

श्री उपसभापति : आज नान-आफिशियल बिजनेस का दिन है । . . .

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:
Sir, I want to draw your attention to... (Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति : आज नान-आफिशियल डे है और सारा टाइम इसी में निकल रहा है । अब आप बस कीजिए । (Interruptions). It will not go on record. You will not reply to this. (Interruptions). Order please. Yes, Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, please.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

श्री उपसभापति : जी हाँ, कहिए ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आप को याद होगा कि पिछली दफा जब प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के बिजनेस का दिन था और आड़वाणी जी ने बहुत जोर से हल्ला किया था कि कॉलेज अटेंशन चल रहा है, उस को पूरा हो जाने दीजिए, तो भी आप ने उस को होने नहीं दिया था और मैं भी उस समय आप की उस बात से सहमत था कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के वक्त पर हमला नहीं होना चाहिए और उन का समय पूरा होने के बाद काल अटेंशन लिया जाना चाहिए । तो उस के बाद वह लिया गया । मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज उस परंपरा को क्यों तोड़ा है आप ने ।

श्री उपसभापति : चेयरमैन साहब ने खास तौर से कहा था कि इस को आज पहले लिया जायगा। (Interruptions) There is no point of order. यह कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है । आप बहस किये जा रहे हैं ।

THE JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY BILL, 1977

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN (Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have spoken a few words about the Jamia Millia Islamia University Bill on the last occasion and now I am fortunate to get this opportunity on the last day to put before this august House my views with some information about this unique university which has rendered some valuable and unique service to the cause of education and to the nation.

Sir, Jamia Millia University was founded at Aligarh in 1920 as a part of the national struggle of freedom. Distinguished leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Azad and Dr. Zakir Hussain were among the founders of this Institution. Maulana Mahmud Hasan who was exiled to Malta for his political activities, laid the foundation stone of this institution at Aligarh in October, 1920. Sir, the aims and objectives of the founders were to promote and provide for liberal religious, secular educational opportunities in consonance with the needs of national life and to that end to establish and maintain suitable institution within the campus. Sir, Jamia is an off-shoot of the Aligarh Muslim University; it is a real child of revolution. Jamia is an educational and cultural venture but it came into existence as a result of the political ferment and ever since its foundation, it has maintained its true spirit and its true character which has made it unique among the 112 universities and deemed universities of this country. It is not just another institution; it is not just another university. It is a monument and has a place of pride in the non-Government-sponsored institutions. And in response, such eminent people came forward to found this educational institution.

Sir, the campus of the university is a place of pilgrimage and every inch

of its soil has a unique history of sacrifice and service and devotion to the cause of liberal and secular education and secular traditions of our country. I suppose it is enough to say that Mahatma Gandhi when he was told about the financial difficulties of this institution had said that if necessary, he will go out with a begging bowl and the university will not be allowed to suffer financially but today when we have our own Government, and after 30 years of the independence, the university is starved of finances, starved of facilities and starved of other activities for its expansion.

Sir, at that critical juncture, that is, when the university was facing financial crisis and when the people had decided to close it down, at that critical juncture, a group of students teachers led by Dr. Zakir Hussain; pledged to serve the institution for at least 20 years on a salary of not more than Rs. 150 and, Sir, I am surprised to find that the Vice-Chancellor of this university did not receive more than Rs. 75/- per month for 20 years, and there is no parallel of this in the history of education of this country or even somewhere abroad. These were not ordinary people, Sir, who had taken this pledge of serving the institution for 20 years. These were the educationists of the highest order for whom the doors of the various universities were open but they politely refused the offer from those universities and decided to devote all their time and their educational profession to the cause of education in this institution. Sir, they were giants among the educationists. There are many names but it is difficult for me to mention all the names and a few names I would like to mention; they are Dr. Zakir Hussain, Prof. M. Mujeeb, Dr. Abid Hussain, and a number of others, including Shafiq Rahman Kidwai who later on became the first Education Minister of Delhi State. Sir, Jamia and its character can best be understood from

the fact that among its devoted teachers and patrons, in addition to the names mentioned above, were Shri Jamna Lal Bajaj who was its treasurer, Prof. Kalot who was one of these famous and very devoted professors, Shri Nair was also a teacher in this institution and, above all, Shri Devdas Gandhi, was also a teacher in this university.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri A. G. Kulkarni) in the Chair].

Sir, the British rulers naturally regarded this institution with deep suspicion and most of the Indians did not help it due to fear of the foreign government. But I must mention here that the Government was keen to provide financial aid to this institution on its own conditions but the people who were responsible for running this institution, did not accept it and turned down the offer of finances from the Government and continued to live in poverty and work in poverty.

Sir, Jamia was a part of the national movement and took pride in facing financial problems rather than give up its true spirit and true character. I am glad to say that 4 P.M. its character and its spirit has been maintained even today and even today, the Jamia is working on the same old traditions and on the same old principles. Sir, it may be of interest to know that they faced these problems cheerfully but did not lose heart or showed any sense of frustration. On the contrary, when they reacted to unfavourable situations, how did they react? I would like to quote from a speech of late Dr. Zakir Hussain which he delivered in 1964 and my hon. friend, Mr. Parikh is sitting there opposite who talked to me very often about this. I quote:

"But the days of poverty and deprivation were also the days of joy. There was a longing to build and nothing to build with. There were

[Shri Khursheed Alam Khan]

no resources but the will to achieve. We have the ideals before us and our hearts are filled with a spirit of dedication. There was no desire for the exercise of authority, only a determination to attain excellence in our work. We desired the raptures of devoted service and had no time to think of monetary compensation. In the eyes of every child who came to us we saw the image of freedom. Every child seemed to give us all that we have been deprived of by political enslavement.

This was the spirit of Jamia. These were the people of Jamia and these were the lessons which they gave not only to the students who came to study there, but this was also an example which they set before the nation and before the people of this ancient land. The period in which the Jamia was furthering its cultural ideals, through academic, educational and literary endeavours, was also the period of experimentation in the field of education. Sir, for instance, in regard to the concepts of basic education and adult education, Jamia Millia was the pioneer. But it is a matter of regret that when we have so much funds available for education, when about Rs. 200 crores were provided for adult education, Jamia Millia was not given a single pie for this purpose. Jamia Millia gave the concept of adult education. Jamia Millia was the pioneer in the field of adult education. Jamia Millia was the pioneer in preparing the literature for education. But they were completely ignored when it came to the question of distributing the funds for the educational institutions. Sir, it was an attempt at taking the light of knowledge in regard to adult education to masses. It was an attempt at taking the light of knowledge from the citadels of the Universities to the teeming millions who had no access to any kind of education. But today, they have forgotten and ignored the institution which made pioneering

experiment and which gave the basic concept of adult education. Jamia Millia celebrated its silver jubilee in 1946. Dr. Zakir Hussain's magnetic personality and Jamia's mission drew distinguished persons from different schools of thought on one platform. It was an unique scene to find such eminent persons like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Shri Rajagopalachari and others. I would like to read one of the speeches of that time which was delivered and I would like to read out what Dr. Zakir Hussain said:

“आज मुल्क में बहामी मुनाफिरत की जो आग भड़क रही है, उसमें हमारा चमन बंदी का काम दीवानापन मालूम होता है, यह आग शराफत और इस-नियत की सरजमीन को झुलसे देती है। इसमें नेक और मुतवाजिम शकियतों के ताजा फूल कैसे पैदा होंगे ? हैवानों से भी पस्ततैर सतह अखलाक पर हम इंसानी अखलाक को कैसे सवार सकेंगे ? बरवरियत के दौर में तहजीब को कैसे बचा सकेंगे ? इसके लिए खिदमत गुजार कैसे पैदा कर सकेंगे ? जानवरों की दुनिया में इंसानियत को कैसे संभाल सकेंगे ? ये लफज शायद कुछ सक्त मालूम होते हैं, लेकिन इन हालात के लिए जो रोज-रोज समार चारों तरफ फैल रहा है, इससे लफज भी बहुत नर्म होते हैं। हम जो अपने काम को तकाजों से बच्चों का एहत-राम करना सीखते हैं, आप को क्या बताएं कि हम पर क्या गुजरती है। जब हम सुनते हैं वही मियत के इस बोहरान में मासूम बच्चे भी महफूज नहीं हैं। शायरे हिन्दी ने कहा था कि हर बच्चा जो दुनिया में आता है अपने साथ यह पायाम लाता है कि खुदा अभी ईसाग से पूरी तरह मायूस नहीं हुआ, मगर क्या हमारे देश का इंसान अपने से इतना मायूस हो चुका है कि इन मासूम कलियों को भी खिलने से पहले ही मसन देना चाहता है !”

Jamia has been all through a progressive institution and the various departments and faculties were developed as a model for others. The principles and methods employed were themselves new in the country. It is a known fact that Jamia has always desired an organic synthesis of the old and new. Here I would like to quote one of the eminent educationists of the world—Mr. Davies—who came after visiting various countries. This is what he has said:

"The visit to the Jamia Millia and the talk with Doctor Zakir Hussain and his devoted fellow-workers were a profoundly moving and inspiring experience. The conception behind the institution and the spirit and practice in which this conception has found expression make it one of the finest educational ventures I have seen—or ever heard of anywhere in the world".

This is what an expert abroad had said. Similarly, this is what another expert had said about it. She was Halda Edib Khnun, the great Turkish publicist:

"The Institution has two purposes. First to train the Muslim youth with definite ideas of their rights and duties as Indian citizens. Second to coordinate Islamic thought and behaviour with Hindu . . . It is nearer to the Gandhian movement than any other Islamic Institution I have come across".

Sir, this is Jamia and this is what the people have said about it.

One can ask what is so peculiar of important about Jamia? Sir, Dr. Zakir Hussain has said in one of his speech:

"What can bring us together and keep us together is not an equally high standard of living but as equally high standard of truthfulness to ourselves, of tolerance of ways of life different from our

own and effortless sense of quality as man and woman. Then we can stand before God and our conscience united in humility and determination to make our lives and actions the expression of our inner and striving self for perfection".

This is Jamia and this is Jamia's spirit.

Now today what is Jamia, facing, I would say briefly. They are very anxious that they should have past-graduate studies in Chemistry Physics, Mathematics, Geography and many other subjects. But, unfortunately, they are not provided funds. Their request for funds and financial assistance is turned down again and again. Similarly, nobody has cared to give them funds for the many departments which they want to open. It is surprising to find . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan, there are many other Members who are interested in speaking on this, and the Minister is intervening at 4.30. So, if you want to have their support...

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I am finishing in the next five minutes.

During 17 years, they have been given Rs. 25 lakhs for building purposes. It is surprising that such a big university should get only Rs. 25 lakhs during 17 years. Besides, even for the maintenance of the buildings adequate funds are not provided. The result is that the old buildings, which are now 40 or 50 years old, are crumbling but there is no money even to renovate or to repair them. I feel this can be solved only if Jamia Millia is given the status of a full-fledged University. I would request the hon'ble Minister to give us assurance that he will make an effort in making this request to the Government and the Government will bring a Bill to this effect,

[Shri Khurshed Alam Khan]

In the end I would just make this appeal to the Minister and I will quote Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and I would like the hon'ble Minister to make a note of it:

"You lead back to life the unremembered days for shaping of new images in the future."

With these words I hope the hon'ble Minister will be able to give us some hope and will give us some promise about it.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Mr. Salve, please. Ten minutes each.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra): I will finish in ten minutes because it is not my field.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है यह प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल है इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता कि जो मन में आये वह करो जो तरीका है उसके अनुसार पहले जनता पार्टी वाला सदस्य बोलेगा और उसके बाद फिर दूसरे लोग बोलेंगे ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Please listen . . .

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कोई तरीका तो चलाइये . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Mr. Jha, you please listen first. Here is the list. I have to go from this place to this place, as directed by the Deputy Chairman.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : तो मैं सदन का वाक-
आउट करता हूँ

(At this stage the hon'ble Member left the Chamber).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Mr. Salve, please go ahead.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, it is rightly pointed out by the previous speaker in very forceful language that Jamia Millia Islamia is a child of freedom movement. It had very close access to the Khiafat Movement and the Non-cooperation Movement. No wonder, therefore, that this magnificent, great institution has, virtually all these years been a nursery of Indian nationalism.

The great names which have been associated with this great institution are names in the Indian history of whom Indians will always be proud to utter. Mahatma Gandhi was the Founder of this institution. Shaikhud-din Maulana Mohammad Hussain, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Dr. Zakir Hussain have been associated with it. To go into the history becomes relevant. The institution was started in 1920. But I have a grievance when I am speaking on this to which I will be coming later on that a matter which should have received the highest priority by the Government has taken us so many years after independence. This institution was started basically in 1920 because the Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh was sought to be converted into a chartered University. At that time the nationalist movement, the freedom struggle was at its peak and mahatmaji, Hakim Ajmal Khan and other persons were extremely indignant at such an eminent educational institution being bartered away and being made over to the Government because at that time it was considered that once you make over the institution to the Government, then it was more than likely that the Government intervention might stand in the way in investing into the boys the spirit of nationalism, the spirit of revolt, the spirit to struggle for independence against the British regime against the British rule. As a protest against that, this mighty and great institution with a small beginning came up. Later on,

this institution was receiving aid in assistance from the States. The British Government with its magnanimity saw to it that the States stopped all assistance to it. Mahatma Gandhi and others saw to it that even if they had to go out with a bowl begging for four annas or eight annas, they would go throughout the country to keep this institution alive. Such is the great history of this institution. Such are the people associated with it and such are the people who have served it. The way they have served it seems to be a saga of sacrifice for the noble cause. People who could have in their own rights earned millions and millions of rupees with their knowledge and by exercise of their profession continued to work for Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 per month; no one received more than Rs. 150 per month. It is this spirit of sacrifice, it is this spirit of dedication, it is this spirit of nationalism which nurtured and nourished this institution. It grew into an institution where education in different branches of arts was given to the students. After we attained our Independence—after some time—the Government started financing this institution completely. If one were to see the financing memoranda, one would find that the UGC and the annual grant put together at Rs. 52 lakhs is already being given by the Government of India. Therefore, there is no additional commitment as such so far as the finances are concerned. If one were to have any apprehension that this would cause to the Government of India any additional financial commitment, it does not appear to be so. Therefore, one does not understand as to why this should have only a 'deemed' status, only a 'deemed' university. One does not understand why this mighty institution is considered only as a 'deemed' university and not a full-fledged university.

Therefore, Sir, my submission through you to the Government will

be that in accepting the concept which has motivated the Mover of this Bill it will only be discharging a solemn obligation which is owed to the country not today but for several decades and several generations.

There is another aspect of the matter I want to bring about and it can never be under-estimated. Sir, this particular institution has a special character. And that character is a character of nationalism, liberal education; there is no narrow communal character at all; there is no character to which any section, any sector, however narrow-minded one may be, could have any objection whatsoever. Just because there is a particular name given to it, it must not be understood as an institution which would not be conducive to imparting liberal education. Therefore, everything considered all aspects of the matter looked into, the financial aspect of the matter, the history of the institution and more particularly the particular approach of the people who have built up this magnificent institution to its present position, it is the bounden duty of the Government to ensure that the status of a full-fledged university is accorded to this institution Jamia Millia is the quintessence of highest courage and lofty nationalism and secularism, which is the undertaken meaning of education not merely an institution which is out to bestow degrees and to turn into a factory producing graduates but to inject the very essence of education, liberal nationalism and national integration, high morals and, above all, unflinching quest of knowledge in the service of the nation and community. Sir, I am not going to comment on the drafting of the Bill. So far as I am concerned, I will be satisfied if the Minister would be agreeable in principle to accept it, i.e. to accord the Jamia Millia the status of a full-fledged university.

Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Mr. Shahabuddin. Sorry, I am sorry, Mr. Shahabuddin. Mr. Ramlal Parikh is there. It is my mistake.

Five minutes, Mr. Ramlal Parikh.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH (Gujarat): Yes, I will try to be brief.

DR. V. P. DUTT (Nominated): All those whose names are there should be given five minutes each.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH: First of all I rise to support the sentiments and the aspirations of the Jamia community to raise their institution to a higher level.

We all know the history of Jamia. It was in the 1920s that the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, the Jamia Millia and the Kashi Vidyapeeth were born in the wake of the non-cooperation movement. Therefore, I think all these are the institutions which are our real national assets, and, therefore, we have a kind of historical obligation, a moral obligation to support these institutions and much more so Jamia with which Mahatma Gandhi was closely associated. We in the Gujarat Vidyapeeth know how Gandhiji spoke in very high words about Jamia, how he praised the nationalist spirit of the Jamia community, its teachers and its students. He spoke several times in the Vidyapeeth about the high spirit which pervaded the Jamia community.

Then, Sir, we had an opportunity in the Gujarat Vidyapeeth to hear Dr. Zakir Saheb who was incidentally the Chairman of this House also and a great scholar. In one of the most memorable speech in Urdu which he ever delivered—I was present. When he delivered the speech—he stirred every one. He spoke of Jamia, the Vidyapeeth, the Gandhian education, the national education, and he reminded us about something. It was an inspiring and moving speech he

made, and I cannot forget it in my life. I was just sitting by his side. I was the Vice-Chancellor at that time, and I had the honour and privilege to welcome him. Some of those passages were read out by my friend, Khurshed Alam Khan. He reminded that these institutions must play an increasing role in our national development, in the regeneration of our nation, in the regeneration of our society, in translating the ideals for which these institutions were founded. He very categorically reminded. Mind well, these institutions are not normal universities. They must be distinct from the normal universities. They must be different from the normal universities. They must be higher than the normal universities. I am not quoting his actual words because they were in Urdu, but this was the spirit which I understood.

Therefore, these institutions are the real institutions of national importance. It does not matter whether Parliament has put them under an Act or not. These are the institutions of national importance and national heritage, and when we consider the question of Jamia, there should unanimity about strengthening Jamia, about making Jamia strong, about developing it further, making it stronger to play its role more effectively in our national development, in the regeneration of our society, in the reconstruction of our entire socio-economic order. These are some of the basic issues.

I would welcome any move. I would fully support the Government, and I would say that the Government should spare no pains to support Jamia, whether it is financial support, moral support, legal support or any other type of support. But I hope my friend, Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan would appreciate my little reservation about the Bill itself which he has brought. And I have also made it known to him. Sir, this is an important point. I was amazed by

Mr. Salve's presentation that "deemed" universities are something like secondary universities. Who said that? "Deemed" universities are even higher than universities. Once we are deemed as a university by the University Grants Commission, there is absolutely no distinction between a university and a "deemed" university. It is not a question of raising Jamia from a "deemed" university to a full-fledged university, because it is a full-fledged university in terms of the UGC Act. And in the University Grants Commission, with the little experience that I have, I know there has never been a distinction between a "deemed" university and a university. We have the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, which is deemed a university. It gets a much higher amount of grant than even the normal university in Bangalore. It runs into crores while the Bangalore University or any other university does not get that much amount. So that is not the point. The Jamia community has to determine itself, it should be allowed to determine itself, without Government interference or influence, how best they can play the role for which the institution was founded, how strong they can grow to be more effective in our national endeavour. And Jamia was meant to be a non-government institution for all times to come, not only before independence. We asked Mahatma Gandhi about the Gujarat Vidyapeeth in 1947. We went to Gandhiji and asked him, "Now, what do we do? Freedom has been attained. Should we not wind up the Vidyapeeth?" He laughed. He said, "Your work is needed. Now is the real test. Now your real struggle comes. Where is the question of winding it up? Where is the question of changing its character?" I am saying this briefly. There is not much time. I am afraid about the Chairman's eyes towards me. It is an important topic in which some of us are involved. Therefore, I fully support his desire and aspiration regarding Jamia, to make it more effective, to support them more financially. But I am not sure whether the word

"university" will bring more finances. Our experience of the Kashī Vidyapeeth University has been very bad. It was converted into a university but their finances have been cut down. And I do not think Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan is seeking this for the financial purpose only. It was only incidentally that he mentioned it. But the main thing is, Jamia should be developed as a real institution of national importance with full autonomy, not only autonomy but with full independence. I would say, without any Government interference, as a completely non-government institution but still enjoying even higher privileges and honour than the normal universities. This is the idea for which Jamia was deemed to be a university. Now there are practical difficulties which he mentioned. I think it would be a sad thing if in our craze for expanding the normal universities, we forget these special institutions which are really assets of our national history, of our national heritage, of our national life. Jamia is one of the top-most-I would put it that way. But I do not think it would be even in the interest of Jamia to develop it into a normal, traditional university with the same departments in Delhi and in other places. Yes, Jamia would be the highest institution of Islamic culture. Jamia should be the highest institute of Islamic culture with the highest degrees being given there, doctorate and post-doctorate, and scholars from every where meeting there and interpreting the real secular character of Islam. This is what Jamia needs and I am sure the Education Minister would consider a much higher allocation not only through the UGC but even outside it, because some special programmes will have to be attached to Jamia. Therefore, I am really concerned about one point. I am not sure whether converting a "deemed" university into a statutory university will really be a gain or a loss. Please excuse me, Mr. Khurshed Alam. It will be a loss; that is my apprehension. But if it is not a loss, it is for the Jamia community to decide and it should be supported if

[Prof. Ramlal Parikh]

you think it is a gain. This is my objective view on your Bill. But it is very important. The Jamia Institute must develop. The whole question of adult education is inbuilt in Jamia's blood. It should be the highest institute in the field of adult education and literacy. It will be doing the highest types of research and extension works with projects, etc. These are some of the things which it can do.

When you spoke of geography and history, I was a little frightened. The university system is corroded. Do not try to copy it in Jamia. The word 'university' is no more an honourable word. It is no longer a gainful word. It is a dying system. It is a corroding system. It is collapsing. We want it to be higher than university and not to copy the traditional corroding university. If from this angle a statute helps you, I am fully for it. It is for you to examine it. I have my doubts. Your point is all right. I am sure you have brought it only to highlight the role of Jamia. The nation cannot be deprived of Jamia's services. We must do everything to enable them to play an increasingly higher role. The important thing is that we should try to preserve the original identity of Jamia. Do not say it is irrelevant, and then try to convert it into a normal university. It will be disastrous. I have come to believe that 80 per cent of our university education need radical changes. At such a time let us not put Jamia into that group. I am not merely interested in structural changes. I am interested in changing the contents of higher education, I am interested in changing the methods of teaching, in changing the curricula and in making extension an integral part of our education. We do not have it now. I am only appealing to Mr. Khurshed Alam and telling him that we will support him and stand by Jamia because it is our duty to do so. It is Zakir Saheb's memorial; it is Gandhiji's memorial.

It is a great institution. But when you are seeking to elevate this Institute, please take enough caution to make sure that in the process you do not lose yourself. That is more important than even getting a statutory status just in name. If it helps it, you have it.

I welcome this move with some reservations. I command Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan's spirit of enthusiasm with which he has brought the subject before us. We are pledging our support for strengthening this great institution not only for the sake of India, but even for the humanity. There are some institutions—their number may be less—which are great. Therefore, this great institution should be strengthened, it should be enabled to develop fast and it should be enabled to play a more effective role not only for India but for the mankind as a whole in order to preserve and achieve the ideals which Zakir Saheb lived his whole life. I will conclude with what he said once. He said that if he had to choose between comfort and miseries—he said 'tangikedin'—he would prefer the days of 'tangi' if his ideals were at stake. If ideals can be strengthened by 'tangi' or difficulties, he would not even bother about other comforts. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Shri Madhavan. Only five minutes. The Minister has to intervene at 4.45 P.M.

SHRI K. K. MADHAVAN (Kerala): Fully knowing the limit of the time and the value of time and knowing the need that the Bill has to be passed before 5 o'clock or has to reach its logical end, I will be within my limit.

Rabindranath Tagore defined 'education' as preparation for life. It was in that spirit not only Rabindranath Tagore, but Gandhiji, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. Radhakrishnan and all these well-known and eminent personalities looked at education, and they found dedicated men. Some of them dedicated themselves, their whole

life, to this cause. Dr. Zakir Hussain probably is a symbol of this University itself, Sir, I call this a University because it has always been considered to be a University from the very inception. The noble ideals, the noble spirit, that inspired the formation of this University and the noble persons who taught there and the noble students who gathered there, all represent a true India, the embodiment of all that is best in India and it is a combination of everything that was best. So, the Jamia Millia had the services of the most eminent men as acknowledged by my honourable friend, the mover of the Bill. It was Dr. Zakir Hussain who formulated the concept of basic education which was found to be very popular. But, Sir, the most important thing in the realm of education is the teacher and the quality of the teacher and the equipment of the teacher. A bad workman quarrels with his tools and it is exactly so in the realm of education also. The best teacher is the best asset of any educational institution. The Jamia Millia should be able to attract the best teachers in the world and it should be able to attract the best students in the world, from all parts of the world, irrespective of their religions or regions. That should be the purpose and direction of the Jamia Millia and, for the purpose, it is only fair that the Government places at its disposal at the disposal of this University adequate funds, to enable it to become a great University, to be a match to any other University in the world, and not just to resemble any other University just as one University resembles another these days. That is not the purpose of the Jamia Millia. The purpose for which this was ushered in, this dominant institution, is that it should never starve for want of funds. So, it is the duty of the Government to give adequate funds to this University without any fetters. It should be an independent educational institution, it should be a centre of learning, a centre of culture, a centre of knowledge and a centre of the developing civilization of the entire universe. Of course, it should serve

the particular section also for which it is specially intended. That is also there. Without hampering in any way the independence of the University, upholding the independence of the University and its full autonomy to the maximum, the Government, this Government or any other Government that may be there in future should come to the proper nursing and development of this University.

With these words, Sir, I fully support this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Yes, Mr. Anand Only five minutes.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Yes Sir. I will not go to the sixth minute even; I will take just five minutes.

Sir, I very much wish that this Bill was brought forward by the Government in itself instead of my friend, Shri Khushed Alam Khan and now, Sir, I wish that with certain changes that you suggest, the Bill should be owned by the Minister, Mr. Shankaranand. That is my first point.

Sir, this institution is a unique institution and it is the product of the national movement and I would say that Dr. Zakir Hussain, a great man, was a product of this thing and this thing was a product of Dr. Zakir Hussain who, in the dark days of the British, came out against communalism, who gave up all the good things of life in order to rear generations of patriots into a new kind of patriotism. Therefore, this institution has not only to be retained, it has not only to be extended, but it has also to be carried forward. While I am here, Sir, I would say that I had something to do with the Jamia Millia because I was there in the capacity of one Working President of the All-India Non-Teaching University Employees' Federation and I found that I had to deal with certain problems with Dr Zakir Hussain, the

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand]

then Vice-Chancellor. There were 23 demands of the employees and we sat across with the people for half-an-hour and 22 demands were met. Then we asked him, "What about the 23rd, Sir?". He said: "Being a deemed University, it is beyond me. So, you go to Prof. Nurul Hassan." And while I came to Prof. Nurul Hasan, he made the promise then that they would introduce an Act, and that when the Government comes forward with that I resume Shankaranand will bring this official Bill-then the interests of the employees of the University will be safeguarded. The non-teaching employees are also a very important part of the establishment. They should have security of service, uniformity of pay scales, representation in the governing bodies of the institution. Well, here I wish my dear colleague, Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan, had kept in view the representation of students as well as the non-teaching employees, because after all Jamia Millia is a co-operative family, Jamia Millia is an institution which should be free of all troubles and only then it will truly represent the various sections that are there.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN:
I purposely left that suggestion to be made by you.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:
Thank you. What I want to say is-I do not want to take much time of the House-I not only endorse the Bill and the idea behind it, but that it should, true to the memory of the great son of the soil, Dr. Zakir Hussain was also a distinguished Chairamn of this august House, be accepted by the Government. And after proper amendments, this Bill should... (*Time bell rings*)... Sir, I have not yet finished my time, I am finishing in one minute.

One thing I want to say and put on record. Yesterday I brought it here. That is about the attack on Nirankari Baba, I am utilising my time...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): No, Mr. Anand. I cannot allow this. Mr. Dutt...

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:
I am utilising my time. This is very important. I have not finished my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): No, Nirankari Baba cannot be introduced... (*Interruptions*). I won't allow this.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:
I will take just...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): This shall not go on record. This is an education Bill.

Shri Jagjit Singh Anand continued to speak.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Sorry, Mr. Anand. You co-operate with me. Dr. V. P. Dutt.

DR. V. P. DUTT: I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes. I am sorry I cannot help because the Minister wants intervention.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): But I am giving you time.

DR. V. P. DUTT: That is why I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes to underline my support to the Bill that has been introduced by my distinguished colleague. I think it does not need any repetition that Jamia Millia is a part of our national movements. It has been a symbol of our struggle for national integration. It is an fact a national institution. It is an institution with distinction, with difference, and it is essential that we not only strengthen this institution but we give it what is due to it, and that is a full-fledged University status. I think the Bill should have come from the treasury benches themselves. I hope that the treasury benches will bring forward a Bill giving full University status to this University. I have been associated with it, I have been on its Executive Council for a

number of years and I have personal regard and affection for this institution, and I think I also need not mention how we are grateful to that great leader, Dr. Zakir Hussain, for the contribution that he made to the field of education and especially for the development of this institution.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister about just two things. One is that as has been said by my hon. friend, Mr. Parikh, that financial outlays should be increased for this. But I hope, you are aware of the fact that the allocation for higher education has been reduced in the present Budget. It is unfortunate. It was reduced last year. It has been reduced still further. Sir, I do not know what will be come of our education. Today there is no money for libraries of Jamia Millia. It is going to be a University but it does not have money to maintain its libraries. I do not know what they are going to do about it. This problem is everywhere.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should look into this problem as to how it has happened that there is a further out in the allocation for higher education.

Sir, one point which I would like to raise is about the whole concept of "deemed to be Universities". The hon. Law Minister is not here, otherwise I wanted to ask him whether there is such a thing as "deemed to be" - "deemed to be wife" or "deemed to be husband". Wife is wife and husband is husband. You are either a wife or not a wife. You are either a husband or not a husband. What is this "deemed to be". He should enlighten me about it. This word somehow conveys the impression which it was not meant to create. It creates an impression as if it is some kind of second-class institution. Kindly review this. You want certain institutions to be autonomous. All right, give them an autonomous status. But kindly review this concept of "deemed to be".

Finally, Sir, I would like to point out that it has been said that our universities should maintain that great spirit of dedication. Well, it should. But I would like to confess that our universities today have been swamped by the turbulence of our society. It is unfortunate. But it is a fact that they have been overtaken by the restlessness and the violence of our society. I know that the generation of the 20s and the 30s created an example. They made great sacrifices. But I would also like to suggest that they did it in an atmosphere of general dedication. Unfortunately, that atmosphere is missing. You cannot ask one section just to give examples and the other section to get all the benefits of the society which is in a flux today. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Education to give some thought to the direction in which our universities are going. Get the people who have spent their lifetime. Get them together and consider what we should do to save our universities because today the universities are only a shell. They are only a sign-post. The essence is missing. The spirit is missing. I would like to think that now with the support that we are giving to Jamia Millia Islamia, you will restart the whole process of rethinkings. (*Time bell rings*). I hope you will bring forward a Bill giving full status of a university to Jamia Millia. You will also start the process of rethinking on the direction in which our universities are going. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Mr. Shahabuddin, only three minutes.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Bihar): Sir, we are in 1980. It is the 60th year of the foundation of Jamia Millia Islamia and I think this bill is a good augury. We have every hope that in this year this institution shall be accorded its full status, its full national status, as a university. That, I think, is the purpose behind this motion that we have today. The

[Shri Syed Sahabuddin]

Jamia Millia Islamia, as the mover has himself said in poetry rather than in prose, is a national asset, is an institution of national importance is a child of the revolution, is a child of our anti-imperialist movement, is a child of our struggle for freedom, is a child of love and commitment, is a child of dedication and idealism. Therefore, it deserves not only to exist but to grow and cast its shadow over the academic life of this country as a whole.

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir as a Muslim Indian it is my privilege to have double heritage, all that is noble and heritage, all that is noble and beautiful in the Islamic heritage and all that is noble is beautiful in the culture and history of this ancient country. The purpose of the founders of the Jamia Millia Islamia was also to nourish it with the waters of two streams, the Islamic stream and the Indian stream and thus to promote and develop the composite culture, the national culture of the society that we dreamt of creating in this country after freedom. I think that they succeeded despite poverty and despite deprivation because they were committed to a great ideal. I cannot help but quote a small extract from a speech of Dr. Zakir Hussain:

"I feel that the days of poverty and deprivation, were also days of joy. There was a longing to build and nothing to build with. There were no resources, only the will to achieve. We had an ideal before us and our hearts were filled with a spirit of dedication. There was no desire for the exercise of authority, only a determination to attain excellence in our work. We desired the rupture of devoted service and had no time to think of monetary compensation. In the eyes of every child who came to us we saw the image of freedom. Every child seemed to give is all that we had been deprived of by political enslavement."

But, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when freedom came, like the common man of India, like the ordinary person who had struggled for freedom and given his all for freedom, Jamia Millia as an institution was passed over and forgotten. Only in 1954, it was grudgingly accepted as a Deemed University. And only in 1963, that is another nine years later, a certain amount of development grant began to be given to it. And that has not been adequate. Rs. 17 lakhs in 25 years or Rs. 25 lakhs in 17 years can hardly build an institution. The Delhi Master Plan has wisely allocated 200 acres of land for the expansion of the Jamia Millia. They have been wise. But the Jamia does not have the resources even to acquire it and cannot hope to have the resources unless it is treated at par with all the Universities of this country. Sir, poverty is noble but poverty can also be a limiting factor. And, Sir there is another aspect—the future of the products of this University. All cannot be absorbed within its noble circle of teachers. They have to go out into the wide world. And when they go out, they have to bear the stigma of being the products of a Deemed University, something less than a University. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are three purposes which will be served if the House were to accept this Motion. And I would urge that we should not be content merely with an assurance from the Minister but we should pass this Motion today.

Sir, there are three purposes which will be served if we pass this Motion. Number 1: The University shall receive due financial assistance which is its due at par with other Universities; No. 2: It shall open up employment avenues for all its products; No. 3: While remaining a minority institution, it will also help to meet the increasing demands for higher education in Delhi area which is not being met today by the two existing Universities, namely the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Delhi University. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI A. G. KULKARNI): Now Dr. Adiseshiah. You kindly cooperate with me by taking just three minutes.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to hear the Minister. So, I shall be brief.

Sir, I associate myself with the purpose behind this Bill. Sir, I have been associated with the Jamia Millia for years—I was going through all the reasons given here—and I want to just recall here the main contribution of Jamia Millia. Sir, in 33 years of our independence, we have made tremendous progress in education, more than in any other sector. Sir, when I was a student we were spending about Rs. 100 crores a year on education. Now, we are spending Rs. 4,000 crores a year. And may I say to my friend Dr. V. P. Dutt that the allocation for higher education has not been cut? What has been done is that 50 per cent of our University allocation has gone to the States. And you must do what I do with my State. You must see that the State matches what the UGC provides. The allocation has been shifted to the States. And if the States are not spending the allocation on Universities it is our business to fight this diversion.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH: This year it has been reduced from Rs. 28 crores to Rs. 25 crores.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH: No, there has been no variation I am speaking of the total, for the five-year period. And may I say that during this period of expansion when we moved from 10 per cent of primary school enrolment to 70 per cent today, what was missing in our country has been leadership in education? We did not have educational research; we did not have concepts of education development; we did not have the basic education concept; we did not have vocational and secondary education; and we did not have training of teachers and the new forms of education. This is what the Jamia Millia provi-

ded. It was the only institution in the whole of India to think about education creatively and innovatively. And till to this day, it has been that. The M. S. University of Baroda has followed in its foot-steps later. Long before the NCERT, it was the Jamia which has been pioneering the way. Therefore, I give every support to the Jamia Millia.

Now, I want to say one thing. I am the only person here who is an ex-Vice-Chancellor. I wish the Madras University were a deemed University because if we were a Deemed University, we would not be coming under the straight jacket of the University Grants Commission which says, 'You must do this and you must do that; on all matters.

Sir, I am also on the Board of Governors of the Tata School of Social Sciences which is a Deemed University. Certain things which we can do in a Deemed University we cannot do in a University. Mr. Alam has said that the main purpose of the bill you have is that proper grants should be given. Now, I am on several committees of the University Grants Commission. I think that we should have a committee for deemed universities, not only yours but others also, to see if they are given their proper share, proper grants. I think that if you become a university like, say, the Madras University, you will lose your uniqueness. That is why I support the intention behind the Bill. I am not sure whether your becoming a university is really in your interest. You are interested in getting your full share of funds, and you have made your application. Now we should see that the University Grants Commission makes available the necessary resources to the Jamia. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank all the participants who have spoken on the Bill brought forward by Khan Sahib and I am happy that today the

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

House had an occasion and through this House the country will be able to know the points which are highlighted in this House on the problems of the Jamia Millia. I can very much appreciate the feelings of the Mover of this Bill, as one of the hon. Member said that the reason why this Bill has been brought forward is not only to get more money from the Government but also to really highlight the problems of the Jamia Millia. Sir, I need not repeat the sentiments expressed by hon. Members about this unique institution of this country which identifies the national movement with it, the basic and the adult education programme that was started by the great people behind this. The devotion, the sacrifice, the national spirit that is behind this, I need not repeat all this because many speakers have spoken about it. But I cannot resist myself from quoting what Zakir Sahib said about this. Before that I would say that the Jamia has had its own national and Islamic ideal. Gandhiji fully endorsed this double commitment. On one occasion when someone suggested that 'Islamia should be deleted from the name of Jamia Millia, Gandhiji is reported to have said that if this was done, he would have nothing to do with the institution. That was the attachment that Gandhiji had with this institution. Gandhiji wanted the Jamia to be an expression of true Muslim culture embodied in the aspirations and activities of the patriots whose loyalties would not be circumscribed by sectional interests. There would be no denial of any religious, cultural or civic obligation. Dr. Zakir Hussain represented in his person this unity of the ideals that the Jamia stands for.

I want to quote to the House what Dr. Zakir Sahib said while delivering the Convocation Address of the Kashi Vidyapeeth in 1935. Sir, he said:

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Sawaisigh Sisodia) in the Chair]

"Would our national educational

system allow the Muslims to organise their educational on the basis of their culture? You know how important this problem is for our national life. There may be well-intentioned but extremist nationalist who have an idea of Indian nationalism which considers the right of the Muslims to maintain their identity detrimental to the nation's strength and progress. But if your educationist are sincere in framing the right type of educational system for the country, then I believe they would willingly accommodate the desire of the Indian Muslims to base their education on their culture. That is what true education and health politics also demand. May I be forgiven if I frankly state before this august assembly that besides self-interest, narrow-mindedness and lack of vision of the country's future, the apprehension of the Muslims that they would lose their cultural identity under a national Government also keeps them away from the nationalist idea of a united India. The Muslims are not prepared to pay this price. And I, not only as a Muslim but also as a true Indian, am happy that the Muslims are not prepared to do so. It is not only the Muslims who would suffer. I imagine Indian culture itself would decay beyond recognition".

This is what Zakir Sahib had said. 5 P.M.

Sir, the hon. Members have extensively spoken about the cultural heritage of this institution. Amongst all the speakers, I fully appreciate the feelings expressed by.

श्री सदाशिव बागाईतकर (महाराष्ट्र) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 5 बजे का समय निश्चित है किसी और विषय के लिए। इतना ही मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक बहुत अहम सवाल है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसो दिया) : मंत्री जी एक दो मिनट में खरम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have to say something more but I am sorry the time is not enough for me. I appreciate the feelings expressed by Prof. Parikh who really cautioned this House whether by passing this Bill—he warned the House and also the mover of the Bill—Jamia Millia will lose its identity in our enthusiasm to make this institution a big one physically, geographically and area-wise. It may lose its identity. And I fully agree with his feelings in that regard. I also agree with the sentiments expressed by Dr. Adishiah. I am happy that he brought to the notice of this House that the allocations of funds for the higher education are not cut down but 50 per cent of it is diverted to the States. I would only give figures to show as to what we have been doing for Jamia Millia, year-wise. There was a complaint by the mover of the Bill about financial assistance to this institution. So, the maintenance grant in 1976-77 was Rs. 27.05 lakhs; in 1977-78, it was Rs. 41.50 lakhs; in 1978-79, it was Rs. 43.89, and in 1979-80, it was Rs. 63.50 lakhs. Sir, the House will appreciate that the grant is increased every year, and there is no cut. The Government have never failed to increase the financial assistance to the institution. So also, Sir, the development grant is given on 100 per cent basis, and in 1976-77, we paid Rs. 14.66 lakhs; in 1977-78, it was Rs. 9.63 lakhs and, Sir, the development grant given to Jamia in 1978-79 is Rs. 39 lakhs. From this you will see that the Government has never neglected Jamia Millia.

In this connection I would only quote—apart from what has been said by Members like Prof. Parikh—what has been said by the Education Commission. The Education Commission in 1966 made the following observations about the deemed universities:

“In recent years all our high-level institutions, such as the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi, Indian Institute of Science

at Bangalore, have been brought into the University system by deeming them as universities under section 3 of the UGC Act. We consider this as welcome development. There is in our educational system need for institutions having academic status and privileges which ordinarily belong to a University but with more specific and limited functions and scope. While such institutions in their limited field should maintain highest standards of teaching and research, their educational set up need not be a replica of a university. Our recommendations regarding autonomous colleges will be of some use in this context. We would like to stress that in deeming universities under UGC Act, the most careful attention should be paid to the educational standard. This provision under the Act gives scope for experimentation and innovation but it should not become a cheap side or back door to university status.”

I only wish that the Member will think of withdrawing this Bill and I assure the House that the Government will never fail in considering enhancement of assistance to this institution in whatever manner, given the resources with the Government. Sir, on an issue like this, which is very near and dear to the hearts of everybody in this House and the people as a whole, I wish that we do not divide the House. I would request him that he should withdraw the Bill and I hope the House would give him permission to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I am grateful to all the sections of the House and I have never seen, in the last six years, such unanimous opinion in the House as I have seen in regard to this Bill and this is definitely due to the services and the sacrifices of this unique institution. I know, Sir, the time limit is very short and, hence I thank all those hon. Members who have supported this Bill. Besides, I am grateful to the

hon. Minister for making a promise by giving us the hope and giving the hope to the Jamia Millia people, who have served the nation for the last 60 years, that he would look into this matter very sympathetically and he would be good enough to consult the Jamia authorities and see what best ways could be found, what ways and means could be found, to achieve the objectives which we have in view. Sir, with these words, with the consent of the House, I would like to withdraw the Bill.

Sir I beg the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): The question is:

"That leave be granted to the Mover to withdraw the Jamia Millia Islamia University Bill, 1977."

The motion was adopted

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

The Jamia Millia Islamia University Bill, 1977, was, by leave, withdrawn.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Report of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Flood Commission)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Sir, The National Flood Commission (Rashtriya Barh Ayog) has today forwarded to the Central Government a report along with its recommendations on the various matters referred to it.

It may be recalled that from time to time references have been made in Parliament regarding the need for an effective flood control programme in the country. Keeping these in view, the Government of India had constituted the National Flood Commission (Rashtriya Barh Ayog) in 1976, under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi for reviewing in depth various aspects of the flood problem, and to evolve a comprehensive multi-disciplinary approach for tackling floods in the country. A

summary of some of the important recommendations made by the National Flood Commission is placed on the Table of the House. A few copies of the full report are being placed in the library of Parliament.

Summary of some important recommendations in the report of the national flood-commission (Rashtriya Barhayog) submitted to the Government of India on 21st March, 1980
Ayog) submitted to the Government of India on 21st March, 1980

1. The approach to the problem of floods must form part of the overall comprehensive planning for water resources development and land utilisation for optimum production on a long term basis.

2. Master plans for water resources development and flood control should be drawn up for each river basin, and for this purpose, River Basin authorities should be set up.

3. A Central Authority may be constituted in due course of time with the Prime Minister as its Chairman, and should be assisted by a strong technical body.

4. The Central Government should exercise the powers conferred on it by the Constitution under entry 56 of the Union List and enact suitable legislations for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers.

5. Storage reservoirs must be considered as an important component in any package of measures for flood control and management.

6. Afforestation and soil conservation measures are recommended as a useful complement to other flood control measures, and should be taken up in the watersheds of rivers with heavy silt charge.

7. An integrated action plan on soil conservation and watershed management should be prepared, implemented and maintained in the flood prone basins. The implementation agencies should be adequately strengthened with trained personnel. People's participation should be mobilised.