

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

Oil Division. Serious allegations have been made against the management and Mr. Verma in particular. I know it from a reliable source. A memorandum has been submitted to the Minister. All these things have been sent by him to the guilty official Mr. A. P. Verma and others. Some have not even reached me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want, you can raise Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Thank you. You have given Half-an-Hour discussion. Thank you very much.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Closure of more than Fifty Universities and other Institutions of Higher Learning

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the situation arising out of the closure of more than fifty Universities and other institutions of higher learning leading to a major disruption of academic life in the country.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Sir, as the House is aware, on account of agitation either by students or by teachers or by karamcharis, a few Universities have had to suspend the teaching for brief periods, but that would not mean that more than fifty universities or other institutions of higher learning are closed giving the impression that for months together the functioning of these universities and other institutions has been disrupted.

The facts are that according to the information received during the period of about six months from September, 1977 to February, 1978 about 11 universities out of 115 had to suspend classes for short periods of not more

than two weeks. It is only in the case of the Jawaharlal Nehru University that the period was longer. The regular functioning of the Gurukul Kangri University, a deemed University, has been virtually suspended due to the disputes between two groups of its Management.

As I have already stated on the floor of this House, with the lifting of the emergency there has been a sudden outburst or rather ventilation of the grievances of students, teachers and karamcharis. The issues generally relate to admissions, recognition of students' unions, postponement of examination, in addition to non-academic issues such as dismissal of State Governments, provision of better transport facilities, disputes in buses, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, etc.

Education and law and order are both State subjects and it is for the State Governments, who have been advised from time to time to attend to legitimate grievances and pave the way for smooth functioning of the universities.

I would only beseech the Hon'ble Members not to create an impression in the minds of the public that a large number of universities or other similar institutions have really been closed for long periods leading to a major disruption of academic life, all of which is contrary to facts. On the other hand, may I appeal to the Hon'ble members and all other right thinking persons to use their good offices in promoting an atmosphere of peace in the educational institutions so that they function smoothly.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: To start with the last point first, Sir, I would certainly like to reciprocate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Minister that we should all co-operate to restore the cool atmosphere in the Universities and other research institutions. But the question is always that there is a sort of hidden reference invariably to what happened during emergency. If you take a very low base year, then I would say that

any performance, however poor it may be, will be rated as a good performance. That is not the right way of putting across a point of view. Sir, we certainly did not give the impression that the heavens are falling on Universities and education was going down the Ganges. But what we said is borne out by facts. Sir, looking into even the newspapers—I am not a specialist in this subject; simply because my colleague Mr. Dwivedi is not there, I am looking into this—I find that the Punjab University was closed because of the agitation about service conditions. The Delhi University is closed because of the arrests of students in connection with the visit of a foreign dignitary. Swami Shardhanand College was closed because the police entered and lathi charged. Nehru P. G. College was also closed for sometime because of the stabbing incidents. Allahabad Homoeopathy College was closed on the 15th February because of police lathi-charge and student arrests. Patiala University and Mata Gujri College were closed because of indefinite strike and also students unrest. Sir, I can go on multiplying the instances. Whether it will be 50 or more than 50, I do not know. There were problems in Gorakhpur University, JNU University, Amritsar University, Rohtak University, BHU, Lucknow University, Allahabad University, Aligarh University, Calcutta University, Visva Bharati University, Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi, Delhi University, Patna University and many other Universities also. So I did not dramatise the figures because facts bear this out and, perhaps, facts bear out more than what has reached the hon'ble Minister's desk. I do not mean that he is suppressing facts. Might be, the facts are on their way. There were serious disturbances in Ferozabad, Barabanki and Unao. There was even police firing in Barabanki. There are serious things and should not be taken as if after the taking away of the lid of emergency, the bubbles of gases are coming out. One should go into the matter and the causes responsible therefor and try to remedy that. In the process, if our cooperation is

sought, certainly we will all cooperate because it is in national interest. But let us not under-estimate the causes and try to attribute the blame to the previous regime, as, we find, has become the custom with many of the hon'ble Ministers.

I find total anarchy in the field of education. The reasons are—student unrest and the teacher unrest. Hundreds and some times even thousands of teachers are being arrested and put behind the bars. The police are being allowed to enter the university. While this Government has, I am told,....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, here I have a letter from the Prime Minister's House. Investigations are being conducted. Documents are being sent to JNU for political witch-hunting. We have again come to the Prime Minister's House business. The letter is signed by Anjani Kumar. "I am enclosing herewith...."

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, No. That is all right.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: So we are back to the Prime Minister's House... (Interruptions)....

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Students are being alienated, teachers are being alienated, non-teaching staff are being alienated from the policy-matters of education in this country. So, Sir, this sort of thing should be put an end to. I would like to say that an endless experiment is going on. Student unrest is due to many problems, I should say. Every body talks of students reforms. Every Government—I am not exonerating ourselves—talks of land reforms, educational reforms, administrative reforms; 'JP' has given a call for educational reforms some four months back. There was a promise that something will be done. Nothing concrete has yet been formulated. The thought has not yet been crystallised, and has not yet been put across. We are very much bewildered. Instead of getting any coherent from Shastri Bhavan, what we are getting instead is something else. $10+2+3$ is one of the type of educational system we are being told

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya.]

of. Then we have 10+2+2 in West Bengal's educational system. Sir, we find the hon'ble Prime Minister has said it should be 8+4+3. The Gujarat Government has come out with the idea of 7+5+3 system. All these things added together, where does it lead us to? I do not know.

Students' lives and careers are being treated as guinea-pigs for NCERT's or Education Ministry's pedagogic experiments. Students and their careers must not be used as guinea-pigs for educational experiments. That is what is precisley going on. Instead of reform, there is total chaos and confusion and, as I said the other day, this Government is working like a poly-hydra creature with many views, many faces, many heads, many mouths and so many things are coming from the same body. It is not a fun. Sir, it is a serious thing. The results of the University examinations are announced sometimes even after two or three years. In Calcutta for example, it takes six years for declaring the results of three years course. When this is discussed it is told that it is a State subject. This is a very funny situation. If it is really so, then bring it in the Concurrent List. You say, 'It is a bad idea. State autonomy should be maintained'. If it is a question of emotional integration. We need educational standardisation in the country. And we cannot allow this sort of things as 10+2+2, 10+2+3, 8+4+3, 7+5+3. Where is standardisation? Where is educational reform? These things are important and I solicit the kind attention and serious consideration of the hon'ble Minister who is a distinguished educationist and himself very much conversant with these problems.

Another problem is language problem which is very serious. It is also adding confusion to the educational system. Some spokesmen of the Government are saying that Urdu is the language of the Turks. Some hon'ble Members are saying that Hindi should be taken, if necessary by force imposed beyond the Vindhya. This

is not how a multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic country like ours should be brought together on the platform of culture and education.

The language problem is creating and adding to the already existing problems of education. The hon'ble Minister has himself said that he would like to lighten the students burden of languages. He must be aware of the problem. What is the thinking of the Ministry on this matter? This contributing to unrest. It is not a very casual or temporary thing.

I am also noticing—and I am sure the hon'ble Minister might also be noticing—that there is a systematic attempt to ease out Vice-Chancellors, the distinguished educationists who have been appointed during the previous regime irrespective of their performance. I am sorry to hear that from a section of officers in Shastri Bhawan some encouragement is being given for this ouster of the Vice-Chancellors. I am sure the hon'ble Minister does not know of it and if he knows it must have intervened in the matter. I would also draw his kind attention to this sort of attempt, but a systematic one, that is being carried on and he should do something about it.

Sir, in view of these serious development I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to enlighten us whether a report that appeared some time back to the effect that the Education Ministry proposes to have a sort of secret dossiers or what we call C.C.R. on the Vice-Chancellors. It is not a very happy thing. I would like to know the view of the hon'ble Minister on the matter, i.e. whether the confidential character rolls and dossiers of Vice-Chancellors are being maintained in the Ministry or in some other offices.

Besides the general points, I have some specific questions to put to the hon'ble Minister, and I shall be grateful to him if he kindly cares to respond to them.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

May I know whether in view of the diversity of the problem and the big size of the problem, he will think of advising the State Governments to set up State level educational Grants Committee, not or just disbursting money, but also for co-ordinating policies, policies within the State and policies between the States so that we have an overall national policy in the field of education? I want a State level Education Grants Committee.

Can we think of having a Joint Consultative Machinery for students, teachers University administration and concerned governments? This is my second suggestion. I know that these problems should be tackled not on moral and high-flown rhetorical basis but on some institutional basis I would suggest that we may think of setting up a joint consultative machinery of students, teachers, university administration and the concerned Government.

I would also like to know what is the Government's thinking about retaining education on the Concurrent List. It is very much related to the question of standardisation of education in the country as a whole. I know that there is some desirability of variation in the education schemes of different States, but since we are very much committed to the concept of a national system—however flexible it might be—of education and culture, I think to retain education on the Concurrent List would be good for the country as a whole, without curbing, in the least, the autonomy of the State Governments and their initiative.

My last question would be, what about the pattern of education, that is, whether the Government is going to decide in favour of 10+2+3 or, as the Prime Minister has suggested, 8+4+3 or, as the Gujarat Government has suggested, 7+5+3. What is the Government's own thinking? The decision may wait for some time but the thinking can be shared with the House. Thank you.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER: Sir, the hon. Member, Prof. Chattopadhyaya, has raised many questions and it might take a long time for me to answer all those, but I might remind the hon. Member that I have already discussed most of these points in this august House. 'So, I do not want to repeat many of these. Unfortunately the hon. Member referred to Emergency. I did not refer to it in that sense. I had simply stated that with the lifting of Emergency there has been a sudden outburst and other forms of ventilation of grievances by students, teachers and karmanaris as we find in the field of labour also where there are many troubles. Beyond that I have not said anything. But if the hon. Member wants to know about the state of Emergency, during the state of Emergency in 1975, of all the incidents of student unrest, 19 per cent were of violent nature. In 1976, 43 per cent were of violent unrest and in 1977 only 15 per cent were of violent unrest. I find from the information received that in 1977 there were, in all, 7,520 cases of student unrest and not all of them led to closure of universities. But in 1974, before the Emergency, there were 11,540 cases of student unrest. Again, in 1977 there were 1,146 cases of violent incidents in connection with student unrest whereas in 1974 there were 2,339 cases of violent incidents connected with student unrest. I am not trying to minimise the incidents. I feel that this trend should be checked. Otherwise our whole efforts in spreading education, in making improvements in the field of education will go down the drain. The hon. Member has mentioned that there is no planning. Now, planning cannot be done overnight because education touches the lives of millions of students and it involves the State Governments and Union territories. So we are having the process done in a systematic manner and I can inform the House that we had put forth certain plans in connection with adult education, universalisation of primary education and reform of primary and secondary education. Committees have been set up

and I have already informed the House about this. We are not so much concerned with the pattern 10+2 or 8+4 and so on but we are more concerned with the content of education which is going to be changed. If the hon. House requires, a full-fledged discussion can be had on the recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee regarding primary and secondary education up to class XII and the Dr. Makolm Adisesiah Committee regarding education at the plus two stage. So I do not want to say anything more. But I can tell you in this connection that I have called a meeting of all the leaders of political parties in Parliament and they have come and discussed this threadbare. We had meetings of the Education Consultative Committee a number of times and our proposed plans were laid bare before them. With regard to the Concurrent List, as I have mentioned, the matter is under consideration. The 42nd Amendment brought this matter into the Concurrent List. But the celebrated Kothari Commission said by a large majority that education should not be brought into the Concurrent List; it should remain in the State list. However no final decision has been taken yet. It depends entirely on both Houses of Parliament by a two-thirds majority to decide whether it will remain in the Concurrent List or go back to the State List.

val of the Vice-Chancellors and the question of Confidential Roll dosiers some misreporting of my statement by some of the newspapers had taken place. In answer to some questions, in both the Houses of Parliament, I have made it quite clear that this Government does not believe in confidential record of the activities of the Vice-Chancellors. The hon. Member knows that, so far as the Central universities are concerned, we have not changed any Vice-Chancellor, whatsoever. Only one Vice-Chancellor resigned, i.e. of Banaras Hindu University, because of ill-health and certain things

happening in his family. So far as the State Governments are concerned, they have the State laws, and if they have changed some Vice-Chancellors, we are not answerable for that. The hon. Member himself knows that during the Congress regime, Shri Sidharta. Shankar Ray's regime in West Bengal, the Vice-Chancellor of Rabin-dra Bharati, Dr. Rama Chowdhury was summarily removed after an ordinance was brought about. I was also a member of the Executive Council and so along with her I had to go. But we do not want to go along that line and we are trying to restore the autonomy of the educational institutions within the framework of the Constitution.

As regards the Joint Consultative Committees at the State level, I do not know what the State Governments will do. But we have requested the State Governments to set up the State Boards of Adult Education. Apart from that, we are having consultations with the State Education Ministers, irrespective of party affiliations. I can tell you, Sir, that so far as this Ministry is concerned, I am trying to keep it above day-to-day party politics.

Then, as regards the State level Education Grants Commission, it is entirely up to the States to pursue this idea because it involves an enormous sum of money. It depends on the amount they are able to get for education. So naturally it is for them to decide.

Finally, with regard to the standardisation of education, the Kothari Commission itself pointed out that when in a small country like the United Kingdom they have different patterns of education, in a big country like India there are bound to be different systems of education and there cannot be one stream-roller uniformity. Therefore, the idea that there should be one single pattern of education throughout the country cannot hold good in a country like ours.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister referred twice to the outburst following the withdrawal of Emergency. I would like to ask him: Is it not because the hopes raised and the pledges made were belied that there was unrest? Then he has talks of autonomy and he has said that, so far as the Vice-Chancellors are concerned, they have not intervened except in one case. But I would like to know whether the concept of autonomy of the universities is a close preserve of the States. Is it not a general principle that our academic institutions and universities cannot perform their functions without university autonomy? And when we talk of university autonomy, is the hon. Minister not aware that in a large number of universities the trouble has been brought on because the poor Vice-Chancellors are afraid of what has happened in the Jawaharlal Nehru University? They are trying to please their political masters. Take the Jawaharlal Nehru University. They announced that there will be a total inquiry. Now, there is no clear-cut function of the University and on the top of it there is talk of the total inquiry, with the result that there is total confusion. Take Rajasthan University. The RSS *shakha* is sought to be started against the wishes of all other students' bodies. The university is closed and the Vice-Chancellor dare not interfere. The RSS *shakha* as a post-Emergency project should not be brought in when there is universal opposition to it. Then, take the Delhi University. A certain professor who was repeatedly found to be unfit for appointment as Professor of Political Science, has been appointed. Now, if such sort of interference through invisible emergency after the emergency is there, if such efforts to influence the functioning of the university by elements who have come to power through the Janata Government, continues, then, Sir, how can you guarantee that there will be no unrest. He has told that there is not much unrest. I was seeing the cuttings on a certain issue relating to

the past six months. These show the volume of unrest. What is the unrest due to, Sir? The unrest is due to the reason first of all—you may look at it from any point of view—that there is no proper democratisation of the universities. In most universities the students have no representatives on the governing bodies. In some universities, after much agitation, if some students are taken on the senates or on the courts, they are nominated by the Vice-Chancellors though democratic functioning student bodies are there, whose representatives can reflect the students' demands. Then what happens? There is a strike by the students demanding that the Departments of Philosophy and Psychology should be separated. Even on purely academic issues there is trouble in the University because the students' voice is not reflected. In some universities it is most inadequately, most improperly and most indirectly reflected. Then, Sir, the university employees are big part of the establishments of the universities. They continue to be without any rights. They can be suspended or dismissed without any notice. They do not enjoy any protection either under the Trade Disputes Act or under any other rules that at least guarantee some sort of service security to the Government employees.

Then, Sir, we find that with the change of the Government, there is class interfering in the working of the university, the Guru Nanak Dev University. I happen to be on the senate of the University. In that University, a case came up of a certain Reader who was repeatedly defying the entire Department. The case had gone through all the stages, through the senate, through the syndicate, by appointing a very high judicial person from the syndicate as a commission to go into it on a unanimous recommendation. Now the Akali Government comes in and it does not like the Vice-Chancellor though he happens to be the most illustrious son of the Akali leader who induced Akali movement. The Chancellor asked the Vice-Chancellor to hand over the concerned file

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand]
of the case to Education Secretary. All the credit goes to the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor told that he was not going to be dictated to give the file to the Secretary of the Education Minister but that he could give the file to the Chancellor. Such a vendatta is going on. In this situation, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what he is going to do, first of all, for democratisation of the universities and for proper administration of students and non-teaching employees. What is he going to do to assure the autonomy of the universities, whether they placed at the Centre or the States, so that to please the new political masters, decisions in total violation of academic needs are not taken, so that class interference is not there, so that the regulations followed and decisions democratically taken are not upset and so the RSS does not enter the life of the universities?

Lastly, Sir, this Government came to power on the basis of democracy, democratic rights and civil liberties, but the shameful way in which the students of Delhi were treated at the time of the visit of the Shah of Iran is a standing shame to any Government claiming to be democratic. The students did not have the right to agitate and protest against the facist Government which was set up after the CIA coup of Musadiq when he was murdered. Their captain was jailed. They refused to disclose their identity. If the Government has any intelligence, it should know that if they had disclosed their identities, their families would have been murdered. After all we have many illustrious people who agitated in England against the British Government. Shri Bhupesh Gupta is there. Shri Krishna Menon is there. Did the British Government treat those Indian students who were agitating against the British Government in the way this so-called Government pledged to democracy tried to do with Iranian students? All these things have contributed to the chaos in the universities. Therefore, I raised these things and I hope he will meet the points.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, with regard to the attitude of the Central Government concerning the student's legitimate grievances, I might inform the hon. Member that we have advised the State Governments to look into the legitimate grievances of the students and to ensure that forums are brought into existence to give representation to students, teachers, and non-teaching employees, to provide them an opportunity to make legitimate representations in a democratic manner and to meet their just demands. During the Emergency, all elections to students' unions had been stopped. As soon as I assumed this office, I requested the State Governments through my officers to allow students' union elections to be held. And as far as I am informed, in almost all the universities, students' union elections have been held and twice such elections have been held in Jawaharlal Nehru University and also once in Delhi University. But with regard to the details of functioning of the universities which are under the States, I am afraid the Central Government cannot intervene because we have already accepted the obligations under the Constitution, and I hope that an experienced Member like Shri Anand will not ask us to go beyond the constitutional norms. However, we are trying to exercise our good offices in this field.

Now, Shri Anand has referred to a large number of cases. There are many individual instances, no doubt. No one would quarrel with him about that. But if there is a case of violence in the campus or if there is a breach of law and order will Shri Anand require that the police remain silent. He has cited one instance when there has been some involvement of the police. But I can tell him that any responsible Government, whether it is Janata or Congress or Marxist, will certainly take steps in this matter. Recently the Marxist Government led by Shri Jyoti Basu in West Bengal sent the police inside the campus of the Calcutta University to tackle the medical students who had kept the

Syndicate members in "gherao" for hours together. So the Marxist Government also sends the police inside the campuses if there is a breach of law and order. So I should think that if there is a breach of law and order, the students cannot enjoy a special privilege. They will be treated as ordinary persons who are breaking the law, and the law will take its own course.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN (Delhi): Sir, may be the figures given by the hon. Member here about the universities that were closed down may not be very correct, but the fact remains that there is unrest in the campuses, and most of the universities are suffering from this unrest today. I am sorry to say that taking the plea of Emergency is not going to help us very much. After, all, how long are we going to take this plea? We really know what the reasons are, and the reasons are entirely different. There may be certain reasons which can be attributable to the period of Emergency. But the reasons surely are different, including the attempt of certain Fascist forces to control the universities. Let us, therefore, make a fresh and realistic approach so that we are not misled. Here I would like to quote a particular instance. Mr. Anand Mishra of Madhya Pradesh, is the General Secretary of the Yuva Janata Movement, has made a statement, a categorical statement that the police and the RSS beat up students in the trouble which recently broke out there. So, if this is the situation, how are we going to say that the plea of Emergency can be taken? There are certainly some other reasons. Now, I would like to know what is really wrong with our universities and how long this situation is to be allowed to continue. In my opinion, it is really a matter which should be gone into. An in-depth study should be made to find out what the reasons are. The reasons should be identified and necessary action should be taken as early as possible. Our seats of learning it seems, have given a go-by to all activities of learning, teaching and re-

search. Sir, we do not want to turn all our universities into the ruins of Nalanda. And therefore, we have to do something, otherwise, it will be said that in the last two decades of the 20th century the whole generation of Indians was illiterate. May I suggest to the honourable Minister that it is time that we seriously consider having a code of conduct for the university people, both the teaching staff and the non-teaching staff and which should be enforced rigidly. Only then most probably will we be able to ensure some discipline and derive some benefit out of it. Besides this, Class III and Class IV employees of the universities are a big nuisance these days and something has to be done to keep them under control and see that they do not disturb the atmosphere, the academic atmosphere, of our universities. Sir, I also want to know whether it is a fact or whether it is in the knowledge of the honourable Minister that some students take admission in the universities only to create trouble; they have no intention to study; they just want to remain in the universities and they are financed by certain parties which are interested in getting control of the university union and other associations, who are interested in creating trouble in the universities. Such students must be weeded out. What methods are to be adopted for this is left to the honourable Minister and his Ministry to think about. Here I would also like to mention one thing. I would like to know whether it is a fact that at the time of the visit of the US President, all the Palestinian students who were in Delhi and who were studying in Delhi, were asked either to remain indoors or go out of Delhi. Besides this, the office of the Palestinian Representative was also searched by the police. I want to know from the honourable Minister whether this should have been done and whether it is in the knowledge of the honourable Minister. If so, why was this allowed to be done. Another thing I would like to know from the honourable Minister is whether the unrest in the

[Shri Khurshed Alam Khan]

universities is also attributable to the bleak future, of the young men who are likely to come out of the universities, because whenever the unemployment question is discussed, the Janata Government says, unemployment will be removed in ten years, unemployment will be removed in five years? How long are these young men going to wait? How can they wait for 10 years, 8 years, 5 years? The honourable Member who initiated the debate has said that a lot of experiments are being made in the field of education. But the unfortunate thing is that no fair trial is given to any experiment; not enough time is allowed to any experiment to find out whether it meets our requirements, our needs, or not. Then, Sir, I would like to mention about the Urdu language. I am sorry to say that kinds of statements, false statements, wild statements, are being made by some people. But I think they are illiterate about the Urdu language. I would like the honourable Minister to make it categorically clear that Urdu language is a language of this country, that Urdu is our language. It was not imposed by the Turks. It was not imposed by the Mongols. In fact, Urdu was not in existence when the Turks and the Mongols came to rule over this country. The last thing which I would like to say is I think after some time it will be really very difficult for the Education Ministry of the Centre or the Education Departments of the States to find really suitable, good, educationists as Vice-Chancellors of the universities. They all feel that there is no work for them in the universities. I suppose the honourable Minister will have to keep a list of retired army officers as apparently the universities now need drill masters, not Vice-Chancellors.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The honourable Member has mentioned some points with which I totally agree. The first is that a university should not be looked as an institution which remains in an ivory tower. Universities and educational

institutions are a part of the society, and if there is frustration in the society, there is bound to be frustration in the universities. I fully agree with him in his remark that there is often no future for these young hopefuls because they do not have any employment prospect.

But this is a part of the general improvement in the economic situation of the country. We have inherited certain structures which it is not possible for us to change overnight. As I already indicated—and others are saying this—the new Plan will seek to tackle this problem and we have to hope for the best.

As regards the code of conduct, I agree with him that there should be a code of conduct, not only for teachers and karmamcharis, but for students and even for politicians, because we find politicians unnecessarily involving themselves and trying to use the students to serve their narrow ends. If this kind of interference goes on, then no institution—not only, universities—can be run in a proper manner. Therefore, I agree that there should be a code of conduct, written or unwritten, or recorded in the constitution or rules and regulations or as a sort of convention. This code of conduct has to be adopted by all sections of the people including politicians. Only then there can be peace in the university campuses. For the information of this august House, I might say that the Sen Committee has suggested a code of conduct for teachers and the University Grants Commission is working out the guidelines for this purpose. I agree with the hon. Member that there should be a code of conduct. If everybody is after rights and not for performance of duties, we do not know how any institution—not only universities—can work. That is what has to be noted. As regards Palestinian students, it is for the Home Minister to answer and I will request the hon. Member to put an appropriate question to the hon. Home Minister.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि आज विश्वविद्यालयों की व्यवस्था

में काफी गड़बड़ी है और यह मज बहुत गहरा मालूम होता है। उसका एक कारण तो बहुत साफ है कि चूंकि अपने देश में जो शिक्षा नीति लागू थी पहले वह लार्ड मैकाले की बनाई थी और वह लार्ड मैकाले की नीति 30 साल तक कांग्रेसी शासन में बरकरार रही। यही वजह है कि आज भी उर्दू की भी हम दलील देते हैं तो अंग्रेजी भाषा में बोलते हैं, उर्दू भाषा में नहीं देते। जब तक लार्ड मैकाले की नीति इस देश में चलेगी, और जब तक विदेशी भाषा का डामिनेंस इस देश पर रहेगा तब तक शिक्षा संस्थाओं का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो लोग उर्दू जानते हैं

(Interruptions)

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं एक चीज़ गुंजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू की शिकायत को उर्दू में क्यों नहीं करते, ऐसा इन्होंने कहा है। अगर हुजूरवाला हम उर्दू में बोलें तो हमारे पास लिखकर उसका रेकार्ड उर्दू में नहीं आएगा।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : उर्दू में आपके पार्लियामेंट में कार्यवाही लिखी जाती है, आपके भाषण उर्दू में नोट होते हैं। आपको अभी तक मालूम नहीं।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : अगर मैंने दो बातें भी उर्दू में कहीं तो वह उर्दू में नहीं आई।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : मुझे खेद है कि इतने सीनियर मੈम्बर और शिक्षा मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं, उनको यह जानकारी नहीं है कि उनके उर्दू के भाषण पूरी तरह रेकार्ड होते हैं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी को यह जानकारी होगी कि पिछले सालों में विश्वविद्यालयों में वाइस चांसलर का और यहां तक कि प्रोफेसर्स का अपाइंटमेंट भी पोलिटिकल आधार पर किया गया और हमारे

योग्य साथी नूरुल हसन साहब यहां हैं, उन्होंने अपने मित्र को यू० जी० सी० का चैयरमैन बनाया और एक मित्र की पत्नी को प्रोफेसर बनाया जवाहरलाल युनिवर्सिटी में। यही नहीं, मैं एक हजार नाम गिना सकता हूँ जहां वाइस चांसलर्स और प्रोफेसर्स का अपाइंटमेंट पोलिटिकल आधार पर किया गया। युनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में है कि वाइस चांसलर की 65 वर्ष मैक्सिमम एज होनी चाहिए जब कि एक एग्रीकल्चर युनिवर्सिटी में भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के मामा की नियुक्ति 70 साल की उम्र में वाइस चांसलर के पद पर की गई। सारे नियमों और कानूनों को तोड़ दिया गया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग पालिटिकल अपाइंटमेंट लिए बैठें हैं और आज जब उनकी गवर्नमेंट बदल गई है और दूसरी गवर्नमेंट आ गई है तो वे दूसरी गवर्नमेंट को पैरालाइज कर देना चाहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि किसी भी तरह से यह सरकार न चले। साफ-साफ अखबारों में भी आया कि विरोधी पार्टियां भाषा के सवाल को उठा कर मजदूरों का आन्दोलन करा कर, विद्यार्थियों का आन्दोलन करा कर किसी तरह से सरकार को पैरालाइज करा देना चाहती है।

एक महीने पहले गोरखपुर युनिवर्सिटी में हड़ताल हुई। विद्यार्थियों की कुछ मांगें थीं। सरकार ने उन सारी मांगों को मान लिया तब भी विद्यार्थियों ने अपना आन्दोलन जारी रखा। उन्होंने लाइब्रेरी में आग लगाई, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बॉक्स में आग लगाई और रजिस्ट्रार और वाइस चांसलर के घर पर हमला किया तब पुलिस ने उनको गिरफ्तार किया और जेल भेजा। बाद में वाइस चांसलर जेल में उनसे मिलने गए और उनसे कहा कि आपकी सारी मांगें मानी जा चुकी हैं तब आप क्यों हड़ताल कर रहे हैं? विद्यार्थियों के नेताओं ने साफ-साफ कहा कि हमारी लड़ाई आप से नहीं है हमारी लड़ाई

[श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद साही]

तो सरकार से है और सरकार को हम गिराना चाहते हैं इसलिए आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। इसलिए श्रीमन् हमारे साथी प्रो० चट्टोपाध्याय का यह आरोप की वाइस चांसलर को निकालने का प्रयास हो रहा है, यह सही नहीं है। बल्कि सही यह है कि प्रो० साहब यदि आप देश भर की वाइस चांसलर की लिस्ट अपने सामने रखेंगे तो आप स्वयं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि अधिकांश वाइस चांसलर डिजर्व नहीं करते वाइस चांसलर का पद।

अभी इलाहाबाद युनिवर्सिटी में यह हुआ कि वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर ने यह नियम बनाया कि इतने परसेंटेज मार्क्स वाले स्टूडेंट्स को एडमिट किया जाएगा बाद को उन्होंने बैकडोर से चार ऐसे लड़कों को एडमिट कर लिया जिनके उस परसेंटेज से बहुत कम नम्बर थे। वे लोग वाइस चांसलर के बंगले पर गए और अपनी बात कही कि जब आपने एक नियम बनाया है कि इतने परसेंटेज से कम नम्बर वाले लड़कों को नहीं लिया जाएगा तब इन चार लड़कों को, जिनके बहुत कम नम्बर थे, कैसे एडमिशन दे दिया गया। वाइस चांसलर ने टेलीफोन करके पुलिस बुलवाई और विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर गोली चलवाई और गिरफ्तार करवाया।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो सैट-अप है उस सैट-अप की परेशानी की वजह से यह सब हो रहा है। जिस समय नुरुल हसन साहब मिनिस्टर थे उस समय से मैं मांग रहा हूँ कि एजुकेशन कंन्ट्रोल लिस्ट में होना चाहिए। वह यह कहते थे कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है इसलिए हम इसमें दखल नहीं देंगे। यह कह कर भारत सरकार नहीं बच सकती कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है इसमें हम दखल नहीं देंगे भले ही देश की शिक्षा नीति गड्ढे में जाए या जेहन्नुम में जाए। शिक्षा एक मूलभूत चीज है और शिक्षा में अगर रोग रहेगा तो शिक्षा नीति

सही नहीं रहेगी और फिर देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए शिक्षा को कंन्ट्रोल लिस्ट में लाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि क्योंकि आज अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों में अयोग्य और राजनीतिक आधार पर नियुक्ति की गई है वाइस चांसलरों के पद पर, इसलिए वे जानबूझ कर राजनीतिक कारणों से विश्वविद्यालयों में अशान्ति चाहते हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय वाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति के लिए पूरे देश के रिनाउंड क्लास के लोगों की लिस्ट बनायेंगे? और उस लिस्ट में से विश्वविद्यालयों के मैनेजमेंट्स को यह छूट रहे कि जिस किसी को चाहे, नियुक्त करें ताकि किसी पोलिटिकल आधार पर मंत्री लोग अपने दोस्तों या संबंधियों को नियुक्ति इस उच्च और सम्मानित पद पर न कर सकें?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. Since my hon. friend has made a personal reference to me, I would like to place on record my stout denial of the appointment by Central Government of any Vice-Chancellor in any Central University on political grounds or of the question of Chairman of the University Grants Commission or that the Central Government had any hand in the appointment of any Professor by any Central University. This was purely a matter for the University concerned to decide and the Central Government, neither the previous Government nor to the best of my information the present Government, has in any case interfered with the appointment of any teacher by any University.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद साही : आप जब मंत्री थे तो आपने अपनी स्वयं की नियुक्ति दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में करा ली थी। जिस समय सन् 1975 में इमरजेन्सी लगी उस समय आपने यह काम करा लिया था

और उसके बाद भी आप मिनिस्टर रहे । अब आप इन बातों को डिनाइ कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सतपाल मित्तल (पंजाब) : जब कोई नया मुसलमान बनता है तो वह नमाज ज्यादा पढ़ता है । आप यही से उठकर वहां पर गए हैं . . .

(Interruption)

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : जब मैं उस तरफ था तो मैंने उस वक्त भी यही बात कही थी और बीस बार कही थी . . .

(Interruption)

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : शाही जी ने लार्ड मैकाले का जिक्र किया है । लार्ड मैकाले तो पिछली शताब्दी में गुजर चुके हैं । उसके बाद हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के लिए डा० राधाकृष्णन कमीशन बनाया गया । फिर उसके बाद कोठारी कमीशन बना । इनके अलावा भी कई अन्य कमीशन बन चुके हैं । उनके मुताबिक शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए हम कोशिश करते रहे हैं और अभी भी कर रहे हैं । इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में मैकाले का नाम लेना ज्यादा सही नहीं है । वाइस-चांसलरों की नियुक्ति के बारे में जो सवाल उन्होंने उठाए हैं, उनके संबंध में मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि इस बारे में विश्वविद्यालय के कानून हैं और उन कानूनों के मुताबिक ही नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इनफार्मल प्रेसर होता हो तो मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन हमारे मंत्रालय से या मंत्रालय की ओर से वाइस-चांसलरों की नियुक्ति के बारे में कोई असर नहीं डाला जाता है, यह मैं कह सकता हूं ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

1. Grant of an additional instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, hon. Members will recollect that the Third Pay Commission had recommended to Government a formula according to which increases in D.A. to Central Government employees were to be given at specific percentage rates for every 8 point increase beyond 200 points in the 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers (1960—100). Nine instalments of Dearness Allowance were sanctioned according to this formula from time to time till the average index had reached 272 points. The Third Pay Commission had further recommended that when the average index crossed 272 points, Government should review the position and decide whether the D.A. scheme should be extended further or whether the pay-scales themselves should be revised. After the average index figure crossed 272 points, Government allowed, on an *ad hoc* basis, suitable increases in dearness allowance to mitigate the hardship caused to the employees. Five additional instalments of dearness allowance were allowed by Government to cover the index average of 312 points.

The 12 monthly average index crossed 320 points at the end of December 1977. Government have given careful consideration to the matter and have decided to sanction an additional (6th) instalment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees with effect from 1st January, 1978. This additional instalment would impose an additional burden of Rs. 50 crores in a full year.

While agreeing to sanction an additional D.A. instalment, in keeping with the practice so far followed, the form and manner in which the instalment should be paid is a matter which Government proposes to discuss with the staff side of the National Council of the JCM.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I should like to know in this connection one or two things. I expected that there will be a clear