

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion for consideration of the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022, आप इस पर अभी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं या बाद में रिस्पॉंस देंगे?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, very short.

श्री सभापति : अगर अभी कुछ बोलना है, तो संक्षेप में बोलिए, बाद में पूरा बोलिएगा।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव : सर, ट्रांसपोर्ट सेक्टर देश की इकोनॉमी में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सेक्टर है। जिस तरह से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कम्प्लीट..

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट। जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह आखिरी दिन है। बाद में, पूरा देश बात करता रहेगा। इसलिए, हाउस के पूरा एडजॉर्न होने तक कृपया हाउस में बैठ जाइए और जो भी सेंट्रल हॉल में हैं, वे लोग भी कृपया यहाँ आ जाइए और हाउस की शोभा बढ़ाइए। वैष्णव जी, अब आप बोलिए।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव : सर, जिस तरह से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर को डेवलप करने के लिए एक नया विज़न दिया है और गतिशक्ति का एक नया फ्रेम वर्क, एक नया मिशन दिया है, उसमें बहुत सारे सेक्टर्स जैसे रेलवे, हाईवे, मेट्रो, एयरपोर्ट, वाटरवेज़, इन सबके विकास की एक नयी -

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

एक तरीके के नये इंडिया का निर्माण हो रहा है और इन सबके विकास से एक सामान्य मानव के जीवन में भी क्वालिटेटिव चेंज आता है। माननीय उपसभापति जी..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA(Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is to be moved by Shri Dharmendra Pradhan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: I have taken permission. I have taken permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has got permission of the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: I have taken permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is listed.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: I have taken permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chairman has already permitted him. This is for your information. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No; Sir, in the List of Business, it has to be moved by Shri Dharmendra Pradhan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, the hon'ble Chair has already permitted the Railway Minister, and on behalf of him, I am moving it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That you have to tell. That you have to tell. If you speak without that, we cannot understand.

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव : सर, इन सब सेक्टर्स की कॉम्प्लेक्सिटी और इनमें तेजी से आते हुए परिवर्तन के कारण देश में एक टैलेंटेड, वेल ट्रेन्ड और फोकस्ड कैडर की जरूरत है। ऐसे ट्रांसपोर्ट फोकस्ड कैडर को तैयार करने के लिए इस बिल के द्वारा एक सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना की जा रही है। गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय प्रधान मंत्री जी के गतिशक्ति विज्ञान को साकार रूप देने का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रयास है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, प्लीज़। कृपया सदन में शांति रखें।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव : सर, गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित होगा और नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी और शिक्षा मंत्रालय की एजुकेशन से रिलेटेड जो पॉलिसीज हैं, उनके द्वारा कोऑर्डिनेटेड रहेगा।

महोदय, मैं गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में दो-चार बातें बता देता हूँ, उसके बाद we can start the discussion. 2018 में नेशनल रेल एंड ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इंस्टिट्यूट यानी एनआरटीआई की स्थापना की गई थी। इसमें ट्रांसपोर्ट मैनेजमेंट, रेलवे टेक्नोलॉजी, रेल सिस्टम्स - इन सबसे रिलेटेड बहुत सारे कोर्सेज स्टार्ट हुए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया पीछे बैठ कर बात न करें। हाउस चल रहा है। प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव : सर, बीबीए, बीटेक, एमबीए - इन सब कोर्सेज को आरंभ किया गया है। इसमें अब तक कुल 725 स्टूडेंट्स एडमिशन ले चुके हैं। पहला बैच ग्रेजुएट भी हुआ, उसका बहुत अच्छा रिजल्ट है और सबको बहुत अच्छे प्लेसमेंट्स भी मिले हैं। अब इस बिल के द्वारा एनआरटीआई को एक सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी में कन्वर्ट किया जाएगा, अपग्रेड किया जाएगा। महोदय, इसके पाँच फोकस एरियाज़ रहेंगे। पहला, ट्रांसपोर्ट फोकस्ड कोर्सेज, दूसरा, अप्लाइड रिसर्च, जैसे ब्रिजेज, टनल्स, मैटीरियल साइंस, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस फॉर ऑपरेशनल एफिशिएंसी, न्यू एनर्जी, जैसे हाइड्रोजन का कैसे इस्तेमाल हो - इन सब कोर्सेज पर फोकस किया जाएगा। तीसरा, स्किल डेवलपमेंट है। बीटेक, पीएचडी के साथ ही साथ स्किल डेवलपमेंट पर भी बहुत ध्यान दिया जाएगा, जिससे कि शॉप फ्लोर पर जो स्किल्स रिक्वायर्ड हैं, उन सबको इसमें ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। चौथा, टेक्नोलॉजी डेवलपमेंट है। जिस तरह से देश ने आईआईटीज़ के साथ मिल कर 5जी बनाया और जिस तरह से वंदे भारत और क्वच जैसी नई टेक्नोलॉजीज़ का निर्माण हुआ, उसी तरीके से और भी कई सारी टेक्नोलॉजीज़ का डेवलपमेंट भी गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय में होगा।

महोदय, इसका पाँचवाँ उद्देश्य ट्रांसपोर्ट इकोनॉमिक्स और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फाइनेंस है। आज देश में रेलवे में कम से कम तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए की एनुअल इन्वेस्टमेंट की जरूरत है। इसी तरह से हाइवे में दो लाख करोड़ रुपए के आसपास का इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। इन सबकी फाइनेंशियल मॉडलिंग, नए तरीके के कंस्ट्रक्शंस - इन सबकी जरूरत के लिए इसमें एजुकेशन के कोर्सेज रहेंगे।

महोदय, इस यूनिवर्सिटी का मेन कैम्पस बड़ौदा में रहेगा, जहाँ पर रेलवे का इंस्टिट्यूट है और इसके ऑफ कैम्पसेज देश में अलग-अलग जगहों पर विकसित किए जाएँगे। रेलवे के बजट में ऑलरेडी 166 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है। मेरा सदन से निवेदन है कि इस बिल पर अपने मूल्यवान सजेशनस दें और आज इसको पारित करें। धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. Now, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah.

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIHAH (Karnataka): Sir, the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022, seeks to establish Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya at Vadodara in Gujarat State amending the Central Universities Act of 2009, and the National Rail and Transportation Institute will be converted into Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya. Sir, the scope of this new university, new vishwavidyalaya will extend beyond railways and include transport sector as a whole. So, this is the second Central University in the Gujarat State. And I have seen, earlier also, a lot of individual institutes have been converted either into Centre of Excellence or Central Universities for Gujarat only and not for other States, which is one of my observations. This Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya master plan is essentially a digital platform bringing together 16 Ministries, including Roadways, Railways, Waterways and even UDAN also, which is connecting all the transport systems. And, it is planning and coordinated infrastructure connectivity projects for movement of people, goods and services. Sir, this University is additionally expected to provide necessary technology and research to the transport industry. This is the intention of this University. Once it becomes the Central University, it will enjoy greater autonomy. That is what the Minister says. Is it a fact that when we observe the other Central Universities, will this University get the full autonomy or not? This is my question. Currently, this University provides B.Sc. in Transport Technology, BBA in Transport Management and M.Sc. in Railway System Engineering and Integration. This is what this Institute is now serving.

Sir, the objective of Gati Shakti University is to support vision and goals, as per the Government, Atmanirbhar Bharat and provide best possible education to the people of Gujarat. I just want to ask one more question. What about the other parts of India, where from the only one institute which is into the research and which is into giving degree of B.Sc., M.Sc. and BBM, people from other parts like South India, North-East India and Central part of India are not going to get the benefit of this. Is it going to be extended to all parts of the country and all the students can have the admission here? What is the mode of admission for them? How are the admissions going to take place? Whether the examinations are to be conducted across the country, like, CUET, NEET, this is not clarified in the Bill.

Sir, let us look at the Central Universities now. About this Bill, the National Education Policy, 2020 stressed the need for multi-disciplinary approach to education within institutions. This is a very important issue to be discussed. The academicians across the country have raised the concerns that if a transport-oriented institute is converted into a Central University, this does not match the multi-disciplinary spirit of the National Education Policy. That is what the academicians say. And, the academicians also observed that converting a University into a Central University is

just a matter of changing the name of the University not the purpose of making the transport system across the country as a research institute. Sir, the status does not help the growth and development of the education sector. This is what the observation of the academicians is. I wanted to have the answer from the Minister. It is necessary for this change in nomenclature to accompany with increased public funding and autonomy. But, in this Bill, the public funding is missing; the autonomy is only in the saying but not actually being done in the support of the Bill. Sir, let us see the other Central Universities in the country; how they are working; whether they are enjoying the full autonomy or not, whether or not they are enjoying the autonomy across the country. There are about 64 Central Universities. Under this Government, Sir, the Central Universities have typically been criticised regarding lack of permanent staff, poor infrastructure and poor academic governance. That is what I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. This is due to ideological clash between the administration, staff, student and other agencies. Sir, we have seen in Jawaharlal Nehru University, we have seen in Jamia Millia University and Jadavpur University, which are called the Central Universities, but the administration of these Universities is not up to the mark and there is a lot of criticism of University administration on ideological basis and in administrative matters also. A huge backlog of vacancies is there in the Central Universities. The unfilled faculty vacancies in Central Universities are a worrying factor. Sir, the Government should know that against 19,366 posts sanctioned in the Central Universities, 6,558 posts are not filled up. Sir, this is about 33.86 per cent of vacancies in faculties which are not filled up by the Government of India. Sir, as on 18th July, 2022, that is, very recently, the answer is given in the Lok Sabha, that the *ad hoc* vacancies are 122, guest faculty is 1,931, contract basis teachers are about 1,820, re-employed, who have retired, are about 31. Sir, the total strength of these kinds of vacancies is 3,904. Let us also observe as to what is the reservation maintained in these Central Universities. Sir, I wanted to bring to your kind notice the number of vacant posts in the reserved category; the vacancies are 65.61 per cent which are not filled, especially from the reserved category and marginalized communities. Sir, about the number of vacant posts, General category- it is 2,252; SC category- it is 988; ST category- it is 576; Other Backward Classes -it is 1,761; EWS- it is 628 and it is 344 in PwD. The total vacancies are 6,549, which comes to 65.61 per cent. Sir, these vacant positions in the Central Universities are of a very serious concern, which this Government has to take very seriously. Just converting an Institute into a Central University and not filling up any vacancies and not giving proper infrastructure, will not be going to solve the problems of the Central Universities, and also it will be a burden in the name of Central Universities. Sir, the

experts have called for reforms to the Governing Councils of all Central Universities. This is a serious observation across the country. Not only this, what these reforms include is to cap on number of members in the Governing Council. Requirement of social representation and involvement of the alumni is another issue which they have raised. Sir, why this is required is another important question. Sir, the same kind of ideological thinking people are in the Governing Council. So, the Governing Councils are not running properly. The Governing Councils should be above the political and ideological thinking of the people. They should be experts in the field of education, which is not being followed. Sir, including eminent alumni in the General Councils is the global best practice across the world. It ensures endowments, it ensures accountability, and it ensures the innovation also. The Harvard University, which is practicing this involvement of the alumni, has given the best results in that University. It has become a practice across the world that this kind of alumni involvement into the University Governing Councils is going to help the standard of education going to a higher level and not going to reduce it. Carelessly planned Central Universities Entrance Test, CUET, is another concern. The irresponsible and student-unfriendly actions of the Union Government can be seen in CUET admissions. Sir, CUET was introduced in 2022, you know about it. As a major reform to the admission process in the history of the education sector, this has been brought. Subsequently, what happened? The UGC introduced CUET as a single gateway to admissions in the Central Universities, only three months prior to admissions and examination. This was during the time of students writing board examinations. While they were writing board examinations, this CUET was announced. Students were in a serious confusion whether to write this examination or prepare for CUET. After some time, the UGC announced that the board examination marks will not be considered for their admissions. There were only fifteen days left for them to attend CUET. We must also think whether the students who have finished their board examination can write CUET in fifteen days. After the examination, they announced that and there were only fifteen days. On account of that, a lot of students could not efficiently write their examination. Those who scored very well in the examination could not get good marks in CUET; as a result, they could not get a proper admission.

In some centres, the examinations were cancelled. What does it say? There is a lack of academic diversity in the syllabus and questions asked. That is another important question which the students were raising. They could not write the examination properly. On account of that, they could score only 15 marks. Subsequently, they cancelled the examination and the students were asked to write again. Again, there was confusion among the students.

When a question was put in Lok Sabha about this, the Ministry did not answer. In fact, they evaded and told Lok Sabha that they will take care and conduct the examinations further. This is not supposed to be done by an organisation like UGC and the Ministry of Education.

Sir, the Parliamentary Standing Committee observed something. I am referring to ST students' overseas scholarship. In this, the Standing Committee observed that the national overseas scholarship scheme provides financial assistance to 20 students every year for pursuing higher studies abroad, that is, for Ph.D. and post-doctoral studies. During 2014-15, there were 20 students; in 2015-16, there were only 15 students; in 2016-17, there were only 16 students. What is the reason for this decline? Across the country, there is ST population which is more than 7 per cent. Now, they have become very competitive and there are very brilliant students who can attend any examination. But, for the whole country, you can't send 20 students! The Parliamentary Standing Committee says that it should be enhanced to 30 at least. But, I request the Government to enhance it to at least 50.

But this decrease in trend is because there was no proper advertisement and every student from the rural areas was not able to apply online. That is another problem with the rural India. There is one more problem. Their income ceiling is Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. For Scheduled Tribe students, even an ordinary Group D employee's income crosses Rs. 6 lakhs per year and it is allowed in other cases for Rs. 8 lakhs, but for a Scheduled Tribe candidate, you have fixed it as Rs. 6 lakhs per year. So, I request the Government to look into this and liberalise this economic ceiling at least from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs so that students across the country can be able to apply. This is what my request is. Just making a Central University, converting a name will not solve the problem. Provide all the infrastructure, give them proper teachers, then only the Central University will have proper guidance. Thank you very much, Sir.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this Bill, the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022. Since we are discussing the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill today, I would humbly request the Chancellor of the Vishwa Bharati University, another Central University, who is also our hon. Prime Minister, to share his wisdom by being here. We will all benefit from his insights. *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MS. DOLA SEN: This Bill seeks to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009 by converting the NRTI into a Central University. I am in favour of it, Sir. I am glad that the House is running today all through, *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak on the subject.

MS. DOLA SEN: Coming to the point, first of all, education being in the Concurrent List, I would like to know whether the concerned State Governments have been consulted to give their points of note of dissent or consent towards this. If no, it is again unfortunate. It is good that another university is getting the status of a Central University. We are proud, but I have one clarification. Why should the Railway Department bear the cost? Why not the Education Ministry or UGC pay the same? However, there is a need to address some of the existing issues faced by various Central Universities. Most Central Universities across the country lack adequate infrastructure and face big fund shortages. Even the existing infrastructure in these universities is breaking down. The facilities provided to the residential students are also depleting day by day. The 2021-22 Budget allocation for education has decreased by six per cent as compared to 2020-21. This year, there was only a five per cent increase over the allocation of 2020-21. This is extremely low for post-pandemic recovery. The Budget for the *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (RUSA) was also cut from Rs. 3000 crores to Rs. 2000 crores. It is again unfortunate. A Centrally sponsored scheme, RUSA supports State higher educational institutions, especially those that give priority to education in backward and aspirational districts. While I am speaking on this Bill, allow me to point out that earlier, six out of ten Bills were sent for parliamentary scrutiny. This was done to improve the quality of legislation. Now, Sir, only about one out of ten Bills is sent for scrutiny. This is a dangerous trend.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak on the subject.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, I am speaking on the subject. For today's Bill, I thank you, Sir, for allowing adequate time and having a healthy discussion. *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly speak on the subject.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MS. DOLA SEN: Now, I would like to highlight how our universities are suffering because of such fund shortages. The Andhra Pradesh Central University set up in 2014, after bifurcation of the State, is in shambles. Between 2014-15 and 2021-22, budget for some of the gems in India's educational system has been cut. The overall funding for Jamia Milia University witnessed a sharp fall. The overall allocation for Aligarh Muslim University has been reduced sharply by Rs. 306 crores between 2020-21 and 2021-22. It fell from Rs. 1,520 crores in 2020-21 to Rs. 1,215 crores in 2021-22. So far, we have come to know that *

The diversity of India's educational system is with institutions like these and many hundreds of premium educational institutions run by minority communities, including Christian Missionaries, but imparting education to all communities, must be protected.

Sir, why is infrastructure so neglected? I urge upon the Government to pay attention and provide adequate funds for betterment.

Sir, now, I say a few words about my State, West Bengal, where the Government has introduced multiple schemes to support higher education.

*The West Bengal Government has launched schemes like Swami Vivekananda Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for UG, PG and even for Ph.D. courses across all subjects. Our Flagship Scheme, Kanyashree Prakalpa, has currently around 70 lakh beneficiaries. The scheme has been awarded by the United Nations Public Service Awards and has also been recognized by the UNICEF.

I would, now, like to draw the Government's attention to the issue of vacancies in the Central Universities under the SC, ST and OBC categories. Sir, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, mandates 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent quota for SC, ST and OBC students respectively. However, the intake of students under the reserved categories in the Central Universities is much lower than the mandated norms. I urge upon the Government to look into this also.

Sir, I would, again, like to emphasize on a very important point. We have waited for 12 days in this Session for discussion on Price Rise, but the Government told us that the House cannot discuss the Price Rise issue, because...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the Central Universities Bill.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please listen to her, Sir.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MS. DOLA SEN: Sir, it is related. It is because the hon. Finance Minister was not available and she will only reply to the debate. But, however, today, we are seeing that the same Government did not think for a moment to allow the hon. Minister of Railways, Communications and Electronics and Information Technology to pilot a Bill on education.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Chairman has already permitted this. Ms. Dola Sen, for your information, hon. Chairman has permitted this.

MS. DOLA SEN: According to the data from the Ministry of Education, there are 880 vacancies for the post of Professor across the five backward categories of SC, ST, OBC, EWS and PWD in 43 Central Universities. Similarly, the number of vacancies for Associate Professors and Assistant Professors are 1,624 and 1,793 respectively. But, they have also been reduced.

My last point is: There is an urgent need to fill these vacancies to ensure adequate representation across all sections of people. At the same time, the Government needs to ensure that sufficient infrastructure facilities and adequate funds are made available to all the Central Universities.

I support this Bill to make Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya a Central University hoping that the hon. Minister would address all other issues raised. Thank you.

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am in support of this Bill, because already this National Rail and Transportation Institute is a deemed to be university and is now being given the status of Central University.

However, Sir, I am totally disappointed looking at the intentions of the present NDA Government. The new name proposed for this university is “Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya” which can be understood only by a few people or States. The new name proposed for this University is “Gati Shakti Viswavidyalaya”, which can be understood by a few people or States. Earlier, it was “National Rail & Transportation Institute”, which can be understood by all the people and States and also internationally. Now, in this Bill also, only the word ‘Institute’ is required to be changed to the word ‘University’.

Each State and the Union Territory have one or more official languages and the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution recognizes, in particular, 22 languages. However, English is used extensively in business and administration and has the status of an “associate official language”, the reason being to unite the Indians on common language.

When all the States are comfortable with English as common communication language, why should the educational institution be named in Hindi only, which is now being changed through this Bill?

The NDA Government is often overlooking the emotions or sentiments of the non-Hindi speaking States. Almost all the names of the schemes or campaigns that this NDA Government has proposed during their tenure are in Hindi; now, they have started this in Bills also. By doing this, they are hurting the sentiments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam and some other States. These non-Hindi speaking States are also part of India and the people of these States are also paying taxes such as 'education cess' to the Union of India. For example, during the UPA Government, in the year 2008, they established one Central University called "the Indian Maritime University", combining six different institutes from Chennai, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi, and Kolkata through Indian Maritime University Act, 2008. This shows the matured and generous mindset of the UPA Government.

Many of the Central Universities established through the territorial jurisdiction of State in the First Schedule in Section 3(4) were established as 'Central University of Bihar, Central University of Gujarat' etc. etc. Though the territorial jurisdiction of this proposed university is whole of India, however, the Ministry has proposed to name this University as "Gati Shakti Viswavidyalaya". This shows the narrow mindset and behaviour of this Government towards its own States.

Secondly, this University will take measures to provide quality teaching, research and skill development in fields related to transportation, technology and management. Currently, there is an imperative need for advanced education in disciplines such as transportation, technology and management. Many States have their own PSUs in transport and logistics sector and they need highly skilled human resources. Owing to its necessity, I request the hon. Minister to establish or extend the campuses to various States which show their interest in establishing such a university in their respective States.

Thirdly, the university status alone is not enough for the institution to run on its own; it requires economic independence. I request the Ministry to allocate necessary budget without discounting the proposals made by the Board, because the revenue generated by the University alone is not sufficient for them to manage all the expenses.

Finally, already this Institute has partnership with foreign universities -- Hon. Railway Minister, I have seen this in the website -- like Cornell University, USA, Japan Transport and Tourism Research Institute, University of Birmingham, U.K.,

and St. Petersburg State Transport University, Russia. If they change the University's name to Hindi, how will these foreign universities or students recognize our university? How will they understand this? We are not against the Hindi language, but we are against the Hindi imposition. Federal nature of this nation is 'Unity in Diversity'. (*Timebell rings*) One minute, Sir. I request the NDA Government to understand this.

To conclude my speech, in order to promote the University worldwide, and to respect the sentiments of tax paying non-Hindi speaking citizens of India, it is necessary to change the name of the University as 'Indian Rail and Transportation University.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR: I would like to tell the hon. Railway Minister that this Act is the principal Act of Central University. But this University's administration is brought under the Railway Ministry. So, I request the hon. Minister to change the name. Thank you.

डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तल (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी अमेंडमेंट बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझे सदन में बोलने का, किसी बिल पर बात करने का यह पहला मौका मिला है, इसके लिए भी बहुत धन्यवाद।

इस बिल के माध्यम से भारत सरकार नेशनल रेल एंड ट्रांसपोर्ट इंस्टिट्यूट को, जो कि एक डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसे फुलफ्लैज्ड यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा देने जा रही है, गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय, जो कि रेल मंत्रालय के अधीन सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी होगी। मैं सबसे पहले इसके लिए भारत सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा।

जब हम शिक्षा की बात करते हैं तो मेरे दिमाग में छोटी सी पंक्तियां आती हैं, मैं आपसे उन्हें साझा करना चाहूंगा - 'रोशनी केवल चिराग से ही नहीं, शिक्षा से ही घर रोशन होते हैं।' इसी दौरान, क्योंकि हम लोग भी शिक्षा से ही सम्बन्धित हैं तो मुझे एक और बात याद आती है, जो हमारे देश में स्लोगन चल रहा है, 'पढ़ेगा इंडिया, तभी तो बढ़ेगा इंडिया' तो यह नया इनीशिएटिव लेने के लिए धन्यवाद। हम दो वर्ष से ज्यादा समय से कोरोना महामारी से जूझ रहे हैं और हर क्षेत्र इससे अफेक्ट हुआ है। एजुकेशन का क्षेत्र तो सबसे बुरी तरह से अफेक्ट हुआ है, हम जानते हैं, हमारे 30 करोड़ स्कूली बच्चे हैं और तीन करोड़ विश्वविद्यालय के बच्चे हैं, तकरीबन 33 करोड़ हमारे बच्चे जो विद्यार्थी हैं, वे दो साल से घरों में बंद होकर बैठे हुए थे। कोरोना के बाद यह पहला वर्ष है, जिसमें पूरा भारत ऑफ लाइन मोड में, मतलब अपने स्कूल, अपने कॉलेज के प्रांगण में जाकर पढ़ेगा। मैं इन सब चीजों के लिए पूरे सदन को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि कोरोना की महामारी को पार करते हुए भारत वापस नॉर्मल सिचुएशन में आ गया है, इसके लिए सभी को बहुत-बहुत मुबारकबाद।

अब हमें शिक्षा का मौका मिल गया है कि हम कॉलेज में पढ़ें या अपने स्कूल में पढ़ें। देखा गया है कि ऑनलाइन शिक्षा एक कम्प्लीमेंटरी हो सकती है, यह सबस्टीट्यूट नहीं हो सकती थी, क्योंकि जब हम ऑनलाइन मोड में होते हैं तो आपस में मिल नहीं पाते, बात नहीं कर पाते, शिक्षकों से वार्तालाप नहीं कर पाते, ढंग से खेल नहीं पाते, कल्चरल इवेंट्स में पार्टिसिपेट नहीं कर पाते, डाइवर्सिटी को एंजॉय नहीं कर पाते। शिक्षा ही हमें ये सब चीजें सिखाती हैं, जो कि छूटी जा रही थीं। लेकिन जब हम इसमें आगे बढ़ते हैं तो एक चीज भारत सरकार को भी, हम सब को, पूरे सदन को हमेशा डिस्टर्ब करती है, वह हम सब को करती आई है, कि जब टाइम्स हायर एजुकेशन रैंकिंग की बात होती है तो अभी तक हम 200 में नहीं पहुंच पाये, क्यू.एस. हायर एजुकेशन रैंकिंग की बात होती है तो हम 100 में नहीं पहुंच पाये, जबकि हम विश्वगुरु माने जाते थे, पर मैं उम्मीद कर रहा हूँ कि जो नये प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत हम विश्वगुरु बनने की तरफ तेजी से अग्रसर होंगे।

अब इस बिल की बात करें। इसमें एक सेक्शन चार है। महोदय, जो थोड़े से प्रावधान इस बिल में हैं, मैं उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। वैसे 1, 2, 3 बड़ा छोटा सा बिल है, इसमें प्रोसीजरल हिस्सा ज्यादा है और इसमें कोई नई चीजें नहीं आई हैं तो एक तो ओवरऑल मैं कहना चाहूंगा, इस बिल में कोई भी नये प्रावधान नहीं किये गये, जिससे शिक्षा की क्वालिटी को सुधारा जा सके। उसके बारे में कृपया ध्यान दीजिएगा। सेक्शन 4(जे) है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि यदि कोई एम्प्लॉई, जो कि एग्जिस्टिंग इंस्टिट्यूट में काम कर रहा है, वह नई शर्तों को नहीं मानता तो उसको हल्का सा समझाया जाये, नहीं तो उसको निकाल दिया जाये और अगर फिर भी अपनी टर्म्स पर काबू नहीं आता है तो उसको तीन महीने का कम्पेंसेशन देकर बाय-बाय कर दिया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इतने हार्श न होइये, उस एम्प्लॉई ने अपने जीवन के 20 साल, 30 साल इस संस्था को दिये हैं, उनको हटाते समय थोड़ा सा रहमदिल रहें और उनके लिए थोड़ा सा ध्यान करके भावुक होते हुए फैसला लें, हार्श होकर कोई फैसला न लें, यह मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन रहेगा। सर, अब हम सेक्शन 5 पर आते हैं। इसमें कुछ अच्छे प्रोविजंस दिए गए हैं कि इस इंस्टीट्यूशन के, इस यूनिवर्सिटी के देश में और विदेशों में भी और सेंटर्स खोले जा सकते हैं। चूँकि मैं पंजाब से हूँ और चूँकि हर कोई सैल्फिश होता है, मैं भी सैल्फिश हूँ, तो मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप प्लीज एक पहला सेंटर पंजाब में खोलिएगा। जब भी आपको सेंटर खोलना होगा, तो आप फर्स्ट सेंटर पंजाब में खोलिएगा। यदि आप अभी बहस का जवाब देते टाइम इसकी घोषणा कर पाएँ, तो हम सबके लिए यह बहुत ही हर्ष का विषय होगा।...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं और आधा मिनट लूँगा। जहाँ तक एग्जिस्टिंग रिसोर्सिज की बात है, हमारे देश में बड़े-बड़े विश्वविद्यालय हैं। हमारे देश में आईआईटीज हैं, आईआईएम्स हैं, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनमें बड़े रिसोर्सिज हैं। उनमें लैब्स हैं, बिल्डिंगज हैं, स्विमिंग पूल्स हैं, ऑडिटोरियम्स हैं, सब कुछ हैं, लेकिन वहाँ बच्चों की संख्या आम तौर पर कम होती है और वे रिसोर्सिज अनयूटिलाइज्ड रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन रहेगा कि आप एग्जिस्टिंग रिसोर्सिज को बेटर यूटिलाइज करने के लिए उनमें नए प्रोग्राम्स ऐड कीजिए। यदि ये आईआईटीज में हैं, तो हम इनमें मेडिकल को क्यों नहीं ऐड कर लेते हैं; यदि मेडिकल है, तो वहाँ इंजीनियरिंग को क्यों नहीं ऐड कर लेते हैं या मैनेजमेंट क्यों नहीं ऐड कर लेते हैं! जब हम दुनिया को देखते हैं, जैसे हार्वर्ड है,

स्टैनफोर्ड है, ऑक्सफोर्ड है, कैम्ब्रिज है, ये सब मल्टी-डिसिप्लिनरी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं। दुनिया की जितनी भी टॉप यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, वे मल्टी-डिसिप्लिनरी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं और वे अपने रिसोर्सेज़ को पूरा यूटिलाइज़ करती हैं। हम गरीब मुल्क हैं, तो उनसे सीखते हुए हम क्यों नहीं अपने रिसोर्सेज़ को बेटर यूटिलाइज़ करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह चीज शायद हमें रैंकिंग और अक्रेडिटेशन लेने में भी मदद करेगी। चूँकि हम सिंगल डिप्लिनरी हैं, इसीलिए हम रैंकिंग और अक्रेडिटेशन में इंटरनेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के मुकाबले मात खा जाते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : डॉक्टर साहब, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तल : सर, एक छोटी सी बात है। आज देश में बहुत मेडल्स आ रहे हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी का विषय है कि आजकल कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स चल रहे हैं और भारत की झोली में गोल्ड मेडल्स भर-भर कर आ रहे हैं। पिछले साल इसी महीने में ओलंपिक हुआ, उसमें भी हमने खूब मेडल्स जीते। मैं फिर इस सदन को इस चीज के लिए मुबारकबाद देना चाहूँगा कि आप सबके प्रयत्न से भारत स्पोर्ट्स में बहुत अच्छा कर रहा है। चूँकि यह एजुकेशन का बिल है ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तल : सर, मुझे आधा मिनट दीजिए। सर, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूशंस की जो रैंकिंग और अक्रेडिटेशन है, उसके लिए एनआईआरएफ है, नैक है, उसमें कहीं भी स्पोर्ट्स को कोई वेटेज नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन रहेगा कि स्पोर्ट्स को सफिशिएंट वेटेज दी जाए, ताकि हम सब यूनिवर्सिटीज़/कॉलेजेज़ वाले स्पोर्ट्स के ऊपर भी उतना ही ध्यान दें, जितना हम बाकी अकैडमिक एक्टिविटीज़ के ऊपर देते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सुजीत कुमार जी।

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022 aims to convert NRTI into what is to be known as Gatishakti Vishwavidhyalaya, which would be under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways.

Sir, as our economy grows at close to seven or eight per cent, and we are one of the fastest growing economies in the world, our transportation sector is also growing rapidly, whether it is aviation, maritime, highways or ports. Hence, there is a need for quality manpower and talent in this very, very crucial transportation sector. Thus, it was the need of the hour to have a university like this.

Sir, while introducing the Bill, the hon. Minister said that the Gatishakti Vishwavidhyalaya will provide quality training, research and skill development as well

in transportation technology management, TRM. This is a very lofty goal and this would help build a world-class, multi-modal, multi-sectoral academic ecosystem in our country. Further, he referred to the fact that there was a need for multi-disciplinary learning in our academic ecosystem. Various sectors, ports, highways, waterways and also information technology, can be integrated in this learning ecosystem.

Sir, I think hardly anyone would have an issue with such a Bill. It is a welcome Bill, but this has provided me with an opportunity to talk about some larger issues pertaining to education in our country. First and foremost, I think there is no standardized protocol or criteria to set up Central Universities in our country. For example, Delhi has 7 Central Universities; UP has 6; Bihar has 4; Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur have 3 each and the State like Odisha, with population of 45 million, has only one Central University. So, I urge you to consider setting up another Central University in the State of Odisha, which has almost 23 per cent tribal population. Currently, Odisha has only one Central University which is called the Central University of Koraput. Secondly, many other speakers and colleagues have spoken about the large number of vacancies in Central Universities. The sanctioned strength is 18,905 in Central Universities, of which 6,333 post are currently vacant. This is close to 35 per cent and is definitely unacceptable. In this august House, I have already raised the issue of vacancies in Central Universities, particularly in the Central University of Koraput, where there are over 80 per cent teaching posts vacant. So, this has serious consequences for the educational landscape of our country, particularly in the tribal pockets. It is detrimental to the goal that we have for our nation. Hon. Education Minister has assured this House that these posts will be filled soon and I take this opportunity to urge the Government again to fill all the vacant posts soon so that the academic ambience of our country is not hampered. Thirdly, the Bill states that, if required, the University may also establish campuses and centres in India and abroad. The State of Odisha is strategically located in the eastern part of the country. The East-Coast Railways, which is headquartered in Bhubaneswar, is India's most profitable railway zone. Hon. Railway Minister is here and he knows it better than anyone else that the railway freight traffic has crossed 200 million tonnes for the second year in a row. So, my request to you would be to set up a branch of Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya in the State of Odisha, which also aligns with the Purvodaya Vision of hon. Prime Minister. Fourthly, we are aiming towards a net zero carbon-emission nation and the world is looking at India as a destination of green technology. We are the pioneer of International Solar Alliance -- one of the greatest achievements, I would say. My hope is that Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya will

introduce multi-disciplinary courses and programmes in the areas of green economy and green technology. I read out one of the proposed goals of the University. It is to carry out critically needed Research and Development by creating innovative technologies to encourage local manufacturing and substitute the imports of expensive technology, equipment and products. It is a very commendable goal. Let me highlight a concern which I have spoken about many a time. As a nation, our R&D spending is only 0.7 per cent of our GDP, which is abysmally low. Please allow me to compare this with other nations -- China 2.2 per cent; Israel 4.9 per cent; South Korea 4.6 per cent; US 3 per cent. Where are we? Our R&D spending is nowhere compared to these nations and these are large economies compared to us. So, I hope that hon. Minister and the Government will take initiative to hike R&D budget when they set up this University. Finally, the goal is to reverse brain drain through this University. Our University Ranking globally is very low. I really hope that this University will have tie-ups globally. While promoting indigenous technology and innovation, we should try to scout for the best talent in the world and get them to be part of the University.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Finally, we have hiked our education budget by 12 per cent roughly this year, which is Rs.11,000 crore. It is very commendable. But, still, it is nowhere near the recommendation of Kothari Commission, which was made way back in the 60s that 6 per cent of the GDP should be spent on education.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Today, we are spending only 3 per cent. So, while we are speaking about this University, I hope that the Government will augment the spending on education. Thank you.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this Bill seeks to establish Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya, a Central University, but the current State of the Central Universities in the country is really pathetic, and I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Railways to take cognisance of this issue.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair.*]

In the Central Universities, over 20,000 posts are lying vacant, as already stated by Dr. Hanumanthaiah, in 45 Central Universities, under the purview of Ministry of Education. So, the Ministry of Education had sought time to fill up these vacancies in a mission mode by 14th September, 2022. We are in the month of August and there is only one month left. The hon. Minister is not present. I request the hon. Minister of Education to take cognisance of this and fill up the vacancies in a time-bound manner.

Now, coming to the Indian Railways, I would like to say that it is a great institution. It is the world's largest Railways network with 68,000 kilometres of routes, 21,000 trains, 2.2 crore passengers, hauling 30 lakh tons of freight every day with 7,350 stations. I really appreciate the hon. Minister for heading this great institution - the Indian Railways.

There are certain points which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Women's participation in logistics and transportation of the Railways is pitiable. Only 20 per cent of the women are employed in the logistic sector. Please take note of this point that only one per cent of the women have got the commercial driving licences and the licences are owned by women. This is very, very unfortunate in this country.

Regarding pending vacancies, Dr. Hanumanthaiah has already mentioned the figures. I don't want to repeat it. The Railways recruited just 10,637 employees in 2021-22 and 9,529 employees in 2020-21. If the Railways continue to recruit at this pace for the future years, it will take 30 years for the Railways to fill the aforesaid vacancies. Therefore, this has to be expedited. The current recruitment is done through the RRB. He has already stated about NTPC. I don't want to repeat it. The amount that has been collected by the applicants is to the tune of Rs.864 crores in 2019. Now, we are in 2022. Why is there so much of delay? Just like we have the Union Public Service Commission, which takes cognisance of the total vacancies in the country for the IAS, IPS, IFS and 14 or 15 other Services, and it is mandatory on the part of the UPSC to conduct the examination every year in a time-bound manner, I am asking the hon. Railway Minister as to why can't the same principle and logic be applied in the case of the Railway Recruitment Board also. Therefore, it has to be made mandatory and constitutional responsibility has to be fixed on the Railway Recruitment Board to conduct the examination and fill up the vacancies in a time-bound manner like the UPSC.

The next point that I would like to bring to the hon. Minister's notice is about the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a relevant point for the TDP also. Sir, the Vizag Steel Plant has been built with the state-of-the-art technology

and has a turnover of Rs.28,000 crores and a profit of Rs.835 crores in 2021-22. The hon. Railway Minister, and also the Ministry which he is heading, has failed to provide the rakes for transportation of coal from Mahanadi Coal Fields to Vizag Steel Plant. That is why the two of the furnaces have been closed and only one furnace is being operated. With one furnace, a profit of Rs.835 crores has been earned. It is such a great institution. It is a Navratna institution. The Government of India, particularly the BJP Government is trying to privatise it, which is very unfortunate and it is the policy of the NDA Government... *(Time-bell rings.)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: No, Sir, I have time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It will be your last point.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is the policy of the NDA Government not to privatise the profit-making sectors and, unfortunately, this is being done by the NDA Government. Now, let me make my last two points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please make it the last point.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, this is regarding pending Railway Zone. Unfortunately, my friend, Jairam Ramesh ji, has loosely drafted the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act and everywhere he has used the word 'may' instead of 'shall'. This is being taken advantage of by the NDA Government and they are not setting up the Railway Zone with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam. It is very unfortunate. For the omission and commission that has been made by my friend, who is the author of the Reorganization Act, Andhra Pradesh cannot be penalised. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take cognizance of it and immediately set up a Railway Zone with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam. *(Time-bell rings)*

The Project report has been pending for the last three years. My last point is about Railway Recruitment Board. Sir, there are 21 Railway Recruitment Boards in different parts of the country. Andhra Pradesh currently does not have any Railway Recruitment Board and the applicants have to travel from various places to Secunderabad to take the examination. I urge the hon. Minister to take cognizance of this and set up a Railway Recruitment Board at Visakhapatnam or any place in Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you very much. Next speaker is Dr. V. Sivadasan. You have two minutes' time. We have to complete this.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, the Central Universities Amendment Bill is not capable to address the core issues of the education sector. First of all, as far as enrolment ratio is concerned, in India, the enrolment ratio is 25. Let me tell you about the enrolment ratios in other countries. In the USA, it is 88; in Britain, it is 60; in Germany, it is 70 but the Government of India has made a target of only 50 by the year 2035 and the Government is not ready to spend proper amount in education sector.

Secondly, Sir, this new university will invite the researchers but what is the condition of research scholars? Sir, all the research fellowships have been cut down. Sir, the National Fellowships for SC/ST students have been decreased from 9,000 to 4,000. The Maulana Azad Research Fellowship has been reduced from 4,000 to 2,000. The National Fellowship for Basic Science Research has been reduced from 4,000 to 700. The Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women has also been reduced from 600 to 400. In the other fellowships also, same trend is seen.

I also want to mention the situation of Adivasi researchers. I do not know whether this university will provide research facility to Adivasi students. Sir, in India, 21 research institutes, IITs and IIMs have not admitted a single Adivasi research scholar in 2021. Sir, 12 IITs and IIMs have not admitted a single *Dalit* student as a research scholar in 2021. I would also like to speak about the status of teachers. I do not know whether this university will provide teaching facility or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please make one last point.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, my only point is that in the Central Universities, 6,500 teaching posts are lying vacant. This number in IITs is 4,000; and, in IIMs, this number is 450. In NITs, 2,500 posts are lying vacant. Thousands of posts are lying vacant in the universities.

My last point is about the National Testing Agency, which has been proposed by the Government. Sir, it is not National Testing Agency; it is Notional Testing Agency. The UGC-NET examination system has totally collapsed. The Central Universities Entrance Test has totally collapsed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have made your last point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Because the examination system has totally collapsed. Sir, the name of this University is Gati Shakti University. Sir, the Government is ...*(Interruptions)*... The students and teachers of the universities ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...You have made your point.

DR. V. SIVADASAN: The Government is providing each and every *gati* and *shakti* to the richest of the rich. You please look into the issues of the students, teachers and the universities. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, this Bill seeks to convert a deemed university into an autonomous Central university, called the Gati Shakti Vishawavidyalaya. What is interesting about this Bill is that it has confined itself not only to railways, but the complexity in the transportation sector has increased to such a level that this Bill tries to bring in its ambit road, rail, aviation, marine, etc. Sir, I support this Bill, but I would like to flag only three issues. So, please don't stop me. There are only three issues.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have two minutes.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: All these three issues are in respect of Clause 5. I wanted to read Clause 5, but I am not reading it because I have no time. I feel that this Clause should have been more comprehensive. It talks only about transportation. I feel that environmental and ecological sustainability should also have been mentioned here. Considering that 900 kilometres of *char dham* project has absolutely caused danger to the fragile Himalayas, the national highways in the Western Ghats have absolutely damaged the bio-diversity of the hotspot and also the Environment Ministry giving permissions and environment clearances left, right and centre, it is very necessary that we mention environmental and ecological sustainability in that specific provision.

Sir, the concern number two which I wish to flag is, right from 1992, the United Nations Earth Summit to the Paris Agreement, the transport sector has been recognized as an important player while addressing environmental degradation, as it impacts air quality and health of the people. Even the UNFCCC has said that one-fourth of the energy-related global GHG emissions come from the transport

sector. Sir, world-over, whenever the transport sector has been referred to, it has always been referred as sustainable transportation. So, I feel that kind of terminology needs to be added.

My last point is, considering that we are urbanizing very fast, 40 per cent of our population is now going to live in cities by 2030. Cities are known as engines of economic growth but are also large contributors to climate change. Our country needs urban transport planners, urban designers, land use planners, which are equipped with indigenous knowledge of sustainable transport. But this Bill does not refer to any of these.

I feel that the intention of the Government is very laudable. However, the kind of comprehensiveness which this Bill should have shown is totally a miss. I wish this comes through subordinate legislations. I congratulate the Ministry for having done this, but again, I would say that this is absolutely a half-hearted initiative. I remember the Medical Health Services Bill which was tabled by Dr. Harsh Vardhan, which was an absolutely comprehensive Bill. We all would expect that this Bill also meets that kind of standards. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you Vandana ji. Now, Shri Abdul Wahab. You have two minutes.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill. I wish it could have been in Kerala instead of Gujarat. Anyway, you are not giving any priority in case of railway lines and all that to Kerala. At least, you could have given this University to Kerala. One more thing I would like to say is that in Kerala, we are having one problem. There are a lot of universities. But with much difficulty, we got Aligarh Muslim University off campus. 300 acres of land has been given by the Government. But nothing is done. It is lying vacant. There is only one central university in Kerala, Kannur. So many universities are being allowed, including Aravali University in Punjab. Our Government is not allowing private universities. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where are the universities? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are asking, asking and asking. But so far, it is not there. Even our friend is saying ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep quiet because you are not allowing to us make our point. That is why I was telling, we are between ...*(Interruptions)*... इधर बीजेपी गवर्नमेंट, उधर कम्युनिस्ट गवर्नमेंट! They are against every proposal. For KERI also, you are also agreeing. ...*(Interruptions)*... My request is to have good teachers in the Universities. I will have two-three points.

Increase PHD seats in Central Universities. Another is timely recruitment of teaching vacancies. Ensure transparency and merit-based procedures in faculty recruitment. Have mechanism for timely disbursement of Fellowship. The UGC must increase non-NET Fellowship for Research students. Have affirmative action on Depreciation Point for minority communities and other backward classes. Improve residential facilities in universities. Make our universities differently-abled and transgender friendly.

I hope the Minister will respond positively to my suggestions in the reply. It is a good combination of Education Minister and Railway Minister. Thank you, Sir.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the Bill. The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2022 aims to convert the National Rail and Transportation Institute, which is a deemed to be university under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, to an autonomous Central University to be known as Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya.

Hon. Members spoke regarding its name. We are always speaking about our hon. Prime Minister encouraging mother tongue and other recognized official languages. When you are giving the name, you can give the name in Tamil and other languages also. You are even advocating a three-language formula. Whenever the names are coming in Hindi, there is no English or any other language. Here when you say *Gati*, it has different meaning in Tamil. That means '*ho gaya*'. Therefore, you put it in English also. Or you put it in Tamil which is my mother tongue. All the hon. Members were praising the Vice-President for encouraging all the languages. Even the Prime Minister advocates all recognized languages. Mother tongue is more important. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't want to take much of the time. Why are you converting a deemed to be university to a Central University? I could not understand it. If a deemed to be university has NAAC A+ grading, it can have its centre anywhere. This University may not have that kind of capacity. That is why you are converting it to a Central University. Many private deemed to be universities are getting A+ just like that. They are making money. I could not see the Education Minister here. That is why I did not speak more on deemed to be university. Because of that, many institutions are suffering a lot.

The concept of deemed to be university was introduced by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan when he was the President of India. Why did he introduce it? The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is a reputed Central Government Institute. But why haven't you come forward to bring a Bill to convert the Indian Institute of

Science, which is an excellent institution, to a Central University? You should have converted it to a Central University. You have not done that. Why? I could not understand that. But you are coming with it. I am appreciating it. At the same time, I am requesting you to see that the name has to be given in other languages also. (*Time-bell rings.*) Not just on this subject. You take any programme whether it is *Sadak Yojana* or any other programme. There are so many programmes. You give a word whose equivalent word is given in other languages what you call regional or national languages. It must be there. Otherwise, people cannot understand what this is. The other Members have said this. Therefore, once again, I am requesting you to consider this. I am supporting this Bill. At the same time, please respect the sentiments of the States and the people who speak other languages. An equivalent word must be given side by side. Otherwise, if I put three languages, it means one language is Hindi. It is welcome. We are not against any language. At the same time, you put English also. It is common.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Dr. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, put it at any place. In Tamil Nadu, you put that name in Tamil; it will be useful. In Odisha, you can put it in Odia language. In Rajasthan, you can put it in Rajasthani language. Anyway, that has to be the spirit. It must not be one language. Today, we all spoke that all languages are our languages. These are India's languages. We fought for freedom not for one language; we fought for freedom for all the national languages of this country. That kind of spirit must be there in governance. I always support the Prime Minister saying that we have to speak in mother tongue. Tamil language, Tamil poetry and so many other things our Prime Minister says. I am always supporting that kind of sentiment of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. I hope that your Ministry will also accept that and do the necessary. Thank you very much.

श्री रामजी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

श्रीमान जी, शिक्षा व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व के साथ ही देश का विकास भी करती है। शिक्षा एक सभ्य समाज के साथ-साथ विकसित राष्ट्र का भी निर्माण करती है, इसलिए बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भी कहा- शिक्षित बनो। जब माननीय बहन जी उत्तर प्रदेश में कई बार मुख्य मंत्री बनीं, तो बाबा साहेब के 'शिक्षित बनो' के उपदेश पर ही उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर कई सारे स्कूल्स, डिग्री कॉलेजेज़ और कोचिंग इंस्टिट्यूट्स खोलने का काम किया। इसके साथ ही,

उन्होंने गौतम बुद्ध यूनिवर्सिटी, नोएडा, शकुंतला मिश्रा रिहैबिलिटेशन यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ, माननीय श्री कांशीराम साहब उर्दू-फारसी यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ जैसे कई महत्वपूर्ण विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का काम किया और उन्होंने जनहित में ऐसे ही तमाम काम किये। इसलिए, इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इस बिल का सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

श्रीमान जी, मैं सरकार का ध्यान कई अन्य बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और शिक्षा के अंदर जो कमियाँ हैं, जो परेशानियाँ हैं, उन बातों को मैं यहाँ जरूर रखना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमान जी, विश्वविद्यालय बनाना तो बहुत अच्छा कदम है, परन्तु उनमें सभी समाजों की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में प्रतिनिधित्व देना भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। यह संविधान और सामाजिक न्याय की माँग है, हालांकि कुछ समाजों ने इसकी अवहेलना भी की है, जैसे कि ये विश्वविद्यालय किसी एक समाज के ही हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, 54 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिनमें से एक विश्वविद्यालय के अंदर भी अनुसूचित जाति का कोई भी कुलपति या वाइस चांसलर नहीं है। इसी तरह, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध 80 डिग्री कॉलेजेज हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर एससी/एसटी का एक भी व्यक्ति प्रधानाचार्य नहीं है। यही हाल राज्यों का भी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 23 स्टेट विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिनमें से एक का भी कुलपति एससी/एसटी का नहीं है। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुसूचित जाति के प्रोफेसरों की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न है, तो उनमें प्रोफेसर के 204 सृजित पदों में से केवल 11 पद भरे गए हैं और रीडर के 360 पदों में से मात्र एक प्रतिशत पद भरे गए हैं। अगर मैं आईआईटीज़ की बात करूँ, तो आईआईटीज़ के अंदर आज भी 4,500 वैकेन्सीज़ खाली पड़ी हुई हैं।

श्रीमान जी, अब मैं पीएचडी की बात करना चाहता हूँ। **...(समय की घंटी)...** श्रीमान जी, अब मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। जो छात्र पीएचडी करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए 30 नम्बर का वायवा होता है। जो एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्र होते हैं, उनको उस 30 नम्बर के वायवा में केवल 2, 3 और 4 नम्बर दिए जाते हैं और उनकी पीएचडी को रोका जाता है। इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि इस वायवा को 10 नम्बर का किया जाए। श्रीमान जी, यह 30 नम्बर के बदले 10 नम्बर का होना चाहिए। यही मेरी आपसे विनती है, धन्यवाद। जय भीम, जय भारत!

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Bill proposes to convert the National Rail and Transportation Institute, Vadodara, a deemed to be University, as Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya. A new provision in Section 5 in the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill is a positive step in this direction. It can be seen from the proviso that Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya shall establish centres in India and abroad. I urge the Minister to establish one such regional centre in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, at this juncture, I also urge the Minister to take immediate steps to fill the vacancies which are existing in the

institutes of higher education. Sir, the prolonged vacancies in faculties seriously affect the education of the students who are studying in these institutes. In response to my question to the hon. Minister of Education, he had stated that there are around 27 vacancies in Indian Institute of Management at Vizag alone. There are 15 vacant posts of faculty in IIT, Tirupati. The vacancies at NIT, Tadepalligudem stands at 20. The vacancy position in Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing at Karnool is 6. This is the situation in the institutes of higher education in the State of Andhra Pradesh alone. What could be the number of vacancies in Institutes of Higher Education can be anybody's guess.

So, I urge the hon. Minister to take steps on war footing to fill up all these vacancies in a time-bound manner by strictly adhering to the reservation policy of the Government of India.

Sir, as per the provision of Section 93 and the Schedule 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, the Central University of Andhra Pradesh at Ananthapuram and Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh at Vizianagaram have been established and functioning. In those two universities also, the Government has to take time-bound measures to fill up vacancies and to have a permanent infrastructure. Already, the TDP Government had allocated land but no buildings are constructed.

Sir, I request the Minister of Education to give special focus and attention to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the education sector. It is because the present Government is not taking any steps to complete those projects. Also, the State Government is taking steps and pursuing the policies which are against the new Education Policy which focuses on imparting education to youngsters in their mother tongue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Shri Kanakamedala, time is over. ...*(Time Bell)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: But, the State Government to everybody's surprise and in dismay, has introduced English as the compulsory medium of instruction in the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am calling now Shri Sandosh Kumar P. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: This is a serious issue. There is a need for urgent intervention by this Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is paucity of time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, one more. One more. Sir, final one, with these submissions...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Shri Sandosh Kumar P, you please. speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak, it will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, one more issue. Sir, one more. One more. Sir, the last...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kanakamedalaji, now, it is not going on record....*(Interruptions)*... No, sorry, the time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are a few more speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is not going on record now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sandosh Kumar, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): How can he speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, he has already taken his time.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, we have 126 deemed universities in this country, according to available statistics. I would like to ask you as to what is the criteria in selecting a particular university and to enhance its position to that of Central University. For example, in Kerala, there is a renowned institution which was established in the year 2007, that is, Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology. Luminaries like Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam were at the helm of affairs of that university.

* Not Recorded.

Now, you are trying to enhance status of a university, which was established only in the year 2018 only, to that of a central university. So, there must be a criteria. Unfortunately, the Government may be, the great Prime Minister, I am not questioning his authority, having a vision like that. So, in the name of Prime Minister's vision and everything, you are actually trying to undermine the interests of other States and other important universities. This is very sad and you have to stop this. Secondly, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated, 'To reverse brain drain'. It is important to note that you have acknowledged the fact that there is brain drain in this country. So, to stop brain drain, you have to enhance the higher education and the research works. We are spending just 0.7 per cent of the GDP for research purposes whereas the international average is around 2 per cent. With that only, you can reverse the phenomenon called 'Brain Drain'! Thirdly, I can tell you, as most of my fellow speakers have pointed out, that universities are facing a lot of problems. Higher education is in a kind of mess. Most of these vacancies are un-filled, teachers' posts are vacant and reservations is not being followed but your Government is interested in fragmentation of this university education.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Time Bell rings*)...

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Now, you are starting this kind of university and tomorrow, you will start another kind of university. So, please stop this as this will not suit the purpose of nobility of university education.

So, your Government has to think seriously about that. Finally, the best thing about the Central Universities is that the Governments are having no role in it. That is the best thing, fortunately. Otherwise, it would have been more difficult. I would like to request one more thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P: Railway is the lifeline of this country. And if at all, you are going to implement this thing, then, a branch must be started in Kerala also because that will be a multi-purpose university. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कोई भी कदम उठाया जाए और प्रोग्रेसिव हो, तो वह अच्छा ही होता है। हालांकि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने जो

प्रश्न खड़े किए हैं, वे स्वाभाविक हैं और जायज़ भी हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह के केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार सोचती है, विचार करती है, तो इसमें अन्य राज्यों का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए। हमारे बगल में बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि केरल में खुलना चाहिए। शायद बाकी राज्य भी ऐसा कह सकते हैं। जो राज्य पहले से ही इन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से संपन्न हैं, उनकी जगह दूसरे राज्यों में ये खुलने चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी का राज्य अब उत्तर प्रदेश है। वे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से एम.पी. हैं और प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हैं, तो आप गुजरात के बजाय यह यूनिवर्सिटी उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी या काशी में खोल देते। वहां यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसको और अपग्रेड कर देते, तो बेहतर होता। एक प्रश्न डा. एल. हनुमंतय्या जी ने शुरू में ही किया था और मैंने स्वयं भी सोचा था, जिसका आपके बिल में ज़िक्र नहीं है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में बच्चों का एडमिशन किस तरह से होगा? कोई उसका एंट्रेंस का कम्पीटीटिव एग्जामिनेशन होगा, सारे देश के बच्चों को उसमें एडमिशन लेने का मौका मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, ये चीज़ें स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए, ताकि कोई कन्फ्यूजन न हो कि उसमें केवल एक राज्य के बच्चे ही पढ़ेंगे। सारे देश के बच्चों को मौका मिले, यह मैसेज लोगों के बीच जाना चाहिए। अभी कहेंगे कि वह गुजरात के लिए बनाई जा रही है, तो उसमें गुजरात के बच्चे ही पढ़ेंगे। जब आपने यूनिवर्सिटी को अपग्रेड किया है, तो पूरे देश के बच्चे उसमें एडमिशन लेने आएंगे, उसके लिए पूरा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार रहना चाहिए। उसमें रहने के लिए पहले से होस्टल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जब बच्चे निजी मकानों में किराए पर रहते हैं, तो उनके पास इतने पैसे नहीं होते हैं कि वे दे सकें। वहां पर न होस्टल है और न पर्याप्त मात्रा में मैस हैं। बच्चों को इधर-उधर रहना पड़ता है और बहुत ज्यादा किराया देना पड़ता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनके गार्जियन्स को ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाने में बहुत मुश्किल होती है। वे पढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन पढ़ा नहीं पाते हैं। मैं तो दिल्ली में देखता हूँ। हमारी ग्रैंड डॉटर एलएसआर में पढ़ती है। उसको होस्टल नहीं मिला, तो एक छोटा-सा कमरा है। मैं एक दिन देखने गया था, तो उसमें एक बच्ची विशाखापट्टनम की है और दूसरी वह रह रही है। वहां दोनों से तीस-तीस हजार रुपये महीना लिए जाते हैं, जबकि उस कमरे की कीमत पांच हजार रुपये भी नहीं है। बच्चों की मजबूरी है। जब ये यूनिवर्सिटी अपग्रेड कर रहे हैं, तो माननीय मंत्री जी मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां होस्टल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। होस्टल में मैस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि बच्चों को खाने के लिए बाहर न जाना पड़े और एक्स्ट्रा पैसे न देने पड़ें। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब।

श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव : उपसभापति महोदय, 14 माननीय सांसदों ने बहुत ही अच्छी डिबेट की और उनकी ओर से बहुत अच्छे सुझाव भी आए हैं। अगर इन सुझावों को हम सात या आठ कैटेगरीज़ में बांटें, तो मुख्य मुद्दे, जो कि गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय और पार्टिकुलर इस बिल से रिलेटेड हैं, उनको मैं एड्रेस करना चाहूंगा। कई मुद्दे रेलवे से रिलेटेड थे, कई मुद्दों से एजुकेशन के दूसरे सवाल या प्रश्न उठते हैं, उनसे जुड़े हुए विषय थे। उन विषयों को शायद किसी ओर फोरम में एड्रेस किया जाए।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहला मुद्दा यह उठा कि क्या यह केवल गुजरात के लोगों के लिए है? अगर कोई भी इस बिल को पढ़ेगा, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह कहने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। Clause 6, में बहुत स्पष्ट लिखा है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी सारे देश के लिए है। It will extend to the whole of India. सभापति महोदय, इसमें क्लियरली लिखा हुआ है कि ज्यूरिस्ट्रिक्शन होल ऑफ इंडिया होगा, तो इसमें प्रश्न ही कहां उठता है कि यह केवल गुजरात के लिए है। गुजरात में रेलवे का जो नेशनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट है, वह इस्टैब्लिश्ड है और यह यूनिवर्सिटी सारे ट्रांसपोर्ट सेक्टर को कवर करती है। रेलवे उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा करती है। रेलवे, हाइवे, पोर्ट्स, एविएशन और विशेषकर मेट्रो, वंदना जी ने जो अर्बन के बारे में बात की, अर्बन, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन और इन सबको लेकर इस यूनिवर्सिटी को डेवलप किया जाएगा। इसमें देश के सभी बच्चे एडमिशन ले सकते हैं और एडमिशन लेंगे। इसके साथ ही बहुत अच्छे तरीके से देश की कई सारी जगहों पर इसके कैम्पसेज भी बनाए जाएंगे। कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने कहा कि हमारे इस राज्य में कैम्पस बने, उस राज्य में कैम्पस बने। सभापति महोदय, बहुत ही सोच-समझकर इस यूनिवर्सिटी को रेलवे मंत्रालय में रखा गया और इसका कारण है कि रेलवे के बहुत सारे सेन्ट्रल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं और रीजनल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं। वे ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स देश भर में फैले हुए हैं। एक बहुत ही अच्छा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है। जैसा कई मान्यवर सांसदों ने कहा कि we should be using the infrastructure that we already have. Exactly, that is what we are doing in this Bill. हमारे पास जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ऑलरेडी है, उसको अच्छे से यूज किया जाए। Already there are so many laboratories which are available; there are Centres of Excellence which have been developed; there are facilities for staying. मान्यवर, श्री यादव जी ने कहा था कि होस्टल होना चाहिए। होस्टल्स ऑलरेडी कई जगह बने हुए हैं, तो क्यों न इसको लेकर एक नया आयाम दिया जाए, एक नया डाइमेंशन दिया जाए, एक नए लेवल पर लेकर आया जाए। बहुत सोचकर इस गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय की कल्पना की गई है।

दूसरा प्रश्न उठा कि मल्टी-डिसिप्लिनरी यूनिवर्सिटी क्यों नहीं हो? ट्रांसपोर्टेशन फोकसड क्यों हो? सभापति महोदय, रेलवे, मेट्रो और ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सेक्टर बहुत ही कॉम्प्लेक्स सेक्टर है। मैं विशेषकर रेलवे और मेट्रो की बात कहना चाहूंगा। इतने सारे डिप्लिन्स मिलकर कहीं पर एक रेलवे सिस्टम को चला पाते हैं। मेकैनिकल, इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, सिग्नलिंग, टेलिकॉम, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग, ऑपरेशन्स, इन सबको अगर मिलाते हैं, तब जाकर कहीं सिस्टम चल पाता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में अगर एक बच्चा जो किसी भी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज से आता है, चाहे आईआईटी से आए, किसी भी अच्छे इंस्टीट्यूट्स से आए, उसको कई वर्ष लग जाते हैं। A graduate takes typically five to six years to be able to understand कि रेलवे होता क्या है, मेट्रो होता क्या है and then only the real productivity and real skill comes. उसके बजाय अगर हम पहले से एजुकेशन देकर, प्रॉपली ट्रेन्ड रेलवे सेक्टर के लिए, मेट्रो सेक्टर के लिए, पोर्ट सेक्टर के लिए बच्चों को तैयार करें, तो wouldn't that increase the productivity; wouldn't that increase the level of skill which is there in the sector, which is needed in the sector!

सभापति महोदय, आपने अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर रहते हुए, देश के कोने-कोने में मेट्रो का जाल बिछाया। आज उसके लिए एक कैडर की जरूरत है, उसके लिए यह जरूरत है कि एक ट्रेन्ड मैनपावर हो। इसी परिकल्पना को लेकर गतिशक्ति को ट्रांसपोर्ट फोकस्ड बनाया गया है। यह मल्टी-डिसिप्लिनरी जरूर रहेगा, वंदना जी का जो प्रश्न था, सस्टेनेबल ट्रांसपोर्ट, अर्बन प्लानिंग, ये सब इसमें रहेंगे। जरूरी नहीं है कि हर शब्द को बिल के आरंभ में ही लिखा जाए, लेकिन ये सब इसके इन्टीग्रल पार्ट रहेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, पब्लिक फंडिंग और प्राइवेट फंडिंग का प्रश्न भी उठाया गया। This is a public university. इस यूनिवर्सिटी में फंडिंग के संबंध में, जैसा मैंने आरंभ में कहा कि ऑलरेडी मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ रेलवेज़ ने इसके लिए बजट में 166 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। इसके साथ ही इसकी जो बिल्डिंग बनेगी, उस बिल्डिंग के लिए अलग से एक और बजट बन रहा है। This is going to be publicly funded university. इसमें कोई भी डाउट नहीं है। किसी भी मान्यवर सांसद को इसमें डाउट हो, उनके लिए मैं स्पष्ट जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, एक मान्यवर सांसद ने एग्जिस्टिंग एम्प्लॉयीज़ के संबंध में पूछा कि उनका क्या करोगे? Again, I would like to refer to Clause 4(j), जिसकी अन्य हाउस में बहुत प्रशंसा भी की गई कि एक्सोल्यूटली कोई डिसरप्शन नहीं हो, एक सीमलैस कंटीन्यूइटी बने, उस परिकल्पना के साथ क्लॉज 4(j) लाया गया। "Every person employed by the NRTI immediately before the commencement of the Central Universities Amendment Act,.. " यह वाला बिल, "shall hold his office or service in Gati Shakti Vishwavidayala established under this Act by same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms." बेसिकली एक कंटीन्यूइटी बनी रहे, उसका बहुत अच्छी तरह से प्रावधान किया गया है और उस प्रावधान का, बाकी सब जगह, इन फैक्ट, जो एम्प्लायीज़ हैं, उन्होंने भी इसका स्वागत किया है कि आपने इस बात को बहुत सोच-समझकर रखा है कि हमारी सर्विस में कहीं पर भी कोई डिसकंटीन्यूइटी नहीं आए। इसमें बहुत ही ह्यूमेन तरीके से सोचा गया है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, इसके अलावा और भी कई सारे विषय आए हैं, सदन में समय की मर्यादा है, इसलिए मैं उनके विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा।

महोदय, रेलवे में रिक्रूटमेंट का एक विषय आया था। मैं एक बार फिर से दोहराना चाहूंगा कि 2014-2022 के बीच में करीब साढ़े तीन लाख, यानी 3.50 lakh persons have been given employment by Indian Railways. So, this is not a small number, Hon'ble Chairman, Sir. This is a very large number. If some Hon'ble Member needs more detail, more details can be provided, but please don't, quote selectively and mislead the House. This is what I will request Hon'ble Member who gave this number in a different context.

महोदय, और भी मुद्दे आए। Women participation in transport and logistics यह डेफिनिटली एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मुद्दा है और मैं बहुत ही गर्व के साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इंडियन रेलवेज़ ने विमेन पायलट, यानी जो लोको और इंजन को ड्राइव करते हैं, उसके लिए विमेन पायलट का भी रिक्रूटमेंट आरंभ किया है, उनकी ट्रेनिंग भी की है and the results have been

very good. This is a very good example of women's empowerment in a very difficult and very complex sector, Hon'ble Chairman, Sir.

महोदय, और भी बहुत सारे विषय उठाए गए। मैंने अरबन प्लानिंग विषय पर एड्रेस किया है। About language, this University will definitely have global standards of education. अगर हम इससे कोरिलेटिड दुनिया के इंस्टिट्यूट्स देखें, तो MIT of US is probably the best in the world. उन्होंने किस तरह से ट्रांसपोर्टेशन फोकस्ड कोर्सेज लेकर, they have created a cadre of people who are today serving all over the world as the best professionals in the transportation sector. We already have tied up with them. We will be tying up with many of the institutes in the world and the education standard will be of global standard. The thought process will be that students who come out of this University not only serve the transportation sector of India but also they should be capable and be prepared for serving the transportation sector all over the world and they should be the biggest brain because, Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, ऐसी कॉम्प्लेक्सिटी और इस तरह का कॉम्प्लेक्स नेटवर्क बहुत कम देशों में होता है, जिसमें स्टूडेंट्स अपने स्किल्स को होन कर सकें, उसे और डेवलप कर सकें। हम लोग सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि भारत में इतना कॉम्प्लेक्स नेटवर्क और एक ऐसा नेटवर्क अवेलेबल है, जहाँ पर स्टूडेंट्स अपनी थ्योरी के अलावा प्रैक्टिकल नॉलेज भी ले सकेंगे। वे इन सभी प्रैक्टिकल नॉलेज को लेकर दुनिया भर में भारत का परचम फहराएं, भारत को 'विश्व गुरु' का जो दर्जा देना है, उस राह पर चलें और भारत की जो टेक्निकल कैपेबिलिटीज हैं, उनको आगे लेकर जाएं।

सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आज आपने अपने फेयरवेल समारोह के बावजूद इस बिल के लिए समय दिया। मेरा आपके साथ कई वर्षों तक जुड़े रहने का पर्सनल सौभाग्य रहा है, आपने मुझ पर हमेशा आशीर्वाद रखा है और स्नेह दिया है, हमेशा गाइड किया है और आज आपकी चेयरमैनशिप में यह हाउस इस बिल को भी पास करेगा। यह इस हाउस का सौभाग्य है कि आपका युवाओं के साथ, एजुकेशन के साथ हमेशा जुड़ाव रहा है और उस जुड़ाव की सबसे बड़ी मिसाल यह गतिशक्ति विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा। सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: About language, you have not given any clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It should be at least in English and Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It should be at least from English to Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*.. He has not given any clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*.. What is the need for that? ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: The hon. Minister did not...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions).. There is no question of imposition. ...(Interruptions).. No imposition, no opposition, there should be proposition. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the hon. Minister did not say anything about the Railway Zone which has been promised at the time of A.P. Reorganisation Act. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you have anything to say about the Railway Zone? ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, there is no relation with this Bill, but still I would like to mention that whatever has been promised is being done in a very meticulous way. The South Coast Railway Zone issue has been deliberated with the Hon'ble Member outside this House also. The DPR has been prepared; land for constructing the building has been identified. This is something which is already 'work in progress', Hon'ble Chairman, Sir.

DR. K. LAXMAN. (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in pursuance of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, there was supposed to be a tribal institution in Telangana also. But, due to the delay in the allocation of land by the State Government as also due to the changed priorities of the State Government ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not debating, please.

DR. K. LAXMAN: Sir, I would like to know the latest position of the Government in establishing a tribal institution in Telangana. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Central Universities Act, 2009, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. V. Sivadasan. Are you moving it?

Clause 2 - Amendment of Section 2

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 8, *for* the words “Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya”, the words “Mahatma Gandhi Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. V. Sivadasan. Are you moving it?

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I am not moving it.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. V. Sivadasan. Are you moving it?

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I am not moving it.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.4) by Dr. V. Sivadasan. Are you moving it?

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I was expecting a Silver Line; they are allowing the Silver Line and hence I am not moving it.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No.5) by Dr. V. Sivadasan. Are you moving it?

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, I am not moving it.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the Member's prerogative to move the Amendment or not.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022

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:-

“In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th August, 2022.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. As there is paucity of time, hon. Members may lay them on the Table. Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik is absent.

Receding water level in Haryana

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, half of the nation is reeling under heavy rains and two-third of Punjab is water logged. Excess rainwater is flowing to sea and SYL completion has been hanging for decades. Through the hon. Chairman, I want to suggest that the matter may be solved amicably in phases.