

LOK SABHA

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATES* (Proceedings other than Questions & Answers)

Monday, July 1, 2019 / Ashadha 10, 1941 (Saka)

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

HON'BLE SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, as you all are aware National Doctor's Day is observed on July 1 to raise awareness about the roles, importance and responsibilities of Doctors and to honour the legendary physician Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy as a tribute to the whole medical fraternity thereby underscoring their significance in our life.

On this occasion, I, on behalf of the House, congratulate everyone.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Adverse effect on agricultural land and livelihood of farming community due to reported permission given to ONGC to dig 341 wells in the Cauvery Delta.

* Hon. Members may kindly let us know immediately the choice of language (Hindi or English) for obtaining Synopsis of Lok Sabha Debates.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN) *responding to the issue raised by several hon. Members, said:* All these drillings are not being organized in these days only. It is an ongoing process. There are certain concerns and apprehensions expressed by a section of farmers of Tamil Nadu. The Government of India is not going to do anything forcefully. I would like to invite all of you. Please have a transparent and open discussion. We can find out some way.

***MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (1) **SHRI MITESH RAMESHBHAI PATEL** laid a statement regarding need to abolish GST on pulses and rice.
- (2) **SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY** laid a statement regarding need to accord approval to the proposed Anandnagar - Maharajganj - Ghughuli railway line in Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) **SHRI SANTOSH PANDEY** laid a statement regarding payment of money to beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin in Chhattisgarh.

* Laid on the Table as directed by the Chair.

- (4) **SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN** laid a statement regarding need to expedite setting up of railway wagon repair workshop in Dalmianagar in Rohtas district, Bihar.
- (5) **SHRI RAVI KISHAN** laid a statement regarding need to establish a Government women college at Sahjanwa in Gorakhpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.
- (6) **SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL** laid a statement regarding need to provide adequate medical facilities in AIIMS, Patna, Bihar.
- (7) **SADHVI PRAGYA SINGH THAKUR** laid a statement regarding need to take stringent action to stop increasing incidents of rape and murder of minor girls in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- (8) **SHRI MUKESH RAJPUT** laid a statement regarding need to run a new train between Farrukhabad and Hazrat Nizamuddin, Delhi.
- (9) **SHRIMATI LOCKET CHATTERJEE** laid a statement regarding reported violence in West Bengal.
- (10) **DR. SWAMI SAKSHIJI MAHARAJ** laid a statement regarding need to shut down slaughter houses in Unnao Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.
- (11) **SHRI DEVAJI PATEL** laid a statement regarding need for conservation of 'Khejri' tree in Rajasthan.

- (12) **SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK** laid a statement regarding challenges posed by climate change.
- (13) **SHRIMATI JASKAUR MEENA** laid a statement regarding need to implement AMRUT scheme in Dausa Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan.
- (14) **SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA** laid a statement regarding need to construct pucca roads in tribal inhabited reserve forest areas in Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.
- (15) **SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH** laid a statement regarding improvement of airport terminal and operation of domestic & international Flight Services from Surat Airport, Gujarat.
- (16) **SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY** laid a statement regarding unethical medical practices by drug manufacturing companies.
- (17) **SHRI RAKESH SINGH** laid a statement regarding need to establish a Sainik School/Military School in Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh.
- (18) **ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE** laid a statement regarding problems faced by students in availing education loan from banks.
- (19) **SHRI SAPTAGIRI ULAKA** laid a statement regarding Central Assistance to KBK Region of Odisha.

- (20) **SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR** laid a statement regarding need to increase wages of Angwanwadi and ASHA workers and helpers.
- (21) **SHRI KANUMURU RAGHURAMA KRISHNARAJU** laid a statement regarding need to take measures to provide better and safe environment to women and girls in the society.
- (22) **DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE** laid a statement regarding need to provide funds for rejuvenation of river Valdhuni in Maharashtra.
- (23) **SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB** laid a statement regarding need to provide financial assistance to Odisha to set up cyclone resistant power distribution network.
- (24) **SHRI RITESH PANDEY** laid a statement regarding plastic waste management.
- (25) **SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P** laid a statement regarding need to develop and improve telecommunications connectivity in Lakshadweep.
- (26) **SHRI K. NAVASKANI** laid a statement regarding plight of fishermen of Ramanathapuram Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu.
- (27) **SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU** laid a statement regarding TikTok and its affiliates posing a threat to the country.
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STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Re: Disapproval of The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 13 of 2019)

And

THE CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (RESERVATION IN TEACHERS' CADRE) BILL, 2019

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY moved that this House disapproves of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 13 of 2019) promulgated by the President on 7th March, 2019.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK) *moving the motion for the consideration of the Bill, said:* As per, the UGC guidelines 2006, university and college used to be considered a unit for recruitment of faculties in higher educational institutions. The hon. Allahabad High Court held the UGC guidelines invalid. In such a scenario, a study was conducted across 21 universities and it was found that in case Department/Subject is taken as a unit instead of a university for the purpose of reservation in appointment of teachers, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and backward classes will be denied justice. In such a situation, the Government took a decision to promulgate an ordinance to ensure that a university or college

shall be taken as a unit in terms of roster of reservation in the recruitment of faculties. Today, we have brought this ordinance in the form of a Bill. Secondly, 103rd amendment to the Constitution had made a provision under Article 16 (6) to provide reservation to people from economically weaker sections in admissions and appointment of faculties. This also finds mention in the Bill. I would like to request that this Bill be passed unanimously.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I oppose the promulgation of this Ordinance. An Ordinance should be used only in emergent situation. I am not opposed to the provisions contained in this Bill as democracy favours the Principle of Equality. The decision of the hon. Allahabad High Court shall have adverse impact on the reservation policy being implemented in the country. This Bill has twin aspects: One is legal and the other pertains to reservation. It would be better if we strike a balance between the two. We want that this be referred to the Standing Committee and a comprehensive law be made on reservation by taking legal experts, UGC and various other experts on board. I would also like to draw the attention of hon. Minister that there is a lack of clarity whether there is reservation for EWS in teaching and non-teaching posts in educational institutions. This must be replied to. In terms of ranking, Indian universities have consistently ranked low in global university rankings. The lack of practical skills imparted through higher education in India creates a void. The Indian regulatory structure has been putting a stumbling block to the growth of education sector in our

country. Many private institutions of higher education charge exorbitant fees. There is a serious gap between the sanctioned posts and the number of teachers. It has been noted that only 10 per cent of all institutions had been accredited in terms of quality of universities. The State universities receive very small amounts of grants from the Union Budget. The distribution of public and private institution in India is skewed because enrolment in public universities is largely concentrated in conventional disciplines like arts and sciences, whereas in private institutions more students are enrolled in market driven disciplines, like engineering and management.

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM: With the introduction of this Bill, it has once again been proved that this Government stands by the backward, exploited and the deprived. This Bill was necessitated as a judgement of the hon. High Court has held that in the direct recruitment of teachers in the educational institutions taking a university or College as a unit was not proper. Following the order of the High Court, guidelines were amended by the UGC and the Department/Subject was taken as a unit for the purpose of providing reservation in appointment to the teaching posts. In the event of implementation of this system, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes will be robbed of the benefit of reservation. In the wake of the passage of the Bill, the process of recruitment in all the higher educational institutions shall set in. This will provide

adequate representation to every section and will also ameliorate the standards of teaching by the faculty.

SHRI A. RAJA: I support the Bill partly. The matter has to be either sent to a Select Committee or the Bill has to be divided into two portions. First portion namely socially and economically backward classes should be given the reservation. Reservation is not new to the Indians but it was inhuman because it was based on four varnas. The first amendment to the Constitution came into existence in 1951 because of the Dravidian Movement. There are two aspects to the Bill. One is that the economically weaker sections were not adequately represented. Second is, Article 46 of the Constitution. Till the last Lok Sabha, the term "economically backward classes" was not there in the Constitution. Suddenly, you brought a Constitutional amendment by which you are giving 10 per cent reservation to economically weaker sections. That is why, let it be referred to the Select Committee. Appeals are pending before the court. Till then, 10 per cent reservation to economically weaker sections can be kept in abeyance. The last UPA Government had appointed a Commission, under Major Gen (Retd). S. R. Sinho for the specific purpose whether 10 per cent reservation can be given to the economically weaker sections under the Constitution. That Report says that economically backward classes can be identified by States for extending welfare measures only. The way the Government has brought the legislation is something fishy. That is why I am telling to send it to the Select Committee.

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL: India has emerged as an important nation in the world but this largest democracy is still tainted with caste-based discrimination. The aim of this Bill is to consider a Central Educational Institution as a unit in place of departments to ensure proper functioning of the reservation system in direct recruitment of teaching faculty. An ordinance was promulgated on 7th March, 2019, that is just three days prior to the announcement of election. This cannot be a mere coincidence. Promulgating ordinances time and again, this is going against the very nature of a Parliamentary form of Government. Sub-clause (a) of Section 4 of the Bill provides for certain institutions which will be kept out of the provisions of this Bill. I would request the Minister to explain the basis of selection of the institutes. Reservation should be allowed for the universities that are excluded. Besides, regulatory board should be constituted to ensure proper functioning of the provisions of the Bill. There has to be an Act by the Government to make caste-based discrimination at the university campuses a punishable offence.

SHRI N. REDDEPPA: This Bill provides for reservation of teaching positions in Central educational institutions for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the socially and educationally backward classes. For this purpose, a Central educational institution will be regarded as one unit. The reservation for OBCs was not implemented in the appointment of Professor and Associate Professor. The candidates belonging to SC/ST categories did not get

their share in the appointments of all three faculty positions. I hope the Government will implement it effectively.

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT: This Bill has many good provisions. This will open up the doors for recruitment of teachers. In the previous term, the Government introduced 10 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections. Now, with this Bill the departments will not be considered as unit for recruitment but the institute will be the unit. Often there are irregularities in recruitment. The Government should ensure that such irregularities do not take place. There is a need to maintain quality in recruitment. Several ill-effects of Right to Education Act have come to light. The situation of private education institutions is very miserable. This issue was discussed in the very first meeting of the cabinet headed by hon. Prime Minister. This Bill should not be sent to the Standing Committee. This should be passed in this House today itself. For how many years we will wait for the teachers and how many years the students will be deprived of teachers? Today, there are 13 thousand vacancies of teachers in Maharashtra. This was totally wrong to accord permission to run B.Ed colleges through the NCTE. The students are deprived of education which they deserve. This is a good Bill which is going to facilitate the way for providing quality education. This Bill will provide justice to candidates of SC/ST and economically weaker sections of society.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': I support this Bill. The Allahabad High Court in its verdict declared department wise or subject wise the basis for roaster of reservation whereas earlier university or colleges was considered as a unit of roaster. Through this Bill, the Government has made a provision of reservation for those people who are economically and socially backward. Today the leaders of opposition are saying for referring this Bill to the Standing Committee. If you are in support of reservation, you all should say in one voice that we are supporting this Bill and pass it without any discussion. The Government has provided justice to a huge population of society through this Bill.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: This Government says, that it adversely impacted the teaching process and academic standards. Is it because of the vacancies of around 7,000 that has hampered it or is there something else that needs to be explained? Further, how many such posts have filled up after the Ordinance was promulgated? One can never justify an Ordinance. It is an Executive Order, which is imposed on the country without the popular support. The vacancy of 7,000 did not arise immediately. We have heard during the last Lok Sabha where Members have been ventilating their anger. But you were in a hurry. Then, tell us how many teachers have been recruited after the Ordinance came into force? The Supreme Court took a stand that cadres cannot be combined for the purpose of reservation.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE: Education is a very important and integral part of the growth story of India. Right to Education is one of the flagship programmes of India. So, I want clarifications from the Government. Even if there is one child, there has to be a school to provide access to education. That is the spirit and soul of the Right to Education. This reservation is for opportunity for all. It was only a political motive. When you realized elections were coming close, that was the only reason you brought in. That Ordinance is not the route. When you have such a huge majority, you could have passed in the form of a Bill. What about the vacancies? I have no idea from where you got this 13 magic number. This is not only about reservation of jobs. This is about good quality education for the future of this country. How will promotions work? There is no clarity in any of these. For example, career advancement, recruitment, promotion. Thousands of vacancies are there. So, I want complete clarification of implementation because I have serious questions on reservations. 26 per cent of Government posts in Maharashtra are vacant today. There were elections and that is when you agreed to restore the 200-point roster system.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: I thank the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill to replace the ordinance in order to enact a law. Undoubtedly, this will provide justice to a large section of society who had been deprived of it since long. The Allahabad High Court considered departments and subjects as a unit in each level of posts. When the Government made an appeal in hon. Supreme Court, it was

rejected by it. This created a constitutional crisis and in order to solve this crisis, Union Cabinet decided to promulgate an ordinance. When we talk of *Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*, all are included. It means that the Government is committed to provide social justice to all. The Government brought an amendment in the Constitution and made a provision to provide 10 per cent reservation to economically weaker sections of society. The Government has accorded a constitutional status to the Commission of other Backward Classes by amending the Constitution. DoPT had implemented 200 point roster system on 2nd July 1997, wherein reservation policy has been implemented by considering university and colleges as a unit instead of department.

Under the 13 Point roster system, Department was considered as an unit instead of the University. Under this roster system, Scheduled Tribes were completely deprived of the reservation benefits. So, after the implementation of 13 point roster system it was felt that tribal people will never get the reservation benefit. Government was very much concerned about this situation and it has conducted a study of recruitment process to be done for the faculties of 21 Central Universities and it was proved that people of reserved categories were recruited in very less numbers whereas people of General Categories were the main beneficiaries. I would like to request the Government that it should send an advisory in this regard and give direction to the State Governments that this Act should be implemented in the State Universities also. Enactment of this Bill will

pave the path for filling up these posts and it will definitely provide benefit to the people of STs, SCs and Other Backward Class category.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Today, we are discussing the provisions pertaining to reservation for faculty members. This Bill has been brought to fill the existing 7000 vacancies and it will provide benefit to all the States. But after the enactment of this Reservation Bill, there are certain apprehension about the problems likely to be faced in its implementation. So, this Bill should be implemented in letter and spirit. I would urge upon the Government that it should immediately consider the scheme pertaining to setting up of Central schools in 43 districts of Telangana. I would also like to request the Government that permission should be granted for setting up of Central schools in our 23 districts.

SHRI RAM MOHAN KINJARAPU: I just want to ensure that the courts do not come in the way of implementing this Act in the future. I would like to request the Government to ensure that this happens in the right way. There are seven thousand vacancies that need to be filled up. In this regard, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, that even after the formulation of this Act, there would be a huge responsibility on the Government to fill up these seven thousand vacancies. So, the Government will have to work with a lot of concentration in the implementation to ensure that the rights of the backward classes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes are protected and their

aspirations are fulfilled. Secondly, I would like to know from the Government that whether it is thinking of extending this kind of reservation and if this kind of an Act is going to be brought in for non-teaching staff also. I would also like to know from the Government why certain institutions are not included. We see that this Bill does not apply for institutions of excellence, research institutions, institutions of national and strategic importance, and minority institutions. So, I would like to listen to the explanation of the Government itself on what lines they are dividing these institutions. I want to say that I want to extend our support for the Bill in the hope that this would ensure quality education and also protect the rights of the SCs, STs and OBCs and also the economically backward classes.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL: This is a welcome step taken by this Government. This Bill will put in place the earlier 200 point roaster system and it will initiate the recruitment process for filling up 7000 vacancies which will provide new opportunities to the talented people of SC, ST and OBC across the country. I feel glad that our Government has done justice with the people of SC, ST and OBC category by bringing an Ordinance at an appropriate time and has also safeguarded their rights. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the critical situation prevailing in the educational institutions of the Union Government. I would like to tell that there is no representation of OBC community at Professor and Associate Professor level in the Central Universities. As far as SC/ST community is concerned, only 3% people from ST communities and only

0.7 per cent people from Scheduled Tribe are serving as Professor in the Central Universities. Similarly, representation of Scheduled Tribes at the level of Associate Professor is only 5 per cent and representation of Scheduled Tribe is only 1 per cent at the same level. So, I hope that representation of SCs, STs and OBCs community would increase on the post of Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Professor in the Central Government Universities. Today, number of backlog vacancies pertaining to SCs, STs and OBCs are 28713 in the country. There is a need to make a concrete and honest effort to improve the economic, social and educational condition of the people belonging to the weaker sections.

SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL: On behalf of millions of people from SC, ST and OBC community of this country and on behalf of all of us, I would like to congratulate this Government for bringing this Bill. Under the Section 8 of University Grant Commission Guidelines, there is a provision that instead of Department, University/colleges should be considered as unit for deciding the reservation roster point for the post of faculties in Central Universities so that reservation for SC, ST and OBCs may be protected. It is also a fact that there is need to fill 7000 vacancies and it will definitely provide benefit to the people of SC, ST and OBC category. I would like to urge upon the Government that it should provide reservation to every section of the society. I would also like to thank the Government for taking initiative for providing 10% reservation to the people belonging to economically weaker sections. I would also like to request the

Government to provide 14 per cent reservation to the people from economically weaker sections.

DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE: Not only the teachers but hundreds of students associated with these universities are likely to be benefitted from this Bill. Considering University as a unit will provide opportunities to more people and they will get opportunity to come in the main stream. Today, we are bringing this Bill and a financial assistance of approximately Rs.700 crore has also been sanctioned simultaneously. With this Bill we are providing social justice across the country. In this House, I made a demand regarding OBC census on earlier occasions also. Despite, the provision of 27% reservation, OBC people are not able to fulfil the quota of 27% in various institutions. Now, with OBC Commission being accorded constitutional status, I hope this situation will change. Under the able leadership of the Prime Minister everyone is getting justice and the people of deprived sections are getting the benefit of development schemes.

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: According to me, the provisions, as contained in the Bill, are alright. This will help to streamline the recruitment process in the national educational institutes by adhering to the reservation policy for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Minorities in the field of education. In addition to that, I have my own doubts about the ten per cent reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections and I think, that this might not stand the test in the courts of law. I do not hesitate

to say that recruitment in the country, especially in the higher education side is completely polluted because of the political interest of the Government. I would, therefore, appeal the hon. Minister to kindly save higher education from politicization. The hon. Minister may be knowing that the UPA Government sanctioned Regional Centres for Aligarh University in Kerala and Kishanganj and West Bengal. What is happening to these institutions? Such a large number of vacancies are there in academic institutes. Then how will the situation improve in the universities? Kasturirangan Committee Report is now under discussion. It is a 500-page Report which may change the very profile of education. The hon. Minister has given only one month for submitting the viewpoint of the stakeholders. The hon. Minister must give adequate time for the stakeholders to submit their valuable suggestions.

SHRI TAPIR GAO: When SC and ST Commissions were separated during Vajpayee Government, I served as the Vice-Chairman of the ST Commission. Our Government has felt the anguish of the SCs/STs and Economically Weaker Sections. It has been mentioned in the Report that there are seven thousand vacancies but recruitment of the SCs/STs/OBCs and Economically Weaker Sections will not be completed for these seven thousand vacancies. Whenever these posts would be advertized, then it will be found that eligible candidates are not available. Today, SCs, STs and OBCs have become scientists in the US, but here they are not found eligible. There should be reservation

applicable in other remote areas like reservation given to the bordering districts of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: This may be one of the strange occasions in which I am supporting the Bill. Our hon. Prime Minister has rightly said on 17th June, 2019 that the Opposition should be constructive, effective and active. The Government has to accept the constructive suggestions that come from the side of the Opposition also. This situation has arisen because of the verdict of the Allahabad High Court given on 7th April, 2017. The Supreme Court had also upheld that judgement. The House was adjourned sine die thereafter. I do appreciate the stand taken by the Government in promulgating the Ordinance. There is a legitimate reason for it. The Supreme Court has upheld the verdict of the Allahabad High Court which adversely affected the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Government is now coming up with a legislation to override the adverse impact of the judgement of the Supreme Court. I would like to support the Bill and in a way, there is a legitimate reasoning for the issuance of the Ordinance also.

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: I would submit that the words 'SCs/STs, Economically Weaker Sections and Minorities' may also be included in this Bill. On behalf of my party, I would request you to refer this Bill to the Standing Committee for thorough scrutiny.

SHRI PRAVEEN KUMAR NISHAD: This is very sad that since Independence several Governments were formed and completed their tenure but the prescribed quota for SCs, STs and OBCs never filled up till date. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that all the pending vacancies should be filled up and the eligible and qualified candidates should not be deprived of their due right. At present, the recruitment is to be carried out in the Central Universities under 200-point roster. I would convey my sincere thanks to hon. Prime Minister and hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for inclusion of 17 Backward Castes in the list of Scheduled Castes.

SHRI AJAY BHATT: The Hon. Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Allahabad High Court and as a result thereof a crisis emerged. So, the Government exhibited its sensitivity towards the people belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs and weaker sections and an Ordinance was promulgated. Crores of people for the first time feel themselves as part of mainstream after the Economically Weaker Sections have been given 10 per cent reservation. The most important thing is that the reservation already available to SCs/STs/OBCs has not been reduced. Our society always gave equal status to all. Under our mythology, everyone has been accorded equal status. Hon. Prime Minister has created a history by ensuring the right to equality for all.

SHRI RITESH PANDEY: The Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Allahabad High Court and this led to widespread public resentment. This exerted

pressure on the Government. It was decided to bring an Ordinance and today the same is being converted into a law. I would, therefore, thank the leader of my party for this. Clause 3 says the Institute of Excellence and Research Institute will be kept out of the scope. Tomorrow you can say that IIT is also an institute of Excellence and you can bring that also in this list. What is the criteria for this? Kindly put it before the House. Recently, the Uttar Pradesh Government has included 17 castes in the list of Scheduled Castes. But as per the Part-II of Article 341 of the Constitution, any change in the categories of Scheduled Castes could be made effective by this august House only. There is a sizeable population of Nishad and Rajbhar in Ambedkar Nagar which has been included in the list of these 17 castes. But, until and unless, a Bill to this effect is passed in the Lok Sabha, they will neither come under OBC category nor that of SC category. This is directly a sort of cheating to these castes. The quota for the Scheduled Castes should be increased further.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: The current representation of SCs, STs and OBCs among the teachers in higher education is negligible. The All India Survey for Higher Education for the year 2017-18 shows that there are 12,84,000 teachers in various higher educational institutions. Of these, 56.8 per cent of teaching staff is from the general category; 8.6 per cent is from the Scheduled Caste community while the Scheduled Tribes are a mere 2.27 per cent. The ST representation is worse than that of the Muslims and other minorities. Coming to

the 200- point system, why are the reserved categories objecting to the 13-point roster? It is only after 13.33 positions are filled up that every reserved category gets at least one post. Based on this, every 4th, 7th, 8th, 12th and 14th vacancy is reserved for OBCs, SCs, OBCs, OBCs and STs respectively in the 13-point roster. It means that there is no reservation for the first three positions and even in the full cycle of 14 positions. With the new 10 per cent quota for the Economically Weaker Sections, EWS, the gap is widened further. I would like to request the hon. Minister to go through these disparities in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe teachers' representation at the higher education level.

***SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:**

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK *replying said:* Every section of the society is going to be benefited today from this historic Bill. Everyone has supported this Bill while expressing their views on this important Bill. I, therefore, express my gratitude to all of you. Government had formed a study group and analyzed 21 universities in which it was found that if we consider the university as a unit then 133 professors can be recruited from the Scheduled Castes but if we consider the department as a unit then only 4 professors will come. Likewise, if we consider university as a unit in the case of Scheduled Tribes then only 58 professors can be recruited but if we consider the department as a unit then no post can be earmarked for them. If we consider university as a unit for Other Backward

* Please see Supplement

Classes then 11 posts can be reserved for them but if we consider the department then no post will come to their side. Those hon. Members who have opposed it have also said that they support SC, ST and OBC but in reality they are not their well wishers. The main feature of this Bill is that the university and college will be considered as a unit to determine the roster point for reservation and not the department. This Bill proves that this Government is concerned about the person sitting at the end of the social strata. The backlog vacancies of teachers in higher educational institutions are existing from the past. Out of a total sanctioned posts of 14,07,373 in the entire country 3,44,714 posts are vacant. 7000 posts are vacant in the Central Universities. The day Hon. President gave his assent, the Government issued orders and the UGC issued directions on the very next day. This proves our sensitivity towards education. All the vacant posts are likely to be filled up after passage of this Bill. The poverty has its own caste and we will not rest till we eliminate it. This Bill carries with it many features. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Teachers Training campaign has been launched at all India level with an outlay of Rs.900 crore to ensure attendance and quality of teachers. We will certainly take India to the highest level in the world in the field of education. I humbly request that this Bill may be passed unanimously.

The Resolution was negatived.

The Bill was passed.

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SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA
Secretary General

**Supplement covering rest of the proceedings is being issued separately.

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NOTE: It is the verbatim Debate of the Lok Sabha and not the Synopsis that should be considered authoritative.

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