was happening in some of our very reputed universities and institutions in this country is very alarming and very shameful. IIMs are the pride of our country, particularly these six IIMs. In the early days, as Prof. Gowda rightly stated, when Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of this country, he initiated many such new things. Two IIMs were set up during that time. Subsequently, four other IIMs were set up. The six IIMs, which were established in the initial days, made good reputation for themselves because of the best standard in imparting education. They attract brilliant students and produce best managers in the country. I am not aware of other IIMs, particularly the few IIMs which have been set up very recently, because those IIMs are very much in the process of functioning. We know that the products of these IIMs were not running after good jobs in the best companies, but the best

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

companies of the country were running after the products of these IIMs. But nowadays things have changed a little bit.

Sir, other than these 20 IIMs, there are a number of B-schools in the country run by private organisations and private institutions. Thousands and thousands of seats are there for students to take admission in these institutions. But what is the fate of those students? The Government should also take care of all these private B-schools whether it is the standard of education or the fee which they collect from the students. The Government should think about the fate of the students who are coming out of these institutions. The Government should also come out with a legislation which prescribes some sort of guidelines to run private B-schools.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

There are many good provisions in the Bill. One is that you have provided autonomy to the IIMs as far as possible. You have also combined accountability with autonomy. This is a very good thing. You have not only allowed autonomy but you have also brought accountability. Without accountability, there is every possibility that autonomy may be misused by certain organisations.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

Sir, annual reports of these institutions will be placed in the Parliament and the CAG will be auditing their accounts. It is a very good provision. The provision for periodic review by independent agencies is also a very, very good provision.

Sir, you have provided in the Bill the coordination forum and you are saying that it would be an advisory body. My suggestion would be this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prasanna Acharyaji, please keep the time in mind.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Just one minute, Sir. All the IIMs would be autonomous bodies. They will be deciding their own courses. They will be the bosses of their own administration. There is a possibility that there will be diversity in many fields. (Contd. by VKK/4A)

-YSR/VKK/4A/5.55

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (CONTD.): So, why not this coordination forum is given the authority to prescribe broader guidelines for all the 20 IIMs so that under those broader guidelines, these IIMs can function independently with the powers given by the Government?

Sir, it is also a very good provision that alumnus are to be on the board of directors. This is a very, very good provision and this practice is prevalent in foreign universities also. One thing which Mr. Naresh Agrawal has very

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

rightly pointed out is this. What about other institutions like technical institutions, NITs, IITs, etc.? I think this does not concern your Department directly but the concerned Department should also come out with a Bill to give more autonomy to institutions like AIIMS. Sir, we should remember that during Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee's NDA Government, very, very positive steps were taken and AIIMS were opened in different States. But, Sir, they do not enjoy any autonomy. So, you have to give more autonomy to AIIMS and also to AIIMS-like institutions.

Sir, my last point is about reservation. Yes, there is reservation so far as admission of students is concerned but what about the faculty? I think the Bill is not very clear about recruitment of faculty. Sir, if you look at the record of fellowship programme in these IIMs, the number of students belonging to SC, ST and OBC communities is very, very negligible. So, unless we encourage students from these categories, how can we get good professors and teachers in IIMs? Therefore, Sir, I think the hon. Minister would take care of these things. Overall, this is a very good Bill. I welcome this and I support this Bill.

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Somaprasad. You have four minutes.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (KERALA): Sir, I support this Bill because in the administration of IIMs, a legal backing is necessary. This Bill provides the protection of law and grants more autonomy to each institute. I think this autonomy would help them improve their educational standard to an international level.

Sir, there are a lot of institutes which conduct these courses in our country. But, when we examine the standards of these institutes, most of them are in pathetic condition. Actually, these institutes are cheating the students. There should be some Government agencies to scrutinise the working of these institutes. I support the Bill with certain reservations. I have some comments and suggestions on this Bill. Actually the main part and soul of an educational institution is the student itself. But in this Bill, the role of students is not properly considered. Sir, IIMs are the institutes where the art of management is taught. Let us start it from this institute itself. Why don't we include student representative as a member of board of governors? In the proposed 19-member board of governors, everybody has got its representation except students. This is not fair. We should take them in confidence. I appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps to include a student representative in the board of governors.

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-19.12.2017

MR. CHAIRMAN: Somaprasadji, now, you have to conclude.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I have one more point. The most important point is reservation for SC, ST and OBC communities. Crystal clear mandatory provisions for admission and appointment should be included in the Bill itself. Even today, certain IIMs are reluctant to appoint SC/ST persons even though they have all the prescribed educational qualifications. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy. You have four minutes. I just came here to see how my friends, Members of Parliament, are working hard in the evening also. The country should know that as and when required, the House meets for longer periods and also makes good contribution. I have been hearing the speeches sitting inside. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I rise to support this Bill for three reasons. One is that the Bill envisages to grant autonomy to Indian Institutes of Management.

(Contd. by BHS/4B)