

**DELHI SALE TAX (SEVENTH  
AMENDMENT) RULES 1980**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
SAWAISINGH SISODIA): Sir, I beg to lay  
on the Table, under section 72 of the Delhi  
Sales Tax Act, 1975, a copy (in English and  
Hindi) of the Delhi Administration  
Notification No F. 4/34/80-Fin. (G), dated  
the 4th December, 1980 publishing the Delhi  
Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules,  
1980, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
1631/80].

**REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACC-  
OUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI TIRATH RAM AMLA  
(Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I beg  
to lay on the Table a copy each (in  
English and Hindi) of the follow-  
ing Reports of the Public Ac-  
counts Committee:—

Twenty-Fourth Report on Excesses  
over Voted Grants and Charged  
Appropriations disclosed in the  
Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Railways)  
and (Defence Services) for the year 1978-  
79.

i) Fifth Report on Government on the  
Recommendations contained in the 129th  
Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Purchase  
of Bitumen and Cash Assistance for  
posts of Transmission  
owers.

iii) Twenty-sixth Report on  
Assessment of Foreign Technician, Report  
to the Ministry of Finance (Department of  
Revenue)

Report on Agricultural Extension contained in  
the Hundred Thirty-fourth Report (Sixth Lok  
Sabha) on Indian Council of  
Agricultural Research relating to Ministry of  
Agriculture.

**STATEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

SHRI TIRATH RAM AMLA  
(Jammu and Kashmir.): Sir, I beg to lay  
on the Table a copy each (in English  
and Hindi) of the following statements of the  
Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Statement showing action taken by  
Government on the recommendations  
contained in Chapter I and final replies in  
respect of Chapter V of 50th Report (Sixth  
Lok Sabha) on Directorate of Advertising  
and Visual Publicity.

(2) Statement taken by Government on the  
recommendations contained in Chapter I of  
116th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Crash  
Scheme for Rural Extension.

**PETITION FOR GRANT OF REJ-  
LITATION BENEFITS TO THE RE-  
FUGEE FAMILIES FROM SIND  
OUSTED DURING THE 1971 INDO  
PAK CONFLICT PRESENTED**

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Guj)  
Sir, I beg to present a petition  
by Shri Jethanand Biharilal of Khati District  
Alwar, Rajasthan and 4 others, praying for grant of  
rehabilitation benefits to the refugee families  
from Sind ousted during the 1971 - Indo-Pak  
conflict.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MAT-  
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOE-  
TANCE**

**Reported Widespread Student Dares' AH  
over the Country and Strikes by Teachers  
and Employees in Different Universities.**

श्री इन्दरपाल मलिक (उत्तर प्रदेश)  
श्रीमन्, देशव्यापी असन्तोष के फलस्वरूप  
अनेक कालेजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के बन्द

हो जाने तथा विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा निरन्तर हड़ताल किये जाने के समाचार की धोर में शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,

Our higher education system comprises about 120 universities and nearly 4500 colleges. However, it is necessary to appreciate that the Central Government is directly responsible only for a small segment of the higher education system and that too subject to the autonomy of the institutions as enshrined in their Acts and Statutes. In other terms, there are only seven Central Universities, five of which are unitary and the remaining are affiliated. They account for 11 colleges only (57 colleges affiliated to Delhi University and 24 in North Eastern Hill Unj

time to know about the Calling Attention Notice at about noon on 17-12-80, we have requested the State Govern -

Its to send information on the subject of closure of colleges and universities and strikes by students, teachers and employees in different universities in respective States. It would be appreciated that it is physically impossible to collect this information at such a short notice. Even State Governments are required to obtain information from their respective universities. It would not be able to supply the information readily. Central Universities have a system in place to supply the required information. However, the information act of Central Universities is not readily available is indicated below

•Of the seven Central Universities, 4 universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, North-Eastern

Hill- University, Shillong and the University of Hyderabad are functioning normally so far as we are aware. In the remaining three Central Universities viz. Banaras Hindu Univ. Varanasi, Delhi University, Delhi and University of Delhi there have been agitations in the recent months.

#### Banaras Hindu Universities

On October 14, 1980, the Association of non-teaching employees of the Banaras Hindu University gave the University authorities a demand for acceding to their demand for improvement of terms and conditions of employment of its employees. In response to this demand, the University authorities and its employees resorted to partial strikes in the middle of November, 1980. However, the Government constituted a Consultative Committee which met a number of times and finally an agreement was reached between the Association and the University authorities on 24-11-1980. The Association decided to withdraw from a strike.

Jaica ho

Univ. jntie,

In the beginning of November, 1980, there was student agitation in the Jawaharlal Nehru University against an order of expulsion from the University hostel of a former M.Phil. student and subsequently against the order of suspension against another Ph. D. student. On account of continued agitation, the University closed since 6 November 1980. The winter vacation, which was scheduled from 12-12-80 to 6-1-81, has been advanced and will now be observed from 3-12-80 to 2-1-81. Efforts were made to persuade the students to withdraw the agitation and start a dialogue with University authorities with a view to restore normalcy. The case of M.Phil student was settled amicably.

[Shri S- B. Oh

The present position is that from 10th December, 1980, the vacation facilities normally available in the University namely the Library, the Messes, the administrative office, etc. have been restored. Consequent on announcement of penalty of expulsion after due enquiry in respect of the Ph.D. student referred to above, the students' union started hunger strike in front of administrative block. As per the latest information, the University authorities, have assured the students that the University will reopen on 3rd January, 1981 and that the request for review of the punishment of the Ph.D. student will be forwarded to the appropriate authorities. The students' union called off the indefinite strike on 16th December, 1980. Only three students who joined the fast later continued their hunger strike.

#### University of Delhi

The Delhi University Teachers' Association has been agitating for some time past in support of their demand for improvement of conditions of service of teachers of the University and its affiliated colleges. The representatives of the Association submitted a memorandum to the Chairman, University Grants Commission on 28-11-80. Later on, the teachers staged a 'dharna' outside the Ministry of Education on 9th December, 1980 and presented a similar memorandum to the Education Minister.

The teachers of the University of Delhi, and its affiliates, on strike from 15th December, 1980 which is expected to continue upto 20-12-1980. The karamcharis of the University and their colleges have also joined the strike with effect from 15th December, 1980.

As per the latest information sent by the University, normal teaching in the Science Departments of the University namely; Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology and Geology took place on 15th and 16th December, 1980. Classes in the Faculty of Arts and Commerce were disrupted on December 15, 1980. Teaching in the Department of Economics was normal. The functioning of the Faculty of Law and Faculty of Management Studies was normal where examinations are being held at present.

It would thus be seen that normalcy has been restored in Banaras Hindu University, situation is slowly returning to normal in Jawaharlal Nehru University and there is only a temporary and partial strike in Delhi University.

Looking to the large number of universities and colleges in the country working under different States, the possibility of there being grievances of some sections of the academic community cannot be ruled out. Though the situation does not call for any complacency, I would earnestly appeal to Members not to carry any impression that universities and colleges all over the country remain closed and the higher education system is totally disrupted. While solutions to the genuine problems of students, teachers and non-teaching employees could be found through mutual discussions and negotiations, it is necessary that conditions are created in our universities and colleges to enable the large majority of students, teachers, employees to pursue their studies, research, duties without any interruption and in an atmosphere of peace. I appeal to Hon. Members to use their good offices in creating such conditions in our higher education institutions.

श्री सचिव मन्त्रालय : उपसभापति जी  
माननीय मंत्री जी से अभी जो बयान दिया है

मुझको उस बयान से यह चिन्ता पैदा होती है कि शिक्षा को पूरे मुल्क के लिये और आने वाली नस्लों को हिन्दुस्तान को चलाने में साझेदारी करने का सबसे जरूरी साधन है उसके प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार का रवैया मेरी निगाह में बहुत उदासीनता का और लापरवाही का लगता है। मैं आज सवाल करने से पहले यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बहस में कम से कम सरकारी पक्ष के लोग और खास कर मंत्री जी को उनका राजनीतिक रवैया है वही न लें कि यह हड़ताल राजनीतिक है या तीन साल के जनता प्रशासन के इस सारे मामले को खराब कर दिया है। मैं पार्टी लाइन से हट कर देश की शिक्षा को देश की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या मानता हूँ और अपना सवाल करने से पहले जो बुनियादी बातें हैं उनकी तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा ताकि वह विस्तार से जवाब दे सकें।

मुझे जो सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत शिक्षा के मामले में लगती है वह यह है कि साल भर सरकार को दिल्ली में आये हुए है लेकिन अभी तक शिक्षा के बारे में कोई पालिसी स्टेटमेंट इस गवर्नमेंट का नहीं हुआ, कोई पार्टी का नहीं हुआ, कोई घोषणा नहीं हुई कि हम शिक्षा की बाबत फलों फलों चीजें इस देश में करना चाहते हैं। इस मुल्क में जितने बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, अभी बताया गया था मंत्री जी द्वारा, उसमें से लगभग 1/4 बच्चे दस वर्ष के होने तक मर जाते हैं। जो खुशनसीब हैं . . . . .

श्री उपसभापति : आप इतनी भूमिका बांधना चाहते हैं तो जो प्रश्न है वह रह जायगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप प्रश्न पूछें।

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : आप मेहरबानी क तो मैं प्रश्न पूछ लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : आप दस मिनट में समाप्त करिये। यह एजुकेशन पालिसी का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : मैं जवाब नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gujarat):  
He is citing this as a reason.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He should confine himself to the time-limit.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : आप मुझको डिरेल मत करिये।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको डिरेल नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप अपनी बात कहिये।

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is a deliberate attempt at derailment to delay the Ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I want to bring that Ordinance as early as possible.

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : मान्यवर, 82 प्रतिशत लड़के स्कूलों में दाखिला पाते हैं उन में से भी मुश्किल से 19 फीसदी छात्र कक्षा नौ तक पहुंचते हैं और जो बहुत खुशनसीब लड़के हैं वे यूनिवर्सिटी में चले जाते हैं। शिक्षा के लिए अनुच्छेद 45 जो हमारे संविधान का है वह निर्देश देता है कि 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के सभी बच्चों को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए लेकिन आज तक यह लागू नहीं हुआ है सब राज्यों में। जो विश्व-विद्यालय की शिक्षा है उसमें 1960-1970 तक का जो ग्रेड रेट है वह था 12 से 14 प्रतिशत लेकिन अब वह 2.7 आ गया है पिछले 6-7 सालों से। लड़कों को पढ़ाई के बाद रोजगार नहीं मिलता है। पढ़ाई इतनी महंगी हो गई है कि हमारे देश

[श्री सत्यपाल मलिक]

के मामूली घरों के लड़के विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा नहीं पा सकते हैं। दाखिले का रेट गिर रहा है। डेढ़ करोड़ नौजवान इस देश में बेरोजगार हैं। पढ़ाई के बाद विश्वविद्यालयों से बाहर जाकर उनकी स्थिति लगभग वही होती है जो जेल से 20 साल के बाद छूटने वाले कैदी की होती है जिसका भ्रम, दुकान आदि कुछ भी बाहर नहीं होता है।

श्रीमन्, जो छात्र आन्दोलन देश में हो रहे हैं उसमें छात्रों ने अपनी बहुत सी मांगें रखी हैं चाहे मूल्य वृद्धि के खिलाफ हो, चाहे दाखिले की समस्या हो, हरियाणा में बसों के फेयर के खिलाफ है तो उड़ीसा में करप्शन, महंगाई और शोषण के खिलाफ है, कहीं बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ है। तो इन तमाम मामलों में जब छात्र आन्दोलन करते हैं तो सरकार की दृष्टि पुलिस की दृष्टि होती है और उनके नुमायन्दों को बुलाकर बात नहीं की जाती है। जो नडा गला पाठ्यक्रम है, जो पढ़ाई कालेजों में चल रही है उस परीक्षा प्रणाली को ठीक करने के लिए कभी सरकार ने सारे लोगों— शिक्षाविदों, अध्यापकों, विद्वानों आदि का सहयोग लेकर कोई सम्मेलन बुलाकर विचार करने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाये ताकि यह फैसला किया जा सकता कि हमारे देश में किस प्रकार की शिक्षा हो। सभी राजनेता मानते हैं, सभी लोग मानते हैं कि मौजूदा शिक्षा प्रणाली खराब है लेकिन जब छात्र आन्दोलन करता है, वह शिक्षा प्रणाली को बदलने के लिए कहता है और कहता है कि हमको हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा में शिरकत करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है तो उसके ऊपर लाठियाँ और गोणियाँ चलती हैं। उड़ीसा में, हरियाणा में यही हो रहा है।

श्रीमन्, मैं इन बातों को छोड़ देता हूँ कि विद्यालयों में क्या हो रहा है, मैं सिर्फ केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का उदाहरण आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे पास दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यापकों द्वारा निकाला गया एक पाम्फलेट है जिसमें उन्होंने आरोप लगाया है कि वे जब उपकुलपति के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि आपके मामलों का ताल्लुक यू०जी०सी० से है और शिक्षा मंत्री से है। 11 दिसम्बर को उन्होंने यह पर्चा निकाला है कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के पास जो हमारी बैठक होनी थी वह ऐम्बरपटली खत्म हो गई है क्योंकि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी के पास इस के लिए वक्त ही नहीं था, हमारे साथ बात करने के लिए। मैं उनकी मांगों में, डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मान्यवर, मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तें इतनी खराब हैं कि गर्दिग वाड़ी जिसमें अक्सर बिना पढ़े लिखे लोग होते हैं, मिले जुले लोग होते हैं, उसको इतनी पावर्स हैं कि अगर वह किसी अध्यापक को निकालने का निर्णय यह वाड़ी लेती है तो अभी बाइस चांसलर ने कहा है कि एक्स-सालिसिटर जनरल की राय में विश्वविद्यालय उस मामले में इंटरवीन नहीं कर सकता है। यह दिल्ली जैसे अध्यापकों की सेवा शर्तें हैं। उनकी तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय जिसमें साल में दो करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्चा होता है, जो इस देश को सबसे शानदार यूनिवर्सिटी है आजादी की लड़ाई के नेता के साथ जिसका नाम जुड़ा हुआ है, इससे ज्यादा लापरवाही की क्या बात हो सकती है कि उस विश्वविद्यालय में करीब 20-25 दिन से हड़ताल हो रही है लेकिन उस विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के साथ सरकार कोई बातचीत नहीं कर रही है। जिन लोगों के हाथ में वह विश्वविद्यालय है उन लोगों में छात्रों का कोई यकीन नहीं है। जवाहरलाल

नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में, आपको यह जानकर हैरत होगी कि आज भी कोई कुलपति नहीं है। आज भी विश्वविद्यालय में उपकुलपति नहीं है। माननीया इंदिराजी उसकी कुलपति थीं, उन्होंने मना कर दिया। आज कोई कुलपति नहीं है, न कोई उपकुलपति है। विश्वविद्यालय जिस गिरोह के हाथों से चलाया जा रहा है उस पर छात्रों को यकीन नहीं। छात्रों ने उस विश्वविद्यालय में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, जो करप्शन है, उसके सिलसिले में एक चार्टर आफ डिमांड दिया था उसकी कोई मुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। जो मुख्य-मुख्य मुद्दे हैं मैं केवल उन्हीं को उठाना चाहता हूँ और ऐसा करते समय मैं किसी भी पार्टी को बखशना नहीं चाहता हूँ। सबसे खतरनाक बात यह है कि कन्वोकेशन में जाकर नेता लोग भाषण देते हैं और नौजवानों को बताते हैं कि राजनीति में हिस्सा मत लीजिए, राजनीति में शिरकत मत कीजिए लेकिन सारे वाइस चांसलर्स की अपार्टमेंट सरकार के बड़े ओहदों पर बैठाए गए लोग करते हैं और उनकी नियुक्तियों में राजनीति का परोक्ष तरीके से किसी न किसी तरीके से हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। जिस पार्टी की सरकार आती है, जो हुकूमत में बैठती है वह ऐसे नामाकूल लोगों को जो कहीं चुनाव में हार गये हैं या जो कहीं अच्छे अध्यापक नहीं रहे हों या जो अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी कामयाब नहीं रहे हों वे वाइस चांसलर बनाये जाते हैं। देश का जो राजनीतिक कंफ्रंटेशन है विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों का वह नीचे तक चला जाता है। यह बात कह कर मैं मंत्री महोदय से सवाल करना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस वक्त सारे देश में जो शिक्षा में अव्यवस्था है उस व्यवस्था को देखते हुए, यह कहने से काम नहीं कि सारे

विश्वविद्यालय बंद नहीं हैं, रोज-ब-रोज हड़तालें होती हैं तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह वायदा करेगी कि छात्रों, अध्यापकों और शिक्षाविदों को बुला कर शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जाएगी। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है ( *Time bell rings* )

**श्री उपसभापति :** हो गया। ठीक है।

**श्री सत्यपाल मलिक :** आपको इतनी उतावली क्यों हो रही है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** समय की कमी है।

**श्री सत्यपाल मलिक :** मैं भी समय का ध्यान रखता हूँ। मुझे तीन प्रश्न पूछने हैं। एक पूछ चुका हूँ। दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो सारे देश में अध्यापक हैं उनकी शिक्षा शर्तें और जो प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट हैं उनके ऊपर अंकुश लगाने के लिए क्या कोई बिल या कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था सरकार करने के लिए तैयार है? तीसरा सवाल यह है कि जो विश्वविद्यालयों में अपार्टमेंट होती है उसमें जो इन्टरफीयरेंस होता है उसको खत्म करने के लिए और जो नामाकूल वाइस चांसलर सारे देश में मौजूद हैं उनको हटाने या स्क्रीनिंग करने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी? आखिरी प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात की जांच कराएगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और उड़ीसा में छात्र किस कारण से गिरफ्तार हैं? आपको हैरत होगी कि आज जिस बिल के ऊपर हम बहस करने जा रहे हैं उसी बिल के तहत उड़ीसा में एक नौजवान नेता गिरफ्तार है—एन० एस० ओ० के तहत। उनको रिलीज कराया जाए। इस तरह का कानून छात्रों पर लागू लागू न हो। जो जुल्म उनके था किए गए इलाहाबाद में लाठी चार्ज,

**[श्री सत्यपाल मलिक]**

**हुमा रोहतक, हिसार आदि में जो छात्रों के साथ हुमा उनकी जांच के लिए क्या सरकार तैयार है ?**

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the questions put by the hon. Member were mostly of a general nature which, in fact, have no relevance to the Calling Attention Notice. He mentioned about two or three instances, one in Delhi University, and two or three in JNU. He complained that the deputation of teachers had come to see me and I did not have much time to discuss matters with them. It is a fact that when matters were being discussed there were urgent calls from the Lok Sabha and I had to go there. That is why I had to request them: "This time it would not be possible for us to carry on discussion. You can come any other time and we can discuss all matters that you would like to discuss with me."

He referred to the Jawaharlal Nehru University wherein, he says, the strike has been going on for the last 20 to 25 days. I have given the full information about that university. It is a fact that there is no Vice-Chancellor after the last Vice-Chancellor had left and joined as Ambassador of our country in the USA. A Committee has been constituted where the nominee of the Visitor is also there. We hope that soon the Visitor will get the recommendations from this Committee and the Vice-Chancellor for the JNU will be decided upon.

About the charges of corruption, I think they have been levelled by one of the Professors. The University authorities have informed us that Justice Vaidyalingam is looking into all those charges. I think it was Mr. Javed Ashraf who made these charges against one of the Professors of the University and the information I have with me is that he has also given notice to file a defamation case against

this gentleman who has made these charges. But, as things are, since Mr. Justice Vaidyalingam is going into all the charges which have been levelled against the professors or the University authorities, I do not think that the Government would like to interfere in the matter.

There were three questions which were asked by the honourable Member and that too about discussing the educational policy with the teachers and non-teaching staff. I will be very happy to discuss with them if any suggestions about the educational system as such are made. But most of the time they come in deputation only to discuss their service conditions and their emoluments and it is only these that they are interested in discussing with the Government. So, if the honourable Members takes the responsibility of persuading these teaching staff members to come forward with any suggestions about the improvements to be effected in the educational system, the Government will be very happy about it.

Then, Sir, uniformity in service conditions is a matter for which certainly the Government would not like to take any responsibility because most of the Universities are under the State Governments and their service conditions are also being governed by different Acts and by different statutes. So, uniformity, especially after the UGC scales were made applicable, has been effected; a kind of uniformity in the pay scales has been effected except in Kerala where the Government did not accept the UGC pay scales.

Sir, the last question was about the removal of some of the Vice-Chancellors. I do not think that the Government can take the responsibility for removing any Vice-Chancellor. There are certain things which, in fact, have been brought to the notice

of the Government. But this is a general thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Yes. They are only general observations and they do not require any reply. Yes, Dr. Siddhu.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I will begin from the last point answered by the Minister. What action has been taken on the Kothari Commission Report which was the last Report? Does he want any other academic body to come and tell him that action has not been taken on the Kothari Commission Report? Till today, Sir, we do not know which are the recommendations of that Commission which have been accepted and which are the recommendations which have not been accepted, but rejected. It is only one of the Commissions which has gone into the question of discipline in the Universities and the question of widespread unrest among the students. But the Government, as usual, has kept silent over this.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of unrest. He has, in his statement, not said anything about the NEHU, that is, the North-Eastern Hill University. A few days back, one of the leading papers of Delhi brought out a feature explaining how the unrest in that University is developing where nepotism was there in the matter of appointments and the Nagaland students were forced to go on strike and pressurise with the result that the whole thing had to be reversed. Do you want the student community to take interest in the appointments and to get them reversed? Is it the policy of the Government? If not, will the Government see to it that it works according to the rules and regulations?

Then, Sir, as far as the examinations are concerned examinations are not held in time. Why? They are being postponed. Why? The reason is very simple. It is because the courses of simple. It is because the courses of complain that nobody teaches them.

tias any vice-chancellor or the executive body of a University or the syndicate of any University gone into the question of the level of the studies or how much the students are being taught and so on? Or, is it only the question of examination and giving them marks that is more important than the actual teaching? As far as the syllabus is concerned, how many times the syllabi have been changed to meet the needs of the country? How many times have they been changed? The syllabus remains more or less unchanged or static excepting in two sciences, that is, social sciences and physical sciences.

As far as the question of the North-Eastern Hill University is concerned, the situation remains the same in spite of a new Government has some there now, but have attempts been made to see that students sit in examinations, at least medical students are given a chance so that from hill areas like Shillong they can appear in Calcutta? Sir, is it not a fact that some of the students from particular states in the North-Eastern region do not want to join those Universities due to nepotism and favouritism of those Universities? Is the hon. Minister not aware of it? Sir, what is the machinery by which the teachers' grievances are to be taken into consideration? There are two types of grievances. One relates to students and the other to the teaching staff. Are those grievances legitimate? Are those grievances correct? If the grievances are there and they are not being heeded to for years together, what should the teaching community do? For instance, take Delhi University teachers. They have asked for housing allowance and. .. (*Tim? bell rings*). Just a minute or a couple of minutes more. Will the hon. Minister tell us which are the demands which, to his mind, should have been accepted by the Government or the Government will see that these demands of the Delhi University teachers are implemented gradually, in a phased manner, and how much



[Shri M. M. S. Siddhu.]

money will be made available to them. As far as job security is concerned, it should be according to law.

Lastly, I would like to ask: Do the students have any place in their own institutions whenever any functions take place? I will give an illustration of Allahabad. The students were denied entry in their own University to attend a function which was to be addressed by a VIP. The same thing happened when I was a student when the Convocation was being addressed in the year 1932, if I remember correctly, by the then Governor and Chancellor, and the students were denied entry. The answer that the students gave at that time was the 'pandal' was burnt. That was the age of freedom movement. The students did not yield to lose their freedom. Now will he assure us that when functions take place in the Universities the student community will be allowed entry into it and no passes will be issued and any persons who are not associated with the University should not be encouraged to be there at that time! Lastly, Sir, much of that is due to one fact that the Vice-Chancellors are not available to the students. Students are not able to have any communication with the Vice-Chancellors. I can quote the example of Lucknow University Vice-Chancellor. He is not available to the students. When a Pressman asked a student what is his opinion about the Vice-Chancellor, he replied, "You publish the photograph of the Vice-Chancellor; at least we will know who is the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University". If this is the state of affairs of Vice-Chancellors of Universities, what is the good of having Vice-Chancellors? May I remind the hon. Minister, Sir, that NEHU is without Vice-Chancellor? What is he doing to expedite the process? So, my questions are, if I may repeat them \_\_\_\_\_

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not repeat. He has heard you. Hon, Minister.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, most of the questions which have been asked are of a general nature, and it would not be possible for me to give any details about the points that he has made. One of the points which he referred to was about Government not taking any decision on the Ko-thari Commission's Report. For his information and for the information of the House, Kothari Commission recommendations were considered, decisions were also taken and some of the recommendations have also been implemented. If the details are required by the House, the Government would like to place the entire information if either a separate question is asked for discussion is raised. . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, he will place it on the table of the House.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Yes,, we will place it on the table of the House.

SHRI SYED SHAHEDULLAH (West Bengal): The report is out of print; it should be re-printed. . . (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I agree with the hon. Member when he says that most of the students complain that their courses are not over by the time they are asked to sit for the examinations. I think the hon. Member should use his good offices with the teaching staff to see that they are able to complete their courses well in time so that there is no scope for complaint. (*Interruptions*) You have all the powers of persuasion. I can assure you that you have full powers of persuasion and if you mean it, certainly you can bring about this kind of change when the members of the teaching staff are persuaded to complete their courses well in time ' so that there is no scope for any complaint later on. It is a fact that in the case of North Eastern Hill University some of the students were allowed to sit for examination at Calcutta. But things are normalising in

Assam. Now the things are taking a good turn and we feel that it will be possible to hold the examinations by this University also. So far as the redressal of the grievances of the teaching staff and non-teaching staff is concerned elaborate instructions have been given to the State Governments that at the District levels, at the regional level and at the state level a kind of forum should be created wherein the representatives of the different associations should be involved. Let them come and discuss their matters at the district, regional and State levels and I am sure that with this mechanism it will be possible to find redressal of the grievances which they have been putting forth.

About the Delhi University, the hon. Member asked me about the increase in the House Rent Allowance. This matter is receiving the attention of the Home Ministry because this will have to be linked with the Central Government employees. So, the ultimate solution will be found when the Government takes its final decision in the case of Central Government employees. Whatever is the decision in their case will ultimately be applicable in the case of Delhi University teaching and non-teaching staff. These were some of the points which the hon. Member asked.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: What about the Vice-Chancellor of N.E.H.U?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: That is receiving our attention and a Committee has been constituted.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajas-than): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. The question is about students' unrest. There are many ramifications of it. I have limitation of time which you will remind me even before my time is over.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go to question straightaway. You are a learned man.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If the Government treats the problem of Universities with as much good humour as the Deputy Chairman is now inducing into the debate, I think we will solve the things. The major factor is lack of sufficient human response. What do the students face? They are faced with a situation of unemployment. What is the answer to their problems? The answer is that whatever process of education that they may be going through, at the end of it there is going to be unrelenting unemployment, a black, dark well of unemployment.

After that, if you compound the problem by an official lack of human response which has been illustrated by asking this question, then really the seeds of student trouble are sown by ourselves.

Sir, in the month of October, roughly COO students from the Cotton College, Gauhati, were rounded up in the middle of the night at 2 o'clock on a suspicion of murder. You can have a suspicion of murder against one person, against five against ten but you cannot suspect GOO boys to be guilty of murder. You round up all the 600 boys by deploying three bat-tallions of the Central Reserve Police Force. Why at 2 o'clock in the morning? Why three battallions? The Wardens of the hostels were also rounded up. The Principal who lives on the premises of the Cotton College—it is no fledgling institution; it is an old, established institution—the poor man, when he goes to attempt to intercede with the District authorities and the officials, he is summarily and peremptorily dealt with. The other principle, that of the inviolability of educational institutions, of seeking permission from the Principal before you go, etc., has of course now become historical. Perhaps, history will some day say that in India this used to be a convention. It is now recognised more by breaking it. And I would like to ask how many out of these 600 did you actually find guilty of that murder. It subsequently transpired that the man had died

[Shri Jaswant Singh.]

because he was an epileptic. You round up 600 boys. They are kept in buses for a whole day because there is not sufficient place to keep them in the jails. So, for one whole day, 600 boys are kept locked up in buses without water, without food, with insufficient facilities to go and answer the calls of nature. This is a barbaric treatment. And if you treat the students barbarically and then say, 'don't indulge in politics, don't get involved in politics', then, we the politicians, you, Sir as well as I—your hands are as guilty as mine—treat the students as if they are a disposable commodity in serving our selfish political interests. Sir as if this instance of Gauhati was not enough, the State goes and compounds it in Jorhat. You round up 160 boys in the Prince of Wales Institute of Technology because there has been a fracas outside the premises. I ask you: How many out of these 160 did you actually find guilty? What motivated the State for doing this to the students? There have been instances given of Allahabad. I do not want to quote them. There is the question of Lucknow. What is taking place there? Again it is an example of official lack of response. Sir, the newspapers are full of what is taking place in the Palika Vidyalaya at Najafgarh. The woman Principal of the Palika Vidyalaya of Najafgarh has been physically assaulted. I do not know what is happening.

Sir, we are trying to create an educational system, we are trying to create through the students a future generation of Indians. And if the State as an agency of aggression, the State as an agency of barbarity wants to treat the students in the fashion in which it does, how can you blame the students for what they are doing? Please answer specifically about Gauhati and Jorhat and I would be very grateful to you. Please answer my questions particularly with reference to Gauhati and Jorhat.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, if the hon. Member had read the statement, he would have noticed that I have made it absolutely clear that the notice was given yesterday in the afternoon and it was not possible for me to collect the information from the respective State Governments. It will, therefore, not be possible for me to clarify any of the points which the hon. Member has raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Dhabe. Please note his reply and ask questions.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: This is another example of official unresponsiveness.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given information that he could not collect information from the State Governments.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would request, through you, the hon. Minister that when we are bringing some more facts to his notice he should at least say that he will make an inquiry and not give the technical reply that he does not have the information. In regard to the University of Delhi today's *Times of India* says that the Delhi University Teachers' Association and the Delhi University and College Karamchari Union claim that their strikes were a complete success. Here the Minister has contradicted that and given the official version that there were partial strikes. I was very sorry to hear the hon. Minister say that only educational matters he will discuss. The problems of university teachers and non-teaching staff, about their emoluments and conditions of service are equally important and unless they have got job satisfaction, it will not be possible for any university to succeed. That was the reason why the University Grants Commission improved the pay scales of teachers and they were given better pay scales. I would like to know from

the hon. Minister whether he has created any machinery in the Ministry to know what the problems of university teachers and non-teaching staff are. I would also like to know whether he will give guidelines to create a machinery under a statute— not merely committees—as in the case of labour legislation, for conciliation in which the representatives of employees and university executed council will be there, which may meet from time to time. The members of this body can even be elected from them so that the grievances can be heard and the university senate; and the executive Council can take decisions. But if small committees are constituted by the vice-Chancellors after the strike call is given, it is not going to solve the problem. Therefore, Sir, as I was discussing in the morning, you can imagine the number of man-days lost. Therefore, my request to the hon. Minister is that a machinery created under a statute for solving the problems should be set up or there should be a cell in the Ministry for solving the problems of the teaching and non-teaching staff.

Then Sir, there are two more connected problems. I am surprised that the University Grants Commission even though it has issued directions to the State Governments and universities to revise the pay scales of Physical Education Teachers in universities and colleges, these have not been revised. The UGC pay scales have been implemented only in the case of arts, commerce and science courses. And here the Maharashtra Government from where the Minister comes is the greatest defaulter. From the 15th of this month demonstrations have been started by the Physical Education Teachers all over Maharashtra and outside the State Assembly at Nagpur. Their main grievance is that Physical Education Teachers are not given the pay scales as prescribed by the UGC, namely, Rs. 700—1600. There are five physical education colleges there. Similarly,

Directors of Physical Education in all universities and affiliated colleges though they are entitled to a pay scale of Rs. 700—1300 are only paid Rs. 400—9'3P and they are not treated as teachers on a par with the teachers of university and also the lecturers of college physical education, though the University Act says that they have got the same status. Therefore, Sir, may I know whether he will take up the problems of physical education teachers and see that the UGC pay scales are given to them, especially when we want to give importance to sports and physical education programmes.

Then, Sir, there is any attempt being made for solving student grievances? In Orissa the student agitation has started. A committee has been appointed by the Chief Minister ur, der Shri Hare Krishna Mahatab and given three months time to give the report. The agitation is also going on. May I know from the hon. Minister whether some steps will be taken to immediately and expeditiously solve the problems of students and some guidelines are issued?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, as far as the details about the points which the hon. Member has raised, I have already said that because of the short notice it has not been possible for me to collect all the information that the hon. Members wanted while replying to this Calling Attention Notice. But there are one or two points of a general nature which the hon. Member has raised. One is about the Delia University and whether there is any machinery on the lines of what obtains in the case of labour disputes.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:  
Conciliation machinery.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In the University of Delhi the Vice-Chancellor himself and also two or three members of the Executive Council were negotiating with the teaching and non-teaching staff on a number of issues

[Shri S. B. Chavan.]

and somehow they have not been able to come to a definite conclusion. Most of the demands at their level were considered by them and what ever was possible was explained by the Vice-Chancellor himself

1. P.M. Sir, as far as the pay-scales recommended by the University Grants Commission for librarians and DPEs are concerned, the UGC scales are definitely applicable in case of teaching staff of physical education. But there is a difference of opinion as to what happens in the case of non-teaching staff because there are large number of other employees also who can be considered as on par with non-teaching staff. In their case, I do not think it is going to be possible.....

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE;  
I said about Directors of  
the University ....

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: As far as my information goes, in the case of teachers, the position is absolutely clear but I have not been able to check with the Maharashtra Government as to whether they have been able to implement the recommendations of the University Grants Commission.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE;  
They have not implemented.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If they have not, I will look into it but if they are on par—I am talking of non-teaching staff—those pay-scales are not applicable. About the solution of the problems of the students, I cannot give an assurance that there is going to be a time limit.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:  
My question was whether there is a cell in the Education Ministry for monitoring the grievances of the teaching and non-teaching staff.

would like to know.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN; I do not think that any useful purpose is going to be served by having a cell in the Education Ministry because most of the teaching and non-teaching staff belong to different State Governments. So far as the Central Universities are concerned, even the Central universities are governed by their own acts and Statutes.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, conditions in education are getting worse and worse under the present Government. At this moment, at least 12 major universities are closed; three in Punjab, three in Haryana, two in U.P. three in Orissa and one in Delhi. Sir, the Central Universities are JNU, NEHU and HAU. Hon. Minister has expressed his satisfaction that some of the Central universities including the Viswa Bharati are working normally. For your information, since 1971, the Viswa Bharati University is under emergency conditions. Does the hon. Minister call it normal? If there is no strike at the present moment, does he think that it is normal? And in Assam, all the colleges and all educational institutions are closed for more than one year. No normal situation prevails there. What is the Government doing to bring about normalcy there? At least in the three Congress—ruled States, Punjab, Haryana and Orissa, condition is worse. In Delhi itself, most of my colleagues have already mentioned, the Delhi University Teachers Association have submitted a memorandum long ago and they are organising dharna, sending deputations and letters to the hon. Minister but the hon. Minister does not give a response to it. They organised one-day strike in September, 2-day strike in November and now they are in strike for one week and even the non-teaching staff and other employees of the university are joining them. The condition is becoming very serious. What is the hon. Minister doing to solve this problem in order to meet their legitimate demands?

In the JNU it has been mentioned that there is no Vice-Chancellor. There may not be a Vice-Chancellor but there is a Pro Vice-Chancellor, the acting Vice-Chancellor who has arbitrarily closed down the university because of the dharna by the students. There was no violence. It is the Government and the police who resort to violence, not the students. And, Sir, one student has been expelled for two years. It has complicated the problem. The authorities are trying to divide the students. Why is the university not being opened and why are the legitimate demands of the students not being met? Sir, my next question is, in Punjab, against the 43 per cent bus fare hike, students are agitating and one thousand people have been arrested. This question came up in the Punjab Assembly also. When did this question come up in the Punjab Assembly? When the nephew of a Congress (I) MLA was beaten up. The police are going from house to house and they are beating up the parents of the students in the absence of the students. Can this Government justify this kind of brutal repression even against the parents, not to speak of the students? The State Government has resorted to this brutal repression against the young boys and girls of colleges. Sir, in Haryana, the students are agitating against the 50 per cent bus fare hike. In the ITI, the students have not been paid stipend for the last nine months. For nine months, stipend has not been paid to the students. They are agitating against this. . . There is terrible repression going on. Three hundred students are still in police custody. Our MP, comrade Sudhir Giri, went to see them. But he was not allowed. The boys were in lock-up, without shoes, without blankets and so on. They are in a horrible condition. Most of the boys are between the ages of sixteen and twenty. Three MLAs and 36 students were arrested in this month of December. Is the Government aware of the fact and what are they doing about it? In Allahabad,

one student was killed. Such brutal atrocities against the student community had never taken place in India before and on such a wide scale. In Himachal Pradesh also, against the 30 per cent bus fare hike, the students are organising a strike. But the Government is letting loose repression on them. Is the Government trying to create a situation to justify the National Security Ordinance? They are trying to create such situations even in the States where the concerned State Governments are trying to solve the problems. For example, in West Bengal, they have solved many of the problems. They have solved the problems which were created between 1972 and 1977. Anarchy, lawlessness and mass copying in examinations were the order of the day earlier. Now, the West Bengal Government has introduced many reforms. The West Bengal Government is doing many things in regard to education like expansion of primary education, free education upto Class XII, midday meal for the children, uniform for the girls ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All these things are not within the scope of the Calling Attention Motion.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE. Sir, I am telling you that the Central Government is creating obstacles by holding up the Education Bill of the West Bengal Government, for which no assent has been given by the President so far. They are obstructing the democratisation in regard to the management of the educational system in the State.

Sir, my last point is, the Central Government and the ruling party, as has been said by my colleague, have no plan, no policy on education. Even in the Education Consultative Committee meeting, I asked the hon. Minister: 'What do you do even with the plans submitted by the previous Janata Government? Why are you not

(Shriraati Kanak Mukherjee)

taking any decision" Sir, it is the Central Government which is turning education into a law and order problem, by following a policy of repression. They are trying to create a situation to justify the National Security Ordinance. The only purpose of the Government is to create such a situation and let loose repression on the students.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I believe, the hon. Member is from West Bengal. That is why, she has been saying so many things, I can appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. I regard to some of the incidents which she quoted, if they be true, nothing of this thing should be resorted to. I can understand and appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. But I do not know whether she represents the point of view of the West Bengal Government here.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: I am a teacher. I am concerned with education.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I do not know. Since he is asking the Central Government about so many things, right from primary education up to university education, I believe, the West Bengal Government seems to have come to this conclusion that everything needs to be centralised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That they will not do.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: The Education Bill is pending before you.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If the Central Government is to reply for whatever happens in Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal, Assam and all the State Governments it almost means that you have now agreed to this position that....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Tamil Nadu): You reply in regard to Delhi.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I hope the hon. Member accepts this position that being in the Concurrent List, all these subjects should be dealt with by the Central Government.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Just an interruption, please. Mr. Chavan himself knows that she has put all these questions on the basis that most of the States are governed by the party which is in power at the Centre and we all know that the central party's writ runs in these States. It is from that point of view that she has put these questions. And if he says that the Congress(I) central leadership's writ does not run in these States, we have no objection. We are satisfied with that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will not reply on that aspect.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is a good explanation given by the hon. Member, Shri Ramamurti. But here we reply on behalf of the Government and not on behalf of the party. And that is why so far as the powers and functions of the State Governments are concerned, they are exclusively within their jurisdiction and the Central Government would not like to interfere not only in the case of State Governments but even in the case of autonomous bodies and universities, as far as possible. Under the Acts which this hon'ble House has passed, I do not think you have given any powers to the Central Government to interfere in matters of universities also. So our position is, we try to collect the information and just inform the House that this is the position obtaining in different States. That is all I can say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Janardhanam. Not there. Mr. Kal-yan Roy.

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the Calling Attention is in relation to the widespread student unrest and strikes by teachers and

employees in different universities. |  
Definitely, it concerns the Central  
Government. But the way the Minister is  
replying, I would not like to put any questions.

He said that he could not collect information because he got the notice only yesterday. May I expect that the Government would not collect any details/information till it gets a notice? Then what will happen to the Government as a whole? It is its duty to collect information day after day, whether there is notice or whether Parliament is in session or not. I am very surprised at this kind of a reply.

My questions will be very few. It is a fact that student and teacher unrest is spreading from State to State. It is rather alarming and ominous. Let him not forget that the most powerful President of France, Gen. de Gaulle, had to quit after a month-long agitation in Sorbonne and other universities which paralysed the whole administration of France. Let him not take this callous, indifferent attitude to this serious problem which we are faced with.

Now in the Delhi University strike, which directly falls under his jurisdiction, is it (not a fact that the salaries and grades were last revised on 1st of January 1973—even before the 'great dynamic decade'? After the 'great dynamic decade', the prices, according to the Government, have gone up by a minimum of 80 to 90 per cent. If this is the situation in the Delhi University, you can understand what is the position of the teachers in colleges and universities like Calcutta, Jadhavpur, Benaras and others.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT  
(Uttar Pradesh); Does the DA formula not apply there?

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I don't think so. Number two: In view of such high rise in prices, would he first consider to revise the salaries, the grades and the promotion avenues of the Professors and Lecturers of not only

Delhi University but also all the universities which get UGC grants? The Minister cannot avoid replying to this because most of the universities survive on the grants given by the UGC. If there is no UGC grant, perhaps, Calcutta, Jadavpur and Burdwan would have collapsed. Because the UGC is cutting down the expenses in grants, the unrest is spreading and it is taking this unfortunate shape. Would he see that the UGC now takes a liberal attitude not only towards the universities which are under the Central Government but also towards other universities also because here my charge is that the UGC follows a consistent discriminatory attitude towards universities which are not directly under the Central Government? That is creating two classes. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your questions.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: What is this, Sir? Everybody gets ten minutes. I am not giving a lecture. I am asking about the Delhi University and you are pressing the bell simply because the bell is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; I am

SHRI KALYAN ROY: There is time for everybody but *not* for me alone. My question is the UGC should take a more liberal attitude and assist the Professors and Lecturers of other universities because it is creating two classes. Now the Delhi University teachers are agitating, rightly, for better medical facilities, for better housing facilities, for better rent and for better promotional avenues, but even what is available to Delhi teachers and the University Professors of Delhi is not available to the rest of the teachers of other universities throughout the country. So, what steps he should take as Education Minister is to bring uniformity in the salaries and wage structure. Following from it, would he think of it because this unrest is spreading



[Shri Kalyan Roy.]

and colleges are being closed, university teachers and non-teaching staff are on the roads, workers are on the road and peasants are marching to Nagpur? What kind of administration are we having? Would he think in terms of immediately calling the Vice-Chancellors of the various universities and the General Secretaries and Presidents of the teachers associations because there are one or two Central organisations of which all the teachers are members? Would he call them to sort out the differences and also call the student leaders to find out what their problems are? One of the problems pointed out is unemployment. He lost his job in Bombay and so he is here. I can understand that. You cannot give jobs but at least see that educational institutions are not closed and this vital sector is not put out for want of money. Is it not a fact that the Government today has decided to curtail all expenses in respect of higher education and there will be less grants for higher education in the near future? So I would like to have an assurance that there will be no curtailment of expenditure on higher education. At least he should see that in allocation of funds, 10 per cent of Plan and non-Plan expenditure is reserved for education.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. member was pleased to observe here that since the UGC is financing most of the universities, the Central Government cannot absolve itself of the responsibility by merely saying that it is only the Central universities which are directly under the charge of the Central Government and Government will have to reconsider the whole issue and, therefore, the UGC should try to help the universities which are, in fact, directly under the charge of the State Governments. Sir, from the information of the hon. Member and the information of the House may say that in the case of Central universities, the maintenance grants as well as development grants are I

given by the UGC. While in the case of State universities it is only the developmental grant which is given by the UGC, maintenance grants are normally given by all the State Governments. That makes all the difference. So you have to appreciate this difference in the attitude of the UGC, as to why is it that we are not able to interfere in the affairs of the State universities. Sir, he has been pleased to ask me two or three questions. I may say, the hon. Member is aware of the fact that the UGC pay scales which were recommended have been accepted by all the universities excepting Kerala. By all the universities and by all the State Governments, uniform pay-scales have been accepted. So there is no difference so far as that problem is concerned. Sir, prior to 1967 or 1965, there was a great difference in the pay-scales of the university teachers and the Central Government employees, but thereafter in 1973 the pay-scales were revised by the UGC and their pay-scales are even better than those of the Central Government employees. Now they are agitating that there should be improvement in their pay-scales again.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: They were last revised on 1-1-73.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: They were revised on 1-1-73, but they are higher than those of the Central Government

employees. I do not think it would be possible for the Central Government to take the decision that the same condition should be continued hereafter. They were lagging behind; they were far below the Central Government employees. Now their condition is far better than the Central Government employees. So when a Pay Commission will be appointed hereafter, basing on that, the UGC will have to reconsider after a report in the case of the Central Government employees is submitted.

Promotional avenues is one of the questions which he asked about the Delhi University. In the case of the Delhi University, this problem has

been under discussion with the Vice-Chancellor and the teaching staff members. But the hon. Members will be surprised to know that they do not want any Selection Committee, they say that whosoever has completed six years should automatically be promoted to a higher grade. In the case of the University, there are .....

SHRI KALYAN ROY: The same formula which was applied in formation of the Cabinet.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Whatever it is. If this be the condition for the pay-scales being made applicable, I do not know what we can do. The information with me is that the University is still negotiating on this issue with them. If they put forth any reasonable demands, there is a possibility of a meeting ground. Sir, about the health facilities available, I would say they are under different rules. They would like to adopt the CGHS Rules which are made applicable to the JNU and other institutions. We have also written to the Health Ministry about applying the CGHS to the Delhi University teachers, but they have expressed their inability to extend the Scheme to more teachers now.

Sir, it will be premature for me to say anything about what is going to be the allocation for higher education in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Unless the Sixth Five-Year Plan is finalised, it will not be possible for me to give any assurance on that account.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would draw your attention to a news-item published in the newspapers yesterday. The fact was revealed in the course of an international seminar held under the aegis of the University Grants Commission, presided over by its Chairman, Prof. Satish Chandra. Therein, a significant fact was revealed that compared to other countries India has a very small outlay on education. It has been a persis-

tent demand of the teachers' movement that 10 per cent of the national income should be spent on education. That has never been so. It is within the range of 2.2 to 2.5 per cent. Now this is the basic issue which is responsible for much of the malaise that is found in the academic field all over the country a systematic neglect, an attitude of indifference and stress on just keeping up the show somehow to prove to the outside world that ours is a civilized nation. Except for some prized institutions, "the institutions of the general run are systematically neglected. That is one aspect of it. Coming to the concrete issues, the Minister said in reply to a question of Mr. Dhahe in regard to the Physical Instructors, that he was not in a position to say what the State Government is doing. But the specific issue does not relate to the State Government. It relates to the Union Government. This question of the Scale of the Physical Instructors and the Demonstrators has been pending with the Union Government which delinked the Physical Instructors and the Librarians from the teaching category. Now the UGC is passing the buck on the Union Government, and the Union Government is passing the buck on the UGC. So, this is a subject on which the Minister himself should have been able to provide a reply. But more than that, not to speak of a specific reply on this question of general approach, general attitude, whether specific steps will be taken for the improvement of the facilities in the academic institutions, what is the general policy of the Government?

Secondly, the Delhi University Teachers Association is demanding better service conditions, not only better pay Scales.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He replied on that. Do not repeat.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE; I am not repeating.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That he has replied to.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE; Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am not repeating. Let him reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; On the service conditions and everything else he has replied.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: He has made a remark that the teachers are demanding revision of their pay-scales. This has been the practice that every Ave years the question of revision of the pay-scales is taken up. The last revision was made on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission together with the Central Government employees also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot get more than that.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE; But since then seven years have passed. So, the question of revision may very well come up. But the problem is that the Government in time does not discuss with the representatives of the teachers associations or the employees associations or the students associations these problems to arrive at a solution, giving them the consultative status, working together with them, for the solution of these problems and for the improvement of their academic atmosphere.

I would ask the hon. Minister whether he, through his initiative, will bring about this change, a process of regular consultation between the teachers and the non-teaching staff organisations as well as the student organisations so that the problems may be solved before they erupt into movements which disturb the normal academic atmosphere.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, it will not be possible for me to give the exact percentage of the total Plan outlay for the Sixth Plan and compared with the total how much percentage it comes to unless the Sixth Five Year Plan is finalised.

About the Physical Instructors there is no question of the UGC passing the responsibility to the Central Government and the Central Government denying the responsibility and passing it on to the UGC. It is a fact that in 1973 the UGC had recommended that the Physical Instructors and the DPEs should be considered as non-teaching staff members. But now after 1979 there is not going to be any additional grant to any of the State Governments. If the State Governments are prepared to take the responsibility without expecting any financial assistance from the Central Government, we have no objection. The UGC has also recommended on similar lines. But all depends on what lines the State Governments are considering these matters. That is -nil

श्री कल्पनाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :  
 आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय से शिक्षा के संबंध में कुछ सवाल पूछने हैं। (1) सरकार कौन कौन से ऐसे प्रशासनिक एवं ऐकेडेमिक कदम उठा रही है जिससे विश्वविद्यालयों के कैम्पस में जो विषम स्थिति है उसको सुलझाया जा सके। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में रखा गया है तो क्या सरकार ने इस समवर्ती सूची के संबंध में कोई ठोस कदम देश के पैमाने पर उठाने के लिए विचार किया है। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह विचार करेंगे कि छात्रों, अध्यापकों, प्रशासकों की एक ज्वाइंट कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी राष्ट्रीय एवं प्रदेश स्तर पर बने जहाँ कि इन समस्याओं पर बहस हो सके और समस्याओं के समाधान पर विचार हो सके ? क्या सरकार शिक्षा नीति निर्धारण में प्लानिंग कमीशन, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, अध्यापकों एवं रिसर्चर्स की सहमति से इम्प्लाइमेंट ओरियन्टेड शिक्षा पद्धति लागू करने पर विचार करेगी ? क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जाति और साम्प्रदायिक

सूचक नाम शिक्षा संस्थाओं के न रहे ताकि हम डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्टिक रिपब्लिक के सिद्धांतों को मूर्त रूप दे सकें। क्या सरकार लोकशाही एवं समानता पर आधारित शिक्षा पद्धति का निर्माण करेगी ताकि प्राइवेट मैनेजमेंट के शोषण से शिक्षा संस्थाओं को बचाया जा सके।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात आखिर में कहना चाहता हूँ। लाई मैकाले ने जो शिक्षा पद्धति हमारे देश में लागू की और जो आज भी चल रही है तो इसके बारे में लाई मैकाले न कटा था कि :

"We must do our best to form a class which may be an interpreter between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in taste.

तो क्या उस शिक्षा पद्धति को जो हमने अंग्रेजों से धरोहर में पाई है, जिन्होंने इस मुल्क को सात समुद्र पार से गुलाम बनाया था, उसमें परिवर्तन करेंगे और वर्तमान परिस्थिति में देश में बेकारों को काम मिल सके और शिक्षा के बाद राष्ट्रीय जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में उनका इस्तेमाल हो और जो हमारे देश की मैन पावर है उसके माध्यम से हमारा देश शक्तिशाली और समृद्धिशाली बने, क्या इन सारे पहलुओं पर विचार के लिए सरकार कोई गोलमेज कान्फ्रेंस बुला रही है ताकि भविष्य में हम एक शक्तिशाली, विकसित और आधुनिक भारत का निर्माण कर सकें ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving very valuable suggestions. But so far as this Calling Attention Notice is concerned, I think it will not be possible for me to reply to these general issues. The points that he has raised here, I have taken note of,

and certainly the Government would like to apply its mind to them.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a serious problem in our country. Not only our country, but the whole world is facing the problem of student unrest. Sir, my time is very short and I will confine myself to three main points.

The first point is, what is the reason for the student unrest? Sir, as a person connected with the student movement from 1961 upto 1976, I know the mentality of the students. But even then, there is a generation gap. As for the students at present, what is their attention, what is their outlook, what is their attitude towards social problems? I find that they do not see any hope in their future. There is no ray of hope. The future is dark and bleak for them. So they do not have any confidence in the degrees or certificates they obtain from the universities. I am very sorry to say that many of the students in some parts of the country turn Naxalites. So the problem is there. France faced student unrest, Greece faced student unrest and the European countries are facing student unrest; the whole world is facing the problem. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the dangerous tendency of trade unionism that has crept into the universities. Mr. Kalyan Roy was comparing the Cabinet with this problem. I differ from him. A university is not an industry. An industry deals with the machinery; the employees there are dealing with the machinery. Here the lecturers and professors are doling with the minds and hearts of the youngsters. But if these university professors and lecturers themselves become trade union leaders, if they try to behave like trade union leaders in industries then the discipline that we expect among the students cannot be achieved. So what should be done? The affected parties are the students

[Shri V. Gopalsamy] and their parents, because the aspirations and ambitions of the present are shattered when they see that the students do not study properly and they do not get their degrees; they become restless in the society. The parents are the worst affected. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government will seriously consider this aspect and convene a body consisting of parents, students and lecturers to go into the problems of the student community.

Another important aspect of the problem relating to the student community is that the students do not see any future for them even after getting these degrees and certificates. Some ten years ago the whole attention of the students was only on studies, sports and games. But now after 3 or 4 o'clock the students do not get to the sports field, their attention is diverted to extra-curricular activities not concerned with studies, not concerned with universities, but to side attractions. This aspect should be looked into. What I want to know is whether the Government propose to call a tripartite body consisting of parents, students and lecturers and also to inject some confidence in the students that they will have job security. This is a social problem. The students must have confidence that they will get a job, they will have security in life. Then alone can the student unrest problem be solved.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This is a very wide question that the honourable Member has asked. I appreciate the sentiments that he has expressed here. Certainly we would like to pass on this suggestion to the State Governments because ultimately it will be at the State Government level, at the university level, that the problem has to be tackled. If the parents, students and the other concerned parties can be brought together and a solution can be found by them, certainly the Government will be happy to do it. On the wide question about

giving some job security or giving security in their future life, it will not be possible for me to clarify the position of the Government on this issue in a Calling-Attention; it is a very wide question.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: What about the trade union tendency in the universities?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; The Minister has noted your suggestions. Now, Dr. Sarup Singh.

DR. SARUP SINGH (Haryana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am the last speaker and I am also in a delicate position because I am an ex-Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, also a present teacher; I still lecture at the university, I was also vice-president of Delhi University Teachers' Association; I was also their Secretary at one time. Therefore, it is a very peculiar kind of situation. But I will not talk about Delhi University nor will I talk anything about very specific issues. The Minister was again and again asking people to raise specific questions. I think he was being unfair, both to himself and to others, because specific questions cannot get any specific answer. There are no answers to our educational problem. It is no use putting the Minister in the dock. All of us should be in the dock. What can he do? What can anyone else do. We have ruined our educational system because of our political culture. Everybody mentioned it in a very casual way. It is our political culture which has destroyed our educational system and we are determined to destroy it further. I do not think they want answer; I do not think they want even solutions. My friend, change the names of Hindu, community and caste institutions, as if the moment they change the names, the whole thing will become democratic. It is nonsense. That way we only deceive ourselves. I know, the Minister cannot give answers to these questions. I know that you cannot have a national Government. If people think seriously

of the problems of the country, they will think about a national Government. But I know they will not. All right, let them not; but in our educational field at least let there be some kind of a national consensus. It is not a political question. Has it ever occurred to the Minister or his colleagues that on a political basis they can never solve any question? You appoint anybody you like as Vice-Chancellor; make him your most devoted servant. He cannot deliver the goods. In fact, he cannot even shew firmness.

In order to show firmness, the man has to be totally non-political in his functioning in the University. If he is slightly political, then he can ruin and destroy the university. After all the students are of all kinds, with different ideologies. All of us are busy with them because students are the cannon fodder. They are your cadre. You prepare them; you pay them money; you bribe them. Then you talk of solutions. What hypocritical people we are! None of us has the courage to say that we are hypocritical. We are telling all lies. Every time we say that students are making noise, they are doing this, they are doing that, you send for the Police as if your problem will be solved by the Police. Now, does anybody have the honesty to face this and to understand this?

The poor Minister of Education in the Government has just come on the scene. He is not to blame. But please do not allow. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Why poor?

DR. SARUP SINGH: Poor, because all of us are in a sense basically and fundamentally poor. What then shall one do?

All kinds of suggestions are given. Where is the political party in this country which says that "we shall not pollute the universities of this country"? Nobody will say that. Which political party in this country will not like to use students?

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SHRI PILOO MODY: The Swatantra Party said it.

DR. SARUP SINGH: The Swatantra Party said it and, therefore, the Swatantra Party has no existence today. It had to be wound up. In our political culture, we have no love for the kind

of people who talk honestly. Therefore, what does one do with the universities? The students have idealism; they can be taught properly. It is said that Professors do not teach. I ask: Where is the work ethos in this country? Do

we ever work? Do we people have work ethos? Do people here nourish through work? We indulge only in politicking. We are cultivating a kind of insidious gangsterism which will destroy everything in this country.

I will say this, Mr. Minister I know you cannot form a national Government. I know you cannot even say this in your Party. I am not speaking as a Party man. In educational matters at least for God's sake, take a totally non-political view. If you do not, you will be doing a great injury to our educational system.

Delhi University is still the best university. And yet when demands come, somebody says that the CPM man is the President. All political parties in the University joined hands in launching the strike at present. Why all political parties vie with one another? Because who among them is going to be more of a favourite with the people?

Here everybody says, do this, do that. I do not want to be bitter. I am not speaking about personal matters and, therefore, I am not mentioning many things. But I am worried about one general question. When you talk of appointing Vice-Chancellors, the fact is that we do not have enough people in the country today who can really be appointed as Vice-Chancellors. We are short of men. You have to search for a man. Nobody will apply for the job. But here we have reached a stage where you have to apply for every-

[Dr. Sarup Singh]

thing—from gas connection to Ministership and Vice-Chancellorship. It is disgusting to think that a person has to approach anybody for this post. I can understand a man who has no job saying 'I am hungry, please help me'. But a Vice-Chancellor is a very eminent and distinguished man. Please do not judge by me...

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KUL-KARNI (Maharashtra): He should be a committed man?

DR. SARUP SINGH: What is his commitment? His commitment is to the University and academic values which, basically, would build up the character of the University. Let them not be committed otherwise. Mr. Kul-karni, none of us is innocent in this, the hands of all of us are—what shall I say?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Dirty Bloody?

DR. SARUP SINGH: Yes, bloody. I am sorry, the moment Mr. Pilo Mody says something people have a tendency to laugh at it. It is awkward. Quite often he makes very good and very serious points. Because he is also afraid of raising a controversy, he makes it in the form of jokes. But jokes are sometimes serious, I am afraid. I hesitated to use that word first. But, yes, our hands are bloody. And I will give you two examples, Mr. Deputy Chairman and then I will sit down.

When I was the Vice-Chancellor here, two things happened. Once a moment came when I had to expel from the University the President of the Union of the University Students and he was a Jana Sangh boy. One day, at 10 o'clock at night Mr. Vajpayee came to my house and he said: "Please forgive this boy". I asked him: "Mr. Vajpayee, if you were a Vice-Chancellor what would you do?" He said: "I would have done exactly what you have done.". Then I asked: "Then why are you asking me to do this?". He said: "I am sorry. He belongs to my party.". Then I asked: Is your

party more important than the University itself?". He said, "No". Then, after a cup of tea, he gently and quietly left. And I thought that here was a gentleman.

Then, Sir, I came to the present Prime Minister. Somebody, some people, had told the present Prime Minister that I was an anti-Congress(I) man and that I was a pro-Jana Sangh man. Then I told her: "If it were so, then I would step down, because I do not and cannot belong to any party." She said that that would not help. Then I said; "Will you then let me do what I want to do because I belong to no political party?". And she gave me the fullest support and later I learnt that these individuals found me in their functioning with me, totally non-political. But what is happening today is shocking in the country. Who is willing to act in a non-political manner? So, all are sinking. And you talk of the future of the country. Where is the future? My friend was saying that there is no ray of hope in the Universities. But I want to ask: is there any hope outside the Universities? Where is the ray of hope, Mr. Deputy Chairman? And, remember, your party or that party, they are all sinking. And yet none of you seems to bother about it and everybody is very happy. Nobody believes that we are all sinking and everybody is happy, because you get this thing done and you get that thing done and you are all happy. Probably I also do the same thing, because it is a question of survival in India. What has happened to this country? We talk of this great country and so on. We talk everyday of this great country. My friend made these points. He talked of your policy. Mr. Deputy Chairman, he made six points and then quietly left, because he had given a national formula for the solution of our problems. And one of the things he said is changing the names of caste institutions and then it will become surely democratic. He said: "Change the names of the religious Institutions." Where is the question of changing the names? They are all the same. We want the minority character and, believe me, sooner or

later, one day in every institution in this country; some kind of a minority character will be there because there will be no majority-character institutions ...

SHKI PILOO MODY: Excepting the Parsi Panchayat.

DR. SARUP SINGH:..... because you begin with religion and then you come to castes and then you come down to sub-castes and it goes on and country is fragmented mentally and culturally. I am here watching all these things and we go on merrily as if nothing has happened to this country at all. And, Mr. Minister, I do not blame you at all and, as I said, you are not to blame for what is happening in the country. Eut, now that you are here, if it means risking your job, you risk it and serve the country as it should be served and set the Universities rights, which you cannot do unless you tell your friends that it is not a party matter at all, but it is a national matter. Well, I can go on saying many things. But with great difficulty I got time, and I have to go now and somewhere my wife and daughter are waiting and they would not allow me into the House if I go late. Thank you very much because you gave me time. But, Mr. Minister, I have great respect for you. Please do not mind what I say and I have nothing personal about it. But I do warn you as a Minister that Education is the most difficult portfolio that the Government of India can handle. But they have not handled it very carefully and seriously. Everytime education does not seem to matter and its Budget is never discussed. Last time the Budgets were discussed. But the Budget for Education was not discussed it comes and goes and then all of us say, "Oh, we believe in the builders of the nation", meaning the teachers as if we treat the teachers with any kind of consideration. But I am not going into all those things now Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the honourable Members will heed to his advice.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH (Gujarat): Sir, I just want to endorse what Dr. Sarup Singh has said and I fully share his views and it is high time that Education was brought out of the political arena.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have no comments to offer, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we go to Special Mentions. Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee. Not here. Yes, Mr. Kulkarni.

**REFERENCE TO BRINGING BACK THE "BHAVANI" SWORD TO INDIA FROM THE U.K.**

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Government, particularly the Minister of External Affairs, to the gimmicks that the people of this country are treated to, ignoring the feelings of a large section of the Maharashtrians about the "Bba-vani Talwar".

Sir, I mentioned this some days back and I have the fortune to mention it again because I am very much disturbed about it. Today, Sir, I have received a letter from the British High Commissioner. I am not going to quote the whole of what he has written because there are constraints on time. But I will only quote the relevant paragraph. I quote:

"The Chief Minister of Maharashtra was recently in London. During his stay there he called on the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr. Peter Blaker MP, and on the Lord Chancellor, and asked for the return of a sword which is in the Royal collection at Windsor and which Mr. Antulay said he believed was the original sword of Chhatrapati Shivaji