

Summary of Four Critical Educational Bills Tabled in Parliament

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga
(Karnataka Knowledge Commission)
Government of Karnataka



National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010

- Purpose/Objective

- to ensure mandatory accreditation of Higher Education Institutions.
- to establish regulatory authority to register, monitor and audit the functioning of the accreditation agencies



NARAHEI Bill 2010

- Provides for
 - creation of National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions to promote the development and regulate the process of accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions and to regulate the working of the accrediting agencies; lay down norms and policies for assessment of academic quality in Higher Educational Institution or programs there in.



NARAHEI Bill 2010

- Implications

- mandatory accreditation of Institutions imparting Higher Education beyond 12 years of schooling.
- institutions that fail to get the requisite grading done shall be liable for penalty.
- Process and procedures for accreditation of institutions or programs there on will be as specified in regulations.
- This bill will have overriding effect on UGC act of 1956



Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010

- Purpose/Objective

- to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions imparting or intending to impart higher education (including technical education and medical education and award of degree, diploma and equivalent qualifications by such institutions).



FEI Bill 2010

- Provides for/does not provide for
 - Foreign Education Provider (FEP) incorporated with at-least 20 years experience in the home country can, upon endorsed by the respective embassy and approval of the Central Government impart higher education in India.
 - The bill does not talk about the fees to be charged or the admission /selection quota etc for the students/faculty members in foreign institutions. These will be notified separately as rules by UGC.
 - Central government will have power to make rules to carry out the provisions of the act in terms of form and manner in which the application is made, details to be published in the prospectus, criteria for granting exemptions if any to the foreign institutions .



FEI Bill 2010

- Implications

- Foreign Education Provider (FEP) can open campuses in India.
- The FEP shall offer education in line with regulatory authority in India and offer same quality as offered to its students enrolled in its main campus in the country where such institution is established /incorporated.
- FEP shall maintain a corpus of Rs 50 Cr. FEP can withdraw 75% of the interest earned and plough it back for development purposes of the institute.
- Yet, the final implications will be understood after UGC's notification as per the provisions of the Act.



Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and University Bill, 2010

- Purpose/Objective
 - to prevent unfair practices in educational institutions and to protect the interests of students admitted or seeking admissions such as charging of capitation fee, demanding donations for admitting students, not issuing receipts in respect of payments, admissions to professional programs of study thru non transparent and questionable admission process, false claim of quality of services thru misleading advertisements, forcible withholding of certificates and other documents of students.



PUPTEIMEIU Bill 2010

- Provides for
 - Prompt and deterrent action for such acts of omissions and commissions by individual and institutions.
 - The Central Government shall make the rules and place it before the parliament for its approval



PUPTIMEIU Bill 2010

• Implications

- It will become mandatory for the institute to publish the prospectus, its content as well as the pricing, the number of seats for each course or programs, eligibility criteria, process of selection.
- Any miscommunication of fact about the physical /academic infrastructure of the institute will be construed as illegal and will be liable for a penalty upto Rs 50 lacs.
- All disputes if any shall be adjudicated by National Educational Tribunal.
- No court has any jurisdiction to entertain any dispute or granting injunction on the any action taken on account of this Act.



Educational Tribunal Bill, 2010

- Purpose/Objective
 - To set up a tribunal to resolve dispute between higher Educational institutions and regulatory authority, any affiliation related issue between an institution and university.



ET Bill 2010

- Provides for
 - the establishment of educational tribunal at national and state level for effective and expeditious adjudication of disputes involving teachers and other employees of higher educational institutions and other stake holders (students, universities, institutions, regulatory authorities) and to adjudicate penalties for indulging in unfair practices in higher education.
 - the procedure for constituting the tribunal with Chief Justice of the high Court or his nominee being the chairperson of the state educational tribunal. In the case of National tribunal, a Supreme court judge shall be the chairperson of the tribunal that will have 8 other members with at least 3 members being women.



ET Bill 2010

- Implications

- The status to the tribunal on par with other judicial system.
- Tribunals will have the same powers as vested in a civil court.
- No other court able to grant any injunctions to the final order passed by the tribunal.
- Any one not complying with the order of the tribunal can be imprisoned up to 3 years.



Thank You

