

[Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy]

have another university. I request the Members from both sides to fight for two universities instead of one. Don't fight among yourselves. Don't oppose each other. I request from that side to demand another university for the backward areas.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, it is a very easy solution.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: So far as our State is concerned, we demand more universities because student population is growing and they are not getting admission. So let us have as many universities as possible. When the Prime Minister visited Assam in 1985 he promised one university. When he comes to Assam again you demand another university. You demand in this House also. Don't quarrel among yourselves but demand another university. I also request the Minister to consider the view of the people of Assam and have another university if he is not going to change the present location. The first thing is you change the present location. You concede to the demand of the people of Assam in consultation with the Chief Minister. That is the proper step. Whenever the Central Government wants to do anything the proper method is to consult the State Government and the Chief Minister and then decide about the things. That will be proper, in spite of that if you want to do in a one-sided way, then you have another university. There is nothing wrong in it. Madam, you have been kind enough to give me more time I thought you will ring the bell. I want to say two things. The first thing is, so far as the establishment of university is concerned, there is no dispute about it. We welcome it. Secondly, so far as the location of the university is concerned, there is a difference of opinion. But all of us, whether from this side of the House or that side of the House, belong to Assam because Assam is a part of this great country, India. So, in whichever part of the country the university is located, we must welcome it. Naturally, there will be some backward areas. They also want to prosper. All regions should prosper. So, if it

is located at Tezpur near the northern, •Brahmaputra region, then the north-eastTM, ern regions will also be helped and the States like Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur will also be benefited. All these things should be taken into consideration and the • Government must concede the demand of the State of Assam- The Assam Government should also be consulted and they must give due consideration to the location of the university. In spite of all this, if you stick to your position in respect of location, then concede their demand for another university. Thank you.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Madam, I want to speak. I am also concerned with it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there but not now.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: We are very much concerned with it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there in the list but not now..... (Interruptions). . Your name is listed as a speaker but not now because I believe the previous Presiding Officer, Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya asked the Members whether we are going to have lunch or not. I was going to request the Members not to have lunch hour but I believe, I have to follow the advice and the decision of the Presiding Officer who was here before.

So, we adjourn for lunch till 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock.

[The Vice Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair]

ASSAM UNIVERSITY BILL-Contd.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

I have been listening, with rapt attention, to the arguments put forth by both the sides. I was pained by the speech made by Mr. Nagen Saikia and the interruptions made by Mrs. Chakravarty. Sir, I have had the privi-

lege of representing the people of Assam in the Assembly there for ten years. I was also a member of the Constituent Assembly by virtue of it. I know the history of the country in general and of the State of Assam in particular. As a person who knows the background, I would like to say that we should not forget the past that it is Cachar which saved Assam from being included in Pakistan then, now Bangladesh. During the times of the SRC, one of the burning issues was language. It was inquired into in detail. I had the privilege too of giving evidence then. The people of Cachar, even today, speak Bengali. But they are Bengali-speaking Assamese. I would like to tell you another thing. There are still people who speak Bengali in Dhubri, now a district which is on Indo-Pak border. There are immigrant Muslim there in a large number. Their mother tongue is Bengali. Though their mother tongue is Bengali, the people in this District of Dhubri speak Assamese too. They say our mother tongue is Assamese at the time of SRC inquiry. Now this AGP Government wants to drive out these emigrants in the name of foreigners. It is very unfortunate.

Now coming to the subject, I congratulate our Government for establishing this University at Cachar. It has rightly been established. Now, allegations have been made against the Prime Minister that he did not keep his promise. *(Interruptions)* H» did not say that. Should we take the allegations as true? Should we take it as the truth? When there was a demand from the people, Government examined it and found that the demand was quite genuine. Therefore, the Central Government has established the university in Cachar. What is wrong? Mr. Vice-Chairman, you are from another State; so you may not know the problems Assam is facing. In every district, even in every sub-division, there are a number of languages spoken. I come from Kamrup. In that particular area also, there are so many languages spoken. So this question should not be considered from a parochial point of view. I cannot understand how they are making baseless allegations. My hill brothers from Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and

Garo Mills were very much concerned when the language Bill was being passed by the Assam Government. I persuaded the Chief Minister not to pass the language bill....

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA; It is the Congress Government.... ,,

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMA-TARI; Yes, it is the Congress Government which built up Assam; it is the Congress Government which saved Assam, which retained it in India. You should not forget that. Till today it is the Congress which built up Assam into what it is today. It is the Congress Party which ruled the State of Assam for years. Other parties ruled Assam only for 2 1/2 years. You know it very well. So, don't interrupt me. Let me speak. It is a question of education of the people here. I do not like to enter- into a dialogue on other things. For six years they agitated and Rajiv Government has fulfilled their aspirations. *(Interruptions.)* it is the ruling Congress Government. You should not forget that. *(Interruptions.)* it was dissolved. It was dissolved so that the people would make their choice. The other day I spoke to the Chief Minister. One thing I want to tell you here, in 1980 nobody could file his nomination papers in the whole of Assam. I was -confined by the agitators, the so-called AASU boys, for ten days. This is an important thing for you to note. When I was confined by these AASU boys at Bongaigaon Bungalow for ten days, the Returning Officer sent a man at the said Bungalow in Bongaigaon for signing the nomination papers there itself and take oath. When I asked him whether anybody submitted his nomination papers for scrutiny, he said nobody submitted up till then. I said the moment somebody submitted his papers in your office, please come to me, but I am not filing it. You know it I could have been elected without any contest alone. But I did not do it because it goes against my morale. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, I had not submitted it. I always oppose this idea of agitation on the around of communalism, on the basis of language or on such other basis. Therefore, I requested

[Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari]

him, you should forget as a young man these parochial ideas, these petty-minded ideas.

So, Sir, I extend my wholehearted support to this Bill and I once again congratulate the Central Government for establishing this university. Sir, I want to tell you one thing. Whenever anything is granted for the unfortunate district of Cachar, the people of Assam will agitate. Why? Why do they do it? They forget that it is also a part of Assam. Only a few minutes before I told you about this. Now, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. But I will never support parochialism, I will never support petty-mindedness. One thing more I want to tell you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude now.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: I am an Indian first and I am an Assamese next. And, Sir, I shall die with this feeling, with this stand, because...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No "because" now. Please conclude.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Only one sentence. There was the man in Assam, Shri D. K. Borooah and he challenged me and told me that I would not get any votes from tribals. But Mrs. Gandhi proved it in 1971. I got 85 per cent of the tribal votes in the tribal area where not a single non-tribal voter was there'. I proved it and Mrs. Gandhi proved it. Therefore, this is my stand and I shall die with this character of mine. I cannot subscribe to pettiness and narrow mindedness and the ingratitude of these people.

Now, coming to the question of foreigners, who are foreigners? They are not foreigners who wanted to expand. They are not foreigners. These people could not find any foreigners. Only 67 people could be detected as foreigners.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: What is the point of order? There is no point of order.

They could detect only 67 Muslims as foreigners till today which was supported by even Mr. Upendra when this question came up in this House.

Thank you for giving me time to speak,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, Mr. Jaswant Singh. You have got only four minutes.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I would stick to my time of four minutes. But, before my intervention, I would like to ask you if you are satisfied with the absence of the Minister in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think he is coming.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Are you satisfied with his absence?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. But I am told that he is coming.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is an unsatisfactory situation that you are temporarily satisfied with the unsatisfactoriness of his absence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. I am not satisfied. I am not saying that I am satisfied. How can I be satisfied? I also would like the Minister to be present here. He is there. But I am told that he is coming.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is rumoured that he is coming or have you been informed ... (Interruptions) ... It is rumoured that the Minister is coming? ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Sir, the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here now and he must tell the House ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I object to the Deputy Minister, Mr. Malaviya, pointing his hand at me in a derogatory manner and telling me, "Aap apni bath

Iwriye; *wo aa rahen hain.*" He has no business to say that; he has no right to say that. It is between me and the Chair and it is not between me and the Deputy Minister.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:
Mr. Malaviya you should inform the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH; This is a situation which is very unsatisfactory and I am making my intervention only because you are asking me to do it. This is gross discourtesy to the House. We are attending Parliament in accordance with the time that the Chair gives and it is fifteen minutes after we reassembled, after the lunch recess and the Minister is yet to come. We know that the Government is a slug-gard, but this sort of sluggishness is not proper.. (*Interruptions*)..

Sir, the Government has come' forward with this legislative measure and I feel it is a welcome measure.

Sir, I have got four minutes and I will strictly abide by my time.

While I welcome this measure, I do have some difficulties which I will rate now. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Government has engaged itself in a somewhat, to my mind, disturbing phraseology. I have not come across any legislative business in which the Government itself states it objects saying, "There have been conflicting claims" within the State itself. Why I object to it is that such a Statement of Objects and Reasons is in itself divisive in tone and content. I object to that. Secondly, Sir, it begins to not just sound but play politics with the issue of higher education in a State. And naturally, from that the question arises as to what the yardstick for the establishment of a university or highest (institutions of learning) is. Is the yardstick competitive political claims of one or another part of the State Or one State or another? This is my second difficulty. There is the third difficulty which other Members have referred to but some of my colleagues have strongly refuted. It

is not necessary to engage in & competitive bravado as my good friend said that *it* this is proven then 'I will leave this House and resign' etc. It is an elementary fact which can be easily established. The Government is absent. So I expect no answer from it. The Government can easily clarify whether the Prime Minister did make such a statement on the 12th August..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI); He is talking not about that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: He is not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I appreciate your point I think the Minister should remain present. But he is taking notes and he will pass on..

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I do not have faith but I will abide by your judgment.

It is a very simple matter which the Government can clarify whether the Prime {Minister did make such a statement or not. In any case the Prime Minister is free to go back on his Statement. He is constantly doing it. That is no difficulty. The Prime Minister is saying one thing today and another thing tomorrow. However, the Government can very easily come forward and say whether on the 12th August such a statement was made by the Prime Minister. We are not engaged in any competitive bravado on that.

My next difficulty with the measure *k* that it flaunts,, it goes, in the face of the State Government. If the State Government in its wisdom has said that Central University should be at a particular place, it overrides the State Government's recommendations without at least sufficient time or-without at least a plausible enough explanation for that.

Sir, I started by saying that I welcome the fact that a Central University is being established. And I am very happy that it is going to be established in the constituency of my friend, the hon. Minister^ of State. Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction. Now that he is here . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is in Assam.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why should it be in his constituency? It should be named as Santosh Mohan...

MIRI JASWANT SINGH: No, I do not agree with that. It is very rightly named as the Assam University. That it is in his constituency is a matter of satisfaction to me.

Now I will make some appeals to the Union Government as also to the State Government of Assam. Firstly, Sir, to the Union Government I will make an appeal. Do not permit further psychological division of Assam. A great deal has already afflicted the State, that beautiful land its very beautiful people. In the manner that you have gone about doing a right thing, perhaps the right message has not got across.

Secondly, Sir, I very sincerely put across a point to those that are concerned about this land, amongst whom the hon. Minister of State, Union Home Ministry, is one of the strongest well-wishers of that State. Do not cement, thus perpetuate, the structural faults within Assam society. I do not have time to elaborate it. I need no elaborate it. To the State Government, Sir, I want to make an appeal. If you have a Resolution in the State Assembly that you wanted to have a State University there, why didn't you action your Resolution? Had you acted on your Resolution, such a stage would have arisen.

I would, therefore, make an appeal through my hon. friends of the AGP who are here to the State Government in Assam that perhaps a greater well-wisher of the AGP Government in Assam, outside the AGP it will be difficult for them to find. I have been very closely involved with the turmoil in Assam. Why don't you welcome the extension of higher education in Barak valley instead of opposing it? After all, it is extension of education in the State of Assam.

I will conclude, Sir, with a caution which is mostly to the Union Government and also to the State Government. Please having established this higher centre of learning in Assam in Barak valley, now desist from the temptation of playing the language card. Please don't make this university, which is a centre of higher learning, as a stage where you now start playing the Assamese *versus* Bengali language card. I wish this university very well. I wish that by its institution in the Barak valley, the people of Cachar will flourish. I do not say that they are not educated. My hon. friend, the hon. Minister Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, is a man of great learning and erudition. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): I rise to support this Bill and express our grateful thanks to the hon. Minister for setting up a Central University in Assam. I am here not as a Member of one district or one area or one valley. I represent Assam here. So, I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill in this House.

Many speakers from the opposition have raised the question of regional imbalance or the location of this University. There is some resentment in the Brahmaputra valley because they wanted one Central University to be set up in the Brahmaputra valley also. I do not see any dispute in that demand. I also support another Central University in the Brahmaputra valley. I request the hon. Minister to take note of our request.

What is the background of setting up of this University in Cachar? In 1972, there was an Assembly Resolution which was later, after a few months, rescinded by the same Assembly. The Government of Assam headed by Shri Hiteshwar Saikia in 1985, also took a decision to set up a University in Cachar. So, the demand for a University in Cachar is not a new one or it is not a demand that (has only been considered now. It is an old demand and the Government has acted on this demand now.

From the very beginning, the All-Cachar Karimganj Students Association (ACKAS) has been demanding the setting up of one University in Cachar. At that time, my colleagues in the opposition, some of whom were in the All-Assam Students Union and some of whom were in the All-Assam Sangram Parishad, never took up this demand. They never demanded a Central University in Assam at that point of time. It came up only when the All-Cachar Karimganj Students Association started demanding a Central University in Cachar. With this background, the people of Cachar are happy that a University will now be located in Cachar. But to respect the sentiments of the people of Brahmaputra valley also, I request the hon. Minister to consider urgently the setting up of another University in the Brahmaputra valley.

Sir, the people of Cachar are also Assamese people. Assam is a multi-language and multi-religion State. All these people form the broad-based Assamese society. So, by bringing in some points, they may isolate or they may hurt the feelings of that region and it will not be proper at this level. We are all for the unity of this country. We are all for the unity of all the communities in Assam. I request the ruling party Members from Assam to be a little cautious in this because already different communities are demanding regional autonomy, separate State, etc. All these demands are coming up. I am one with Mr. Jaswant Singhji who, just a few minutes before, made a very important point. Sir, we should oppose the further division of Assam, and further division of Assam can only be effectively opposed if we take the people of Cachar, the people of Kokrajhar and the people of all parts of Assam as one, and as one Assamese society.

Sir, I am on a different point now. The universities in Assam, particularly the Guwahati University has been suffering from acute shortage of funds. The colleges under the University receive grants from the UGC. In the backward north-eastern region, these Universities are the best platforms to train our students in science and technology. But they receive

very meagre grants from the UGC. I request the hon. Minister to look into this very actively and give special consideration to that effect.

Finally, Sir, I would request the Minister to urgently consider and expedite the setting up of the I.I.T. in the Brahmaputra Valley. This should be expedited and this should be given proper importance. Along with it, the setting up of a second University in the Brahmaputra Valley should be announced during this session of Parliament itself. Sir, I have requested the hon. Minister about the naming of this University and whether he could consider my suggestion to name this University after our first Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Gopinath Bordoloi, who was also a national leader and a front-ranking freedom fighter.

In conclusion, Sir, I support this Bill piloted by our hon. Minister of State, Shri L. P. Shahi, and demand that the announcement of the second Central University in Assam should be made during this session of Parliament itself. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. (MRS.) ASIMA CHATTERJEE (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Assam University Bill, 1989.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that I welcome the proposal for establishing the Assam University in Cachar district in the Barak valley of Assam. Sir, I do not like to be involved in the dispute that is going on amongst the hon. colleagues of Assam. And, I think, this dispute is based on flimsy grounds. We should consider the Bill from a broad aspect, and from a national point of view. And linguistic and political issues should not be brought in. Sir, Cachar is in a remote place in the country and remains practically isolated from the rest of Assam through hills. Considering the geographical situation and, considering that the people of Cachar remain practically isolated, I welcome the Assam University Bill, 1989 and the proposal to establish the Assam University in this part of Assam. I think not only the peo-

[Prof. (Mrs.) Asima Chatterjee].

pie of Cachar will be benefited but the entire population of Assam also will receive benefit from this University. The University which will impart higher education will give scope to promote interdisciplinary studies and research, and develop humanities, natural and physical sciences and social sciences and fill provide opportunities to educate and train manpower for the development of the State of Assam and to improve social and economic conditions and welfare of the people. Not only the whole population of Assam will be benefited but it will also give opportunities to the students of other States to study there because it is a Central University. This will promote mutual understanding, and this interaction will certainly help in bringing national unity and integration on which we are laying so much emphasis. Academic atmosphere has already been developed in Cachar, and several industries, namely tea industry, paper and pulp industry have flourished. Engineering and medical colleges are also there. Schools and undergraduate colleges are functioning. There should be some organisation to coordinate these institutions and I think that in his perspective the Assam University will do the best job and will be able to coordinate all these educational institutions in a perfectly and satisfactory manner.

In this connection, I would like to say that the course and curricula in the universities and colleges are usually framed not only to teach arts and basic sciences but also some courses or curricula must be introduced to study and to utilise the natural resources in the environment. For example, in Cachar there are dense forests and therefore training should be given in forests and course, and curricula should be accordingly framed so as to cater local needs and to utilise forest products for the welfare of the people and for creating job opportunities. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a department of forestry, in the university also as it is in other universities with similar environment.

Now, Sir, in Cachar and in its neighbourhood, as I have already mentioned, there is a vast forest area. Therefore, I emphasize the forest products should be fully utilised to cater local needs. I understand from the hon. colleague, Mr. Saikia, that the Chief Minister, Assam, Shri Prafulla Kumar Mohanta suggested to set up a State University in Cachar. Shri Saikia and the Chief Minister and the people of Assam should be happy and they must rejoice. Why I say so? Because if a State university is set up in Cachar, the State will have to bear the entire financial burden. As for example, for the maintenance, the State will have to spend a huge amount. But now the State will be free from all this burden. The State University receives only the grant for development from the Ministry through UGC and that is during the Plan period. It is quite meagre too and if the State does not provide the matching grant then the University Grants Commission or the Ministry does not sanction even this grant for development. Therefore, they should be happy considering that the entire expenditure, the expenditure for maintenance and development, will be borne by the Centre, thereby giving an opportunity for bringing into existence a university which will be one of the best centres for higher learning in Assam.

Sir, I would like to conclude by seeking some academic clarifications, which are important. Since I myself come from a University, the University of Calcutta, with which I have been associated for with which I have been associated for more than five decades, I ask these questions.

First of all, I would like to know what will be the function of the proctor mentioned in the Bill). I do not know if there is any such post of proctor in a Central university. I know in some engineering colleges there are posts of proctors who take care of students, as to what should be the courses that they should take and how they should proceed. If the student, have any difficulties, then they will consult the proctor.

Secondly, Sir, in the arts section and also in the science sections, the Secretaries should be appointed. We must have a vision and we must be able to guess what would happen after hundred years, because this university may expand so much that we need secretaries for the arts section (for the humanities section) and for the science section. But there is no such provision for the posts of secretaries in this Bill, as you will find on page 7, clause 10.

Now regarding Pro-Vice-Chancellor nothing is explained, because a pro-vice-chancellor may execute academic work, or a Pro-Vice-Chancellor may be appointed to look after finance and business affairs. This is not clearly explained. This should be clearly spelt out. Instead of the finance officer, I would like to suggest that there should be, the post for Pro-Vice-Chancellor-finance and for business affairs and the finance officer and the accountant or Audit Officer, will be under him.

Sir, I would like to know what is the function of the Planning Board (under clause 18). It is said that it will frame courses etc. If there is a departmental committee, what is the necessity for this Planning Board? Then, what the Boards of Schools are going to do? I do not understand. This will unnecessarily create some disturbances in the functioning of the University. If more committees are constituted, more chaos will be there, more troubles will be there and there will be much more delay in the implementation of the programmes. I think these posts should be deleted. Rather I would suggest that there should be an Establishment committee in the department in order to consider the cases of the non-teaching personnel and their appointments etc. These are the few points on which I need clarification. I hope the hon. Minister will answer my questions. Thank you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :
Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Assam University Bill is the fulfilment of the long-cherished desire of the people of Barak Valley in Assam to have a university

there. This is a very welcome measure and should have got the full support from all sections of the House.

I was somewhat pained to find an objection being raised to the location of the University. If I have understood correctly what my friend, Mr. Nagen Saikia, from the other side, said, he did want a university for Barak Valley as well and his only objection seemed to be that this University should not have been there.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA : May I just clarify? My point was not that. We do not object to the extension of higher education to the Barak Valley. Barak Valley is also a part of Assam. It is a part of our State. Therefore, why should we object to it? We do not object to it. Our objection is to the way in which this Bill has been brought forward before the House. We object to this political game only.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :
With due respect to my hon. friend, I do not find any political game in giving this University to the State which was their long-standing demand. If I have understood the hon. Member correctly, his final words were that he opposes the Bill. Well, we do have the right to oppose what we wish to. But a thing as this, giving a university to a State, I suppose, should not be opposed by anybody. I can appreciate that they want the location to be somewhere else. But that again should not make one go to the extent of opposing the setting up of a Central University there. If I have understood Mr. Saikia correctly, the total effect of what he said is—that he opposes the Bill. I stand to be corrected on that score. But this is how I took it. In any case, I am sure, with the passage of time, they would feel that a very salutary decision has been taken by the Government of India in the interest of the State of Assam and the people of Assam. There is no doubt about that. This is because clause 4 of the Bill itself explicitly says :

"The objects of the University shall be to disseminate and advance know-

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

ledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit and by the example of its corporate life to make provisions for integrated courses in humanities, natural and physical sciences. ...

It goes on to say :

"to educate and train manpower for development of the State of Assam; and to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of that State their, intellectual, academic and cultural development."

.. , Sir, the doors of the University, the portals of this temple of learning would not be closed to any student from any part of the country, much less to the Assamese from the Brahmaputra Valley region. There should be no reason of any fear being entertained or any reservations being expressed on that score.

Sir, because of the instructions from you, before you called upon me to speak, to confine my submissions to a few points only. I would straightway like to say that while I welcome the decision to set up this University, I want to take this opportunity to urge upon the Government to ensure that this University is helped in all possible manner, in all possible ways to come up as a model university. It should be a university which meets the demands of the time, it should be a university for the future, but at the same time it must also be conscious of our glorious heritage and concentrate on providing the necessary cultural input to its various courses that are designed. The courses should also take note of the fact that it will be imperative for this university to remove any distortion whatever that may be existing in the history so that an effort is made to harmonise between the local aspirations and the national necessities, the national imperatives of strengthening the unity and integrity of our country. In that direction steps should also be made to promote Indology.

I find in this Bill that emphasis is laid on encouraging the autonomous colleges. I do not find fault with that as such, but keeping in view the reservations expressed by the teaching community in Delhi, I would like to sound a word of caution in this respect that while freedom in the academic and even in the administrative field as such is welcome, it should be ensured that the service conditions for the teaching and non-teaching staff should not vary from one college to another and no absolute power in that regard should vest in the management. To serve the purpose which we want the education to serve, namely, to be a potent instrument in the overall development of the society, it would be quite natural to expect that a sufficient amount of autonomy is granted to the institutions, particularly to those engaged in higher education. But we must be quite cautious in going ahead with the scheme like that. I do not know whether the guidelines which the Ministry had assured were under preparation whether those have been prepared or not but all thought should go in this matter as to what are the areas where autonomy can be granted and should be granted and what are the parameters which should be fixed for that purpose.

There are one or two aspects which I want to refer to very briefly from the provisions of this Bill. One refers to the mode of setting up of the various authorities. From clause 26 of the Bill I find that the Statute would *inter alia*, provide for the election and continuance in office of the members of the various authorities and bodies. I must admit that I have gone through the provisions of the Bill very hurriedly, but I haven't come across the provisions where elections are provided for otherwise. The Schedule to the Bill lays down the first Statutes which would be in force till new Statutes are promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the law laid down in this Bill. But I do not find whether after three years or any period that may be prescribed by the Visitor or by the Executive Council, etc., elections would be held and how those elections would be held. What really imrt

me is that even in the case of the Students- Council I find no provision for elections. Sir, at a time when we have given the right to vote to 18-year-olds, even in other matters relating to elections to Assemblies and Parliament, I find no reason why representative Student Councils through election should not be constituted in the University and in the colleges affiliated to the University. That would be my (submission in the case of the constitution of the various other bodies, like the Executive Council, etc.

Sir, I welcome wholeheartedly the spirit behind the setting up of this Central University in Assam, but I again find myself in some difficulty when I find that, procedural wrangles and red-tape may sometimes thwart the functioning of the University. I find that the President of India would be the Visitor and the Governor would be the Chief Rector. Then there will be the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and so on. . . (Interruptions) I feel that when we are determined to rid our educational system of all those constraints which work as an impediment in the process of disseminating knowledge and in giving the necessary freedom to the various educational institutions if we were to set up a hierarchy of such authorities, it may rather, to some extent, prove counter productive. On the one side you set up a committee to suggest a panel of names for the selection of a person to the post of Vice-Chancellor and, on the other, you say that the visitor's nominee will be there and there will be two people nominated by the Executive Council. Then how do you immunize the selection process from the influence of the bodies which form a panel like that ? My submission to the honourable Minister would be that these provisions should be given a second look at the appropriate time after the University has taken shape and (started functioning.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JADESH DESAI) : That is all right now; enough.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL . With these words, I wholeheartedly support this move to set up the University. I must also take this opportunity to appreciate the role of the Government in setting up an IIT in Assam. I learn that active steps are being taken in that direction and that that premier institution of engineering and technology, which would be the sixth in the country, is being set up in Assam to cater to the needs of the people of all the North-Eastern States and it is being set up in the home district of the present Chief Minister of Assam. I am sure they would all cooperate with the Central Government, when the Central Government is rising to the occasion to remove all sorts of imbalances that exist in our country and is doing its best for the promotion of the cause of education in Assam State.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY- I must congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing the Bill But I must reserve my right to speak about something which is not helpful for the people of Assam in general. Sir, I frankly admit that this is the most unfortunate moment in my parliamentary life It is because I cannot wholeheartedly support the Bill which is going to give a higher educational centre in the State of Assam. It is because we are offering certain amendments. Unless those amendments are accepted and the Bill is modified accordingly, it will be difficult for us to give full support. The people of Assam are demanding a university. But the opportunistic twist in the Bill is dampening the spirit of the majority people of Assam.

The proposed Bill for the Central University in Cachar carries conviction to the fact that the Central Government's educational policies are primarily for narrow political dividends. The Government can easily sacrifice greater educational interest and components of national ethos if the ruling party happens to be politically a gainer. The Central University in Cachar smacks of retaliation and vengeance of the Central Govern-

(Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty] ment against Assam for ousting the party in power from the State. The proposed University is going to be a nox-vemica for Assam instead of being a standard bearer of knowledge and learning, culture and refinement. An institution set up with bad blood and ulterior motive, is bound to be a nursery of evils#

Sir, most of the Members on the Treasury Benches are advocating the case of the Barak valley. Barak valley is part of Assam. It is not outside Assam. (*Interruptions*) But you do not know that the Barak valley is in Assam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): She is supporting, but she is not supporting wholeheartedly. That is the only difference.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Unfortunately, you do not know that Cachar is not Assam, but Cachar is in Assam. I do not know what magic is this, why all people on this side are standing and supporting the Barak valley, not Assam, why they are not trying to promote the case of Assam in general and why they are concentrating on a small district. There are 18 districts in Assam, and Cachar is a very small district. In that small district there are already higher educational centres like the Regional Engineering College, the medical college and plenty of industrial centres like paper mill and many other things. We never object to it—why should we—We welcome it. If the Central Government pours like anything, we never object to it. But our objection is this, there should be no imbalance in different parts of Assam. I displayed a map the other day in this House, showing that the entire northern part of Assam is blank. Why has not a single Member from the Treasury Benches said this? Even hon. Member, Mr. Basumatari who claims to be the father of Assam, failed to assert this. The northern district of Assam is completely vacant. Please set up one thing there. He has a claim in history. He claims to be a father, figure. Why is this father figure not doing anything for these last forty years of independence?

I am concerned about the whole of Assam, not any part. The Members on the Treasury Benches are speaking for Cachar, they are speaking for Silcher, they are speaking for the Barak valley, but not for the Lakhimpur district which is flooded all the time, not for the Darrang district, not for Barpeta, not for Nalbari, not for Goalpara, not for Kokrajhar or other forest districts. Why only for Cachar? What is the magic there? Is it not politics? Why are you people playing politics in this way with the poor State of Assam?

Assam is a land with rich cultural heritage. There is no dowry death. There is no communal killing. Seventy to eighty per cent of the people coming from outside are managing the postal service, the telegraph service, the railways, the Central Schools. The hon. Minister knows it.

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATIA CHARJEE; That was in the past, not now.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I will tell you about the past. I am coming to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI); She did not interrupt you. Please, let her speak

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Hear me. I know your ulterior motive_

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI)- You don't listen to him.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: This university for Cachar was proposed to be set up in 1972 by the Minister who belonged to the Congress party. But these people kept sleeping for 17 long years. The moment the present Government came into power in Assam, these people are raising their ugly heads saying why we did not set up a State university in Assam. If you could sleep for 17 long years, why can't you sleep for another one or two years,?

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHARJEE; If we wake up, what the objection?

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I have no objection, but what I am saying is that you have your ulterior motives. If the Congress people sleep, you can also sleep. Anyway. (*Interruptions*). But I will not allow you to collude with these people and say Assam is a parochial State. But what I object to is that the Prime Minister himself had said that the campus of the NEHU will be set up at Cachar and another university will be set up in Assam. It is implied. The hon. Prime Minister of India, Mr. Gandhi had said this, although he never spelt that the Central University will be set up in the northern part of Assam. I don't know what political colour has blurred his vision and mind, but this is the result. It is known to all. So, I don't want to spell out any name, who is behind this and who is doing this and why he is doing this. But I may say one thing that this will not bring in any positive gain for all the people of Assam unless some practical provisions, are included in the Bill. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Don't provoke her.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to mention one more thing on Centre-State relations. The Sarkaria Commission had said so many things clearly stressing that there should be good relations between the Centre and the States. We are careful in maintaining the federal structure of the country but the Centre is not. My Chief Minister, Mr. Mohanta wrote a letter to th.; Prime Minister on 25th February, 1989 in which he had said.

"I have now learnt to my utter surprise that, in a written reply to the question No. 47 of 22.2.1989 in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister of State for Education has informed that the Central Government would set up the proposed Central University at Cachar district of Barak Valley."

Then my Chief Minister stated the reason why he had rejected that location for setting up the University there. The Reasons he gave are:

"First, a fair number of higher educational institutions and industries like Medical College, Engineering College, paper mills etc. had already been set up in the Barak Valley. Secondly, the Government of Assam was contemplating to set up a State University in Cachar. Thirdly, in contrast with Barak Valley, the north bank of the Brahmaputra, which comprises of ten districts, and is inhabited by numerous tribes and communities does not have any higher educational institution or industry worth the name. Lastly, cutting across all party affiliations, the members of Parliament from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have pleaded strongly with the Central Government to establish the University at Tezpur."

I know some of the Members belonging to that side also support it, but in spite of that even the Chief Minister's request has been ignored and he has not been consulted. This is how democracy is running in this country. So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept the amendment that we have offered to give a good higher education, to the northern belt, which has been completely deprived of educational facilities. Moreover, I have some objection to the administrative structure visualised in Bill. Here, more powers have been given to the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. I hope the Minister will look into it. With these protests I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome the decision of the Government to have Assam University. As far as I know this is the fourth university in Assam. So far as the decision of having a university in Assam is concerned, I whole-heartedly welcome it. As a matter of fact, there is need of more universities in our country including Assam. I have got one significant figure to say that in India as of today 4.5 per cent of the student population belonging to the age group of 18—25 have got the scope of university education whereas in advanced countries more than 15 per cent of the student population in the age group of 18—25 have got the opportunity of university education. Therefore, if the Government have taken the position that

[Shri Chitta Basu] there is no possibility there is no scope or there is no need of further expansion of universities in order to provide scope for the student population of our country for higher education, I think the Government is wrong. In this connection I take the opportunity of criticising the Government's new education policy whose object is to restrict the higher education.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): There is not much time to expand.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: All right. Therefore, Sir, the Government's policy is not to expand education but to contract or shrink the education. In this situation when the Government have decided to set up a university in Assam, I think, it is a welcome step and I welcome it. So far as location of the university is concerned, it is not very important. As a matter of fact, Assam should remain indivisible. Assam should be a multi-lingual, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural State. There is no Way out. Whatever my friends from other side might say, Assam can survive and Assam will survive, if Assam is recognised as a multilingual State, as a multi-ethnic State as a multi-cultural State. Therefore, I want that universities in Assam should be one of the centres to cultivate that feeling and promoting that idea of indivisible Assam with multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic spirit. I am quite grateful, Sir, any university should have as its objective to create conditions for higher objectives of life and greater qualities of life. The objective of a university should also be to open up new horizon in the quest of knowledge. Therefore, none of these objectives is related to a location whether it be Silchar or Tezpur. We want better qualities of life. We want new horizon for knowledge. We want new cultural and better objective of life and these objectives are not at all related to allocation 'X' or 'Y' I am glad that many of our colleague! have appreciated my point of view.

Since I have not got much time I will not go into the details of the Bill but I have got some note of criticism, severe criticism also. That severe criticism is look at this bulky body of the Bill. There is no elected element anywhere. There is no election. There is no university autonomy. Therefore, university cannot attain the objective, as I have mentioned, if it is denied the academic autonomy, academic freedom which is very very important. Sir, much of my job has been done by my predecessor, Dr. R. K. Poddar, who is a former Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University of which I am a student and I am proud of it. Sir the democratization of the university administration is an important factor for fulfilling the objectives of the university. Here, there is no element of election. Everything depends upon the whims of the bureaucrats in the department of Human Resource Development and this is a criticism on my part and I think that this also reflects the attitude of the Government. Now, they are not only going to expand, the scope for university education but they are also taking away the already very limited autonomy in the university and Vidya Sagar university is an instance for that. Some autonomy is there. My greatest objection to the Government's policy is, whatever little autonomy is still left, that is also being taken away and the example is that of Vidya Sagar University. I hope the Government would take note of this criticism of the trend towards automatization and not to accept the trend towards democratization which is the global trend today.

श्री एन० पी० साहू: : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जिन सदस्यों ने अभी इस बिल पर होने वाली बहस में भाग लिया, मेरे खयाल से कुल 13 सदस्य बोले, उनमें सबसे ज्यादा विरोध करने वाली श्रमती दिग्गज चक्रवर्ती थीं जो उस दिन लक्ष्मी दिखा रही थीं, मैंने सोचा था कि उनको कुछ कहूँ, लेकिन वे यहाँ नहीं हैं. . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : नहीं, वह अभी यहीं थी, पानी पाने गई है...

श्री एल० पी० साही : महोदय, अभी सदन में कुछ उधर से जो बातें होती रही हैं उनमें वह कोशिश हुई है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की इच्छाओं के विरुद्ध वहाँ कुछ करने जा रही है। लेकिन मैं सदन के सामने आपके द्वारा कुछ ऐसे तथ्य रखने जा रहा हूँ जिनसे पता चलेगा कि आज तक वर्तमान सरकार जो असम की है, उसने अपनी पिछले सभी वायदों को भुलाकर क्या कदम उठाया है ...

आज बहुत दिन पहले असम सरकार ने लिखा था और उस पत्र में मुख्य मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया कि सितंबर, 1972 में ही असम सरकार ने सोचा था कि कच्छार में एक युनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए और 1972 से 1982 तक कोई युनिवर्सिटी वहाँ नहीं बनी। तो फिर 1982 में इसकी भांग जोरों से शुरू हुई 1982 में और 1983 में कि कच्छार में एक अलग युनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए। यह बात मैं कोई अपने मत की नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जो वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री के पत्र में लिखित है, उन्हीं बातों को दोहरा रहा हूँ। तो अब 1982 और 1983 में इस बात ने जोर पकड़ा कि वहाँ पर सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए तो फिर भारत सरकार ने असम सरकार को लिखा कि आप इस पर विचार करें ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई): विजया चक्रवर्ती आ गई हैं, अब आपको उनको कुछ बताना है तो बताइए...

श्री एल० पी० साही: उनको मैं यह कह रहा था—

सुगनयनी की बात सुनी,

अब सुन सुन के वरतों की बात।

श्री लख प्रकाश मालवीय : नैन के बीच में चश्मा भी है।

श्री एल० पी० साही: 1983 में फिर से सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी की मांग वहाँ से शुरू हुई। इन सब पर विचार करके भारत सरकार ने 7 नवम्बर, 83 को एडवाइस दिया असम सरकार को कि वह इस मामले में फैसला ले, कोई कदम उठाये, एक स्टेट युनिवर्सिटी कच्छार में बनाये। यह बात 7 नवम्बर, 83 की है। इसके बाद असम सरकार ने 2 नवम्बर, 85 को अपनी चिट्ठी में भारत सरकार को लिखा कि असम सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि बरक वैली में एक युनिवर्सिटी बनेगी। यह 2 नवम्बर, 85 की बात है। आप बताइये कि भारत सरकार अपने वायदे से अलग हट रही है या असम सरकार अपने वायदे से अलग हट रही है। जो कुछ उन्होंने लिखा है और जिस पर हमारे प्रेजिडेंसियर श्री के०सी० पंत ने उनको जवाब दिया कि आपका अच्छा कदम है आप इसको उठाइये, इसको पूरा कीजिए तो कौन पीछे हट रहा है? भारत सरकार या असम सरकार पीछे हट रही है? 1972 का आप अंदाजा कर सकते हैं कि 71 में बंगलादेश बना था और उसी समय कच्छार वैली में भी बात उठी थी। 1972 में असम सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया। हमने कहा था अच्छा हम देखेंगे। 1983 में फिर बात उठी थी। उस समय बात चली। 1985 में उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया कि कच्छार वैली में युनिवर्सिटी बनायेंगे। अब यह कहते हैं कि आप यह क्यों करने जा रहे हैं। यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: At that time, in Assam, the Congress was the ruling party.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Whether it was the ruling party or the Congress party or a non-Congress party, I am talking of the Government of Assam. The Government of Assam is continuous. It is not a question of which party rules where. If essential thing concerning the people are going to change with the party ruling, then we cannot run the democracy. So. (Sir, this has come to this side.

[Shri L. P. Shahil]

अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि यह उलझन इन्होंने अपनी ही बनायी हुई है:

एक दिन कहने लगा मुझ से गगन का चांद,
आदमी भी क्या अनोखा जीव होता है,
उलझन अपनी बनाकर आप ही फँसता है,
और फिर रोज बैचन हो रोजाना हँसता है।

आज इनकी यही हालत है। इन्होंने खुद इस उलझन को बनाया है। स्वीकार किया और आज उससे हट रहे हैं और उसका दोष सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर डाला जा रहा है। अब मैं आगे बताऊँ कि जहाँ तक युनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है अपने देखा इस युनिवर्सिटी के बनाने में...

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Excuse me. The Assam Government. (Interruptions). The Minister should not misinterpret the whole thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI). He has to answer you. He has to narrate in what circumstances it was said. (Interruptions).

श्री एल० पी० साही : 17 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की कुल योजना है। 10 करोड़ उसमें आवर्तक होगा और आवर्तक होगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ इस सदन को कि नार्थ असम में नोर्थाव में जहाँ पर असम सरकार ने जगह दी है आई०आई०टी० खड़ा करने के लिए उस पर दो करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे।

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: It is in the Assam Accord. It is not a new proposal at all.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It is a good step.

श्री एल० पी० साही : इस देश में ऐसे पांच आई०आई०टी० हैं और पाँचों का स्टेट्स युनिवर्सिटी के बराबर है। सब एक युनिवर्सिटी अलग-अलग हैं। उस आई०आई०टी० से निकले हुए विद्या-

थियों की गणना, उनका मापदण्ड, उनकी योग्यता की गणना आम युनिवर्सिटी से निकलते हुए विद्यार्थियों से ऊंची मानी जाती है ऐसी चीज असम में जा रही है दो सौ करोड़ रुपये की स्कॉलरशिप जो बनी हुई है उसकी चर्चा नहीं है। सिर्फ जो 10 करोड़ जो युनिवर्सिटी को खड़ा करने में खर्च होगा उसके लिए बैचन है। मैं तो यह कहूँ कि मृग के पास कस्तूरी रहती है लेकिन वह खुद जंगल में घूमता रहता है। उसको अपनी कस्तूरी का पता नहीं होता। आपको बड़ी चीज मिल रही है उसका ख्याल कर रहे हैं और छोटी चीज के लिए इतना हल्ला कर रहे हैं कि यहाँ क्या होगा, वहाँ क्या होगा। इसके लिए अच्छा तरीका यह होता कि आप वैसा ही कहते जैसा कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा है ठीक है एक नयी सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटी बन रही है हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं आप सोचिए कि ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली में कुछ हो। यह बात समझने की है। हम इस पर विचार कर सकते हैं कि आई०आई०टी० जो खड़ा होने जा रहा है उस आई०आई०टी० में जब हम अन्य ट्यूमनटीज के सब्जेक्ट शुरू कर देंगे तो वह एक फुलफ्लिमेंट युनिवर्सिटी से ऊपर हो जायेगा। आप कह सकते हैं, आप मांग कर सकते हैं कि यहाँ पर भी कुछ होना चाहिए। लेकिन इसको अपोज करने की क्या जरूरत है? जैसा सब आपने अपनाया है वह सब इसके लिए जरूरत नहीं थी। अखिर कठार बेलों भी आसाम का पाठ है। आसाम तो हिन्दुस्तान का एक छोटा-सा रूप है। जिसमें सभी धर्मों के लोग रहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के हर प्रदेश में यह बात नहीं पाई जाती है। हर प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की इतनी संख्या नहीं है। आदिवासियों में भी हिल ट्राइब्स हैं, प्लेन ट्राइब्स हैं, आसाम का तो ऐसा रंग है कि चमन में हर तरह के फूल होने से ही वह चमन कहलाता है। नहीं तो एक ही रंग के फूल होंगे तो वह चमन क्या होगा। हम तो आसाम को हिन्दुस्तान का स्वरूप मानते हैं। हम उस स्वरूप को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। उसकी मल्टी रिजिजियोसिटी,

मल्टी इयिनसिटी, मल्टी कलर और मल्टी कलर के स्वरूप को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। क्या यही अंत हो गया है? क्या हम यही चार युनिवर्सिटीज को ही बनाये रखना चाहते हैं? गोहाटी की चर्चा अभी हमारे मिन श्री कालित साहब ने की है। गोहाटी युनिवर्सिटी में 49 सौ से भी अधिक शिक्षक हैं और 40 हजार विद्यार्थी हैं। जरा आप इस रेशियो को जोड़िये। यह 1.10 का रेशियो बनता है। इससे अच्छा रेशियो किस युनिवर्सिटी में होगा। उस पर खर्चा भी होता है। 40 हजार विद्यार्थी और चार हजार शिक्षक हैं। इससे अच्छा क्या रेशियो हो सकता है? किस युनिवर्सिटी में इससे अच्छी बात है? सर्वाल पूरे आक्षाम का है। कठार वगैरह सब मिलाकर युनिवर्सिटी लेवल पर एक लाख विद्यार्थी तो हैं, चार युनिवर्सिटीज हैं... (व्यवधान) एक सदस्य ने बताया कि साढ़े चार परसेंट विद्यार्थी युनिवर्सिटी लेवल पर इस देश में हैं। स्टेटिस्टिक्स के आधार पर किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचने के लिए आवश्यक है कि स्टेटिस्टिक्स कम्प्लिट हो और एफिसिएन्ट हो। यह साढ़े चार परसेंट तो कम है। लेकिन यह साढ़े चार परसेंट किसका है। जितने लिटरेट हैं, उसमें पढ़ने वाले युनिवर्सिटी में आएंगे। इल्लिटरेट को भी उसमें आप क्यों जोड़ देते हैं। साढ़े चार परसेंट तो टोटल पोपुलेशन का आप कह रहे हैं। अब तो यह हो रहा है और शिक्षाविद यह राय दे रहे हैं कि युनिवर्सिटी लेवल पर संख्या कम की जाय, उनको डेवर्ट किया जाय। सेकेंडरी लेवल के बाद दूसरे व्यवसायिक कामों में, वोकेशनल कामों में स्टूडेंट्स को लगाया जाय। ताकि युनिवर्सिटी लेवल बर्डेन्ड न हो। हम रे यहां तो यह स्थिति है कि मैट्रिक पास किया या हायर सेकेंडरी किया और इंजीनियरिंग में या मेडिकल में या बटारिनरी में या एग्रीकल्चर में एडमिशन नहीं मिलता तो युनिवर्सिटी में चले गये और थर्ड डिविजन है तो युनिवर्सिटी में नाम लिखा दिया। आजका यही हाल है। इस हाल को खत्म करना होगा और इसको दूर करके उनकी एनर्जी को

दूसरे व्यवसायिक कामों में लगाना होगा ताकि उनका साल बर्बाद न हो। यह हमें करना है।

जहां तक यह सवाल आया कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया जाय। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि यह कानून जो बनाया गया है, यह दूसरी जो सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज है, जिनके आधार पर सेंट्रल युनिवर्सिटीज चल रही हैं उनके आधार पर ही यह कानून बनाया गया है। यह टाइम टेस्ट है। इसलिए इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने से क्या फायदा है। जहां तक ईस्ट्यूट का सवाल है, इस युनिवर्सिटी को तुरन्त चालू करना है, इसलिए स्टेट्यूट इसके साथ लगाया गया है। हर युनिवर्सिटी का यह अधिकार होता है कि वह स्टेट्यूट को एमंड कर सकती है और उसमें तरतीम करके उसको बदला जा सकता है। इसलिए स्टेट्यूट इसमें दिया गया है। युनिवर्सिटी शुरू हो और यह जो स्टेट्यूट इसमें एटैच किया गया है उसको समय के अनुसार, जरूरत के अनुसार अपनी कन्डीशन के अनुसार, उसमें फेर-बदल किया जा सकता है और यह आगे चलकर भी हो सकता है। अंत में इन शब्दों के साथ में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस काम को आगे बढ़ायें। यह शुभ काम है। शुभ काम में सबका सहयोग चाहिए। हमें छोटी बातों में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Minister, is it the policy of the Government to see under the statute of any Central University there will be no elected elements?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Yes; this point he has not answered. Yes, Mr. Saikia.

DR.-NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir I heard the. honourable. Ministers reply He quoted some couplet to make his speech attractive....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, please. I permitted you to put questions only. You ask something;

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: ..and to conceal the ulterior political motives behind the Bill.. (Interruptions) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, please. I gave you the opportunity to seek clarifications. No remarks, please.

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: I want to seek only one clarification. I would like to know whether the Government of India consulted the Government of Assam before it decided to set up the University in Silchar. This is a very pertinent question. I want to know whether the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development consulted the Government of Assam before it decided to set up the University at Silchar.

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR KALITA: Sir, I wanted to have a clarification from the honourable Minister. In the course of my speech I mentioned about the setting up of a second Central University in Assam. I would like to know whether the honourable Minister is going to announce it during the current Session of Parliament or sometime later.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैंने कहा था कि गवर्नर जो हैं वे वहाँ के चीफ रेक्टर होंगे और वाइस-चांसलर और प्रो-वाइस चांसलर की पोस्ट है तो वहाँ पर चांसलर की पोस्ट क्यों रखी गई है ? चांसलर का कोई काम नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि जब कन्वोकेशन हो तो वह उस कन्वोकेशन को प्रिसाइड करें । इसमें यह भी प्रोविजन है कि अगर चांसलर न हो तो कोई दूसरा प्रिसाइड करेगा । तो मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चांसलर की पोस्ट क्यों रखी गई है ?

श्री एल० पी० साही : जितनी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उनमें चांसलर की पोस्ट रखी गई है । चांसलर का कोई डे टू डे रूटीन काम नहीं रहता है । कन्वोकेशन में आना या कोई पार्लिमी मॅटर जो गवर्नमेंट ने रफर किया हो उसको वह देखता है । ... (अवधान) ...

इसी तरह इसमें भी रखा गया है । उससे कोई भिन्न बात इसमें नहीं रखी गई है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : कालिता जी ने पूछा है उसके बारे में ? What he says is that in other Universities also it is on the same pattern and that is why they have done it here like that.

श्री एल० पी० साही : मैंने साफ तौर से बताया है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र वैली में आई० आई० टी० बनने जा रहा है और उसका स्टेटस यूनिवर्सिटी के बराबर नहीं बल्कि कुछ मायनों में उससे ऊंच होगा । मैंने यह भी बताया कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी पर 17 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे लेकिन आई० आई० टी० खोलने पर हमारा 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा । ... (अवधान) ...

मैंने यह भी बताया है कि ... (अवधान) ...

मैंने अभी बताया कि आई० आई० टी० में सिर्फ टेक्नीकल विषय ही नहीं उसमें ह्यूमनिटीज भी पढ़ाई जायेगी । इसलिये उसका स्वरूप भी पूरा यूनिवर्सिटी का हो जायेगा । उसमें सिर्फ लकज यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है ।

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, only one point I would like to make. Only an illiterate man can think that an ITT can be a substitute for a University

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): This is a debate and lie has made his point That is all Now, I shall put the motion of Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Assam and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred

to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely:—

1. Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rahman
2. Shri Chaturanan Mishra
3. Shri V. Gopalsami
4. Shri Ish Dutt Yadav
5. Shri M. A. Baby
6. Prof. C. Lakshmana
7. Shri Kailash Pati Mishra
8. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
9. Shri Moturu Hanumantha Rao
10. Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy
11. Shri Shamim Hashmi
12. Shri Ram Awadhesh Singh
13. Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya

With instructions to report on the first day of next Session."

The motion was negatived

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I shall now put the motion moved by the Minister to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Assam and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill Clause 3 (The University)

DR. NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam): Sir, I beg to move:

(1) "That at page 2, line 48 for the word "Silchar" the word Tezpur" be substituted."

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move:

(4) "That at page 2, for lines 47 to 49 the following be substituted, namely:-

"The headquarters of the University shall be at such place as may be decided with the consent of the State Government and it may also establish campuses at such other places within its jurisdiction as it may deem fit, in consultation with the State Government."

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Jurisdiction)

(2) DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That at page 5, lines 13-14 for the words Cachar, Karimganj, North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong the words Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Darreng, Borpeta, Kokrajha and the State of Arunachal Pradesh be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was negatived

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 (University open (fo all classes, castes and creeds).

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That at page 5, line 29, after the words Scheduled Tribes the words and the Backward Classes be added.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: The question was proposed.

मैंने जो अपना संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है आप इसको स्वीकार कर लें। जहाँ उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, महिलाओं का कर्हा है, कमजोर वर्गों का कर्हा है वहाँ पर पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों को भी दें। मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है आप इसको स्वीकार कर लीजिये। मण्डल कमीशन पर भाषण हो रहा है प्रधानमंत्री जी का इसको स्वीकार कर लें। इसलिए मैंने जो यह संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें अनुसूचित जनजाति शब्दों के पश्चात "और पिछड़े वर्गों" के शब्द जोड़े जाएँ।

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: This is the pattern on which we are working on all-India basis. If we make some amendment here, it would complicate the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The question is:

That at page 5, line 29, after the words "Scheduled Tribes" the words "and the Backward Classes" be added.

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 45 were added to the Bill. was negatived.

(3) DR. NAGEN SAIKIA (Assam): Sir, I beg to move:

"That at page 22, for lines 17 to 33, the following be substituted, namely:—

'8. (1) In the case of Departments which have more than one Professor or Reader, the Head of the Department shall be appointed by rotation on the three years by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor from among the Professors or Readers..

(2) In the case of Departments where there is only one Professor or Reader, the Executive Council shall have the option to appoint, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, either the Professor or a Reader as the Head of the Department for a period of three years:

Provided that it shall be open to a Professor or Reader to decline the offer of appointment as the Head of the Department.

(3) A Head of a Department may resign his office at any time during his tenure office and the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint the next Senior as the head of the Department.

Provided that it shall be open to the Vice-Chancellor to appoint anyone eligible for the post of Head of the Department from the Department to act as the Head of the Department on his behalf till regular appointment is made to the post.

(4) A Head of a Department shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Ordinances'.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was proposed.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मुझे यह रीडिंग में यह कहना है कि श्री वी० सत्य-नारायण रेड्डी जी ने जो बहुत अच्छा सुझाव रखा है कि इसके स्थान पर विश्व

विद्यालय खोला जाए इसलिए दूसरे स्थान में
आसाम में विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाए।

श्री एल० पी० साहू : मैं जो कह चुका हूँ
वही दोहराना होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

I. TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1989

II. CHANDIGARH DISTURBED AREAS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[4.00 P.M.]

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985, was enacted by Parliament to meet a grave situation in May, 1985. It became necessary to enact a comprehensive and deterrent piece of legislation in 1987 and the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act was enacted by Parliament. The said Act was enacted in September, 1987 to replace the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987, with effect from 24th May 1987. The said Act was enacted to have a life of two years up to 23rd May,

In view of the recommendations of the State Governments and the Union Terri-

ories for further extension of the Act and in view of the fact that terrorist violence still continues unabated, it has now been decided to amend section 1(4) of this Act so that the life of the Act is extended for a further period of 2 years with effect from 24th May, 1989. The Lok Sabha has passed the Bill on 10th May, 1989.

As regards the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas (Amendment) Bill, the Amendment which is proposed is a minor amendment by which the words "the Administrator" occurring in section 6 of the parent Act will be substituted by the words "the Central Government. Section 6 deals with sanction for prosecution and other legal proceedings against members belonging to the Armed Forces. The Bill provides that the Central Government shall be the sanctioning authority. Since in section 6 of the Act, as it now stands, the sanctioning authority is the Administrator and it is felt that the sanctioning power should be with the Central Government, it is proposed to bring this Amendment to section 6 of the Act.

Sir, I request the hon. House to take into consideration these two Bills. Sir, I commend the Bills to the hon. House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : There is an amendment by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely :—

1. Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rahman
2. Shri Chaturanan Mishra
3. Shri V. Gopalsamy
4. Shri Ish Dutt Yadav
5. Shri M. A. Baby
6. Prof. C. Lakshmana
7. Shri Kailash Pati Mishra
8. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
9. Shri Moturu Hanumantha Rao