

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

a published document. There is no secret. If it is a published document, it will be available. Certainly, I will find out about the Report of Dastur and Company about figures and complexes. I will see what can be done.

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: They went into 29 locations, examined about 29 locations in India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government will place whatever is possible.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: The name of the Report is, 'Report on site selection studies for pig iron plant' by Dastur and Company, which was given in June, 1965.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is possible and desirable on the part of the Government, they will give. They have said so.

श्री नेकी राम (हरियाणा): मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब हरियाणा और पंजाब इकट्ठे थे तो हिसार के पास लोहे का कारखाना बना हुआ था जो कि अब बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। तो मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी योजना में उसको चाल करने के बारे में आश्वसन दिया जाय।

श्री उपसभापति: उस समय देखा जायेगा।

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Orissa): I want to know your decision whether you are going to have a separate day for discussion? Are you going to have a discussion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There will be a discussion.

I. RESOLUTION SEEKING DIS-APPROVAL OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1970 (NO. 4 OF 1970).

II. THE DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1970.

श्री निरंजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैं संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ कि:

“यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 20 जून, 1970 को प्रख्यापित दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

(मंशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1970 (1970 का संख्या 4) का निरनुमोदन करती है।”

श्रीमन्, इस संबंध में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में जो कुछ भी सद्भावना हमारे मंत्रालय में रही हो उसके प्रति मैं आस्था प्रकट करता हूँ, लेकिन एक बात जिस के कारण निरनुमोदन के लिये मुझे यहां पर खड़ा होना पड़ा है, उसके विषय में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

इस प्रकार की अच्छी बात के लिए सरकार को इतनी जल्दी में अध्यादेश लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी, इसके बारे में सरकार ने अपनी टिप्पणी में ये सब बातें बतला दीं। लेकिन सरकार ने यह बात नहीं बतलाई कि विशेषकर 1970 के प्रवेश के लिए जिन विद्यार्थियों को यह सुविधा दी गई है उसके पूर्व में वहां के विद्यार्थी इस प्रकार की मांग करते आ रहे थे और उनके लिए यह सुविधाएं उम्र समय न देकर इन विद्यार्थियों को इस प्रकार की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होने के लिए वंचित होना पड़ा और वंचित सरकार की तरफ से किये गये। अब 1970 में इस प्रकार की जो सुविधाएं दी गई हैं उससे इन विद्यार्थियों को निश्चित रूप से लाभ पहुंचेगा इस में दो राये नहीं हो सकती हैं। फिर भी मैं मंत्रालय को इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिए उनको मत दूंगा कि कृपा करके वे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो और और कठिनाइयां ह उन कठिनाइयों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय राजधानी में होने के कारण एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय है जहां पर सदैव ही कुछ न कुछ कठिनाइयां जनता के सामने, मंत्रालय के सामने और वहां के उपकुलपति के सामने आती रहती हैं। हमारे योग्य मित्र स्वयं भी एक उपकुलपति रह चुके हैं और वहां की कठिनाइयों का बहुत कुछ व्यौरा वे जानते हैं। बहुत दिन पहले दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में छात्रों को भाग लेने के लिए भी सरकार की ओर से आश्वसन दिया गया था और ऐसा कहा गया था कि प्रवेश के संबंध

में जो छात्रों की समस्याएं हैं, उन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक प्रकार के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में विद्यार्थियों का वांछित सहयोग लिया जाय।

इस बारे में कि कैसे सहयोग लिया जाए मंत्रालय ने कोई भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला। दिल्ली के विश्वविद्यालय में जो गड़बड़ी होती रही है और इस साथ भी जो गड़बड़ी वहां चल रही है, वहां के विविध निकायों और संकायों का कार्य अनेक प्रकार की हड़तालों के कारण रोक जा रहा है और बहुत से विद्यार्थी उन हड़तालों के कारण आगे की परीक्षाओं में उतना अधिक लाभ नहीं उठा सकते जितना लाभ उनको इस विश्वविद्यालय से उठाना चाहिए था। यह जो अध्यादेश है बहुत छोटा अध्यादेश है और इसमें किसी को नुकसान नहीं होने वाला है बल्कि लाभ होने वाला है। तब भी तीन बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिए हमने इसके निरनुमोदन के लिए एक सांकेतिक निर्णय लिया है। सांकेतिक इसलिए कि सरकार का ध्यान हम इस तरफ दिलाएं कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो गड़बड़ियां हैं उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र ध्यान दे। दूसरे विद्यार्थियों के लिए वहां के प्रशासन में, वहां की गतिविधियों को अच्छा बनाने में और विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ाई का स्तर बहुत ऊंचा हो इसलिए विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग लिया जाय। तीसरी बात, सरकार की इसलिए भी भर्त्सना करने की बात है क्योंकि इस प्रकार के अध्यादेश के विषय में सरकार ने बहुत देरी से कदम उठाया और इस देश से कदम उठाने के कारण जो विद्यार्थी पिछले वर्षों में पढ़ाई से वंचित हो गए और परीक्षाओं में नहीं बैठ सके, हमेशा के लिए उनकी पढ़ाई समाप्त हो गई। खैर देर आयद दुस्त अयद के अनुसार सरकार को अब भी, इतनी जल्द बुद्धि का जागरण हो गया यह भी अभिनन्दनीय है। इन्हीं बातों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान सार्कपित करने के लिए निरनुमोदन का प्रस्ताव यहां पर मैंने रखा था। वैसे

यह सब सांकेतिक है, हमें इसमें किसी विशेष प्रकार की दिलचस्पी नहीं है कि इसका निरनुमोदन हो जाय।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V.K.R.V. RAO): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in moving this Bill I should like to thank the honourable Shri Niranjana Varma for the welcome that he has given to this proposed legislation and I also agree with him that this decision might have been taken earlier. The decision was not taken earlier because we were trying our best to see that proper qualitative instruction was provided for as many students as possible in the Delhi University. The House may be interested to know that in the course of the last eight or nine years the number of students admitted to the various courses in the Delhi University has increased from 21,171 in 1961-62 to 56,296. From above 21,000 it has increased in about eight years to 56,000, and the number of colleges has increased from 27 in 1961-62 to 53. So the University and the various authorities have been trying their best to increase the facilities for collegiate instruction.

Even earlier, in 1962-63, the University also decided—and I think, Sir, quite rightly—that Correspondence Courses might be instituted for the benefit of those who are not in a position to attend colleges and, nevertheless, who were anxious to get higher education. These Correspondence Courses have now been run for the last eight or nine years. In spite of the increase in the number of colleges and students we are giving facilities for regular college instruction in spite of the facilities which we have been providing in Correspondence Courses we find there were still some students who were not able to get higher education.

[Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao]

These students are students who have got less than 40 per cent marks in the examination. The University regulation says the minimum is 40 per cent. Above 40 per cent, somehow we have been able to provide seats. Even this year we have been able to provide admission for all people who have got 40 per cent and above. In fact, the House may be interested to know that there are still about 500 to 600 seats which are lying vacant in some of the colleges. July 31 is the last date and possibly they may be filled up by that time. But there were students who had not got 40 per cent. Some of them were getting admission to the Correspondence Course. But in the case of the Correspondence Course, a working committee appointed by the University found that the Correspondence Course was not really functioning as it should. The number of persons enrolled in the Correspondence Course became very large. And the Correspondence Course. I think we are just beginning to find out as educationists, is even more troublesome than the regular collegiate course. In the regular collegiate course, the Professor comes and gives lectures; the students attend or do not attend and appear for the examination. In the case of the Correspondence Course, the lessons are sent by post; the student is supposed to answer the questions by post, which are then corrected by the teachers in the Correspondence Course and sent back to the student. He is thus supposed to get collegiate instruction through correspondence. It has been found in the course of a report which was made a few months ago that the Correspondence Course Directorate, which is now being made into a regular institution, has not been able to cope with the large number of students enrolled in the Correspondence Course. In fact, the recommendation of the committee was that from about 15,000 to 16,000 which is the total number at the moment enrolled in the Correspondence Course, it should be brought down in course of time to round about 10,000. So we found that even the Correspondence Course would not be an answer to

the people who wanted to get higher education but who did not qualify according to the University standards. We felt that to the extent possible some effort should be made to satisfy their desire for getting higher education. That was the reason why even during last year the suggestion was made by the Delhi University. But the Delhi University made the suggestion and then they did not pursue it. This year the suggestion was made to us by the Delhi University and they were very anxious that we should take action immediately because the admission difficulties were on. I had introduced the Bill in this House at the last session, but unfortunately there was not enough time for the legislation to be passed. Therefore, with due respect to the House and its implied approval, I had to take action by recommending to the President that an Ordinance may be issued for the purpose. The Ordinance is very simple. It just permits students who are residents of this area to be admitted as private candidates. The only qualification is that they should be residents within this area. This will not exclude people who have taken their examinations earlier. This is not only for those who are joining this year those who have taken their examinations this year. It will also apply to students who have taken their examinations earlier. We hope that this Ordinance which is now being enacted into legislation will be approved by this House so that the admission of private candidates can proceed without any difficulty whatsoever.

Regarding the question that was raised by Mr. Niranjana Varma, that there are certain difficulties in regard to admission in some faculties and so on. I think the University is trying to do what it can in this matter. I have not got the latest facts with me. But I read something in the papers this morning that some attempts are being made to increase the number of law seats. I also read that attempts are being made to provide M.A. instruction outside the University campus somewhere in New Delhi so that people who are not able to come to the University campus will still be able to get M.A. instruction.

I may also tell the House that even in regard to private candidates, the University has an idea, which I am now taking up with my colleague in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, whether we could not use the radio for the purpose of organising lectures by the best people we have in the University for the benefit of the private students. I have already mentioned it informally to my colleague in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and very shortly I propose to have a discussion with him. In fact, my suggestion is going to be that a small recording studio may be established within the University campus so that the best men in the University could give talks which then can be broadcast at suitable times for the benefit of not only the Correspondence Course students but also the students who are registering themselves as private candidates.

Regarding the question that was raised about the students being given an opportunity to participate in the administration of the university, I am sure the hon. Member is aware that this subject is under the very active consideration of the Government. We are waiting the report of the Gajendra Gadkar Committee on the governance of universities.

One of the specific terms of reference in regard to their work is the participation of students in the university administration. As far as I am personally concerned, I have gone on record in many places expressing my view that there should be opportunity for students to participate in the university administration. That is my personal view. I cannot force it down the throats of the universities. I have given my personal opinion. That is why I am waiting for the Gajendra Gadkar Committee's report and after that report comes, the necessary action will be taken by the universities concerned. And if it becomes necessary, we might even have to think of some legislation in this House.

So I hope, Sir, that this House will accept this Bill'.

L/B(N)10RSS- 8

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

“दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1922 का और सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को राज्य सभा की एक प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाये जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे, अर्थात् :-

1. श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :
2. श्री एन० जी० गोरे :
3. श्री लोक नाथ मिश्र :
4. श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :
5. श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही :
6. श्री भूपेश गुप्त :
7. श्री अकबर अली खान :
8. श्री डाह्याभाई व० पटेल :
9. श्री गोडे मूराहरि :
10. श्री पीताम्बर दास :
11. श्री एम० एम० धारिया :

श्री राजनारायण : और उसे निदेश दिये जाये कि वह 17 अगस्त, 1970 तक प्रतिवेदन दे दें ”

The questions were proposed.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, this Ordinance was brought in by the Government and now this Bill is to be passed to make it operative. The Delhi University has got a good deal of problems as far as admission of students is concerned. Every year there is a very great demand for admissions into the University and along with the increasing demand there are a large number of problems and difficulties being experienced, and the University has also been expanding. Every year admissions are also going up. The way admissions are given it causes great difficulty for the students because they have to go from college to college, for weeks and weeks they have to run from pillar to post. Ultimately the University announces an increase in the number of seats, but those

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht]

seats are distributed to various colleges depending upon their capacity and on such occasions the difficulty of the students is all the greater.

The Delhi University is one of the outstanding universities Dr. Rao has been connected with the building up of the University. He had also been its Vice-Chancellor. I was also a former student of the University of Delhi. The University has, of course, taken steps year after year to adjust itself to the conditions prevailing in the Delhi Territory or in the country as such. Nowadays the demand for education is increasing. It is a very good sign that more and more people want higher education. There has been also a demand not to encourage large-scale admissions, not to have large-scale educated people who will become later on unemployed and thus create all sorts of problems for themselves and for others. But this view could not be withstood by the educational authorities because people feel that without education they cannot get jobs. Therefore, whether the universities or the educational authorities want to restrict admissions or not, the demand of the people wanting higher education has become so great that it has become very difficult and almost impossible to stop large-scale admissions into colleges and other educational institutions though all those people might remain unemployed afterwards. Unemployment is also one of the great problems facing the country. Still, education does help people in terms of making better citizens and better individuals. Education does enlighten them and put them in constructive channels. Instead of our having masses and masses of people who are illiterate or half-educated, it is better to have masses of people who are well educated.

Delhi University has already a very good standard of education and it has very good departments under it. Those who have had the privilege of getting education from this university, have greatly benefited from these. We are very anxious

that the university should continue to maintain this very high standard. But with such large numbers of students going in for university education in the Delhi university, it is probably difficult to maintain that standard. We are a little concerned about it. When the classes are very big, the lecturers do not know much about the students and thus there is no close conduct between the teacher and the taught. But it is inevitable in a situation like this because when you have thousands of students in each college, how can you except that contact to be maintained between the teacher and taught? Nevertheless, the university must still try to see that some kind of contact is possible between the two. Now they have started tutorials. Even then, there is no close contact between the teachers and the students and the students do not feel at ease with the teaching staff. That is the problem which has to be tackled somehow. In spite of these tutorials, contact between the students and teachers is lacking. The aim should be to establish closer contacts between them so that both can learn a lot from each other. Then only we can expect better stuff from the colleges and universities.

Now they have started these correspondence courses. It is a good thing in the sense that those who may not have had the opportunity to attend regular colleges can join these correspondence courses. Several students who are not able to pursue their studies by attending regular day classes either because of economic reasons or for other reasons, can join either the evening or morning classes or correspondence courses. This also has been due to pressure of circumstances. Now they can appear for the university examinations. It is a good thing. But then the standard should be maintained and for that all the facilities and opportunities that are available to the students at the university campus should be available to these students also. For that I would make a suggestion to the hon. Minister. We have libraries and laboratories attached to the colleges. But outside these colleges, we do not have

many libraries, except some libraries which are attached to some Ministries or Departments. There are very few public libraries like the Delhi Public Library or the Hardinge Library set up by private people. When there are thousands and thousands of students who could appear as private students and when there are thousands of students who are going in for correspondence courses, it is very necessary that there should be a very big network of very well-organised libraries so that these students can make use of them. These libraries should be spread all over Delhi. Formerly, colleges had to be near the university campus. Now they have allowed colleges in areas like Shahdara and Dhaula Kuan. Shortly, another university will be coming up. Therefore, it will be better if the libraries are diversified all over the union territory of Delhi such as North Delhi, South Delhi, West Delhi, etc. Rural areas such as Narela and Najafgarh should also not be excluded. All around Delhi, all the four sides of Delhi, all these areas need some libraries so that not only the student community would benefit, but even the ordinary people get the habit of spending their time in libraries. It is very necessary to channalise these into constructive and creative lines, to make them more educated and so on as well as to help in pursuing their studies. It is very necessary that these libraries are started on a large scale all over New Delhi—may be two or three in Shahdara which has a population of more than six lakhs of people, or in the south of Delhi where there are a large number of students because it is full of well-to-do people whose children go to colleges, or the western side of Delhi where again in the interest of thousands of persons pursuing education, because here mostly the Punjabi section—all businessmen—they want to send their children or others whether they are Chaprasis, Chowkidars or ordinary people who want that their sons and daughters should go to colleges. So, for these people it becomes necessary that the facility is nearby. If they cannot go to a college at least they can go to a library where they can supplement their correspondence courses and other private courses

with its help. So also a large number of laboratories can be set up. Once I had the idea myself of starting on my own through my private welfare organisation a science laboratory where students can, in their spare time, come and spend any number of hours just experimenting and learning and doing something under the expert guidance and so on of some staff members. Of course, due to lack of funds I personally could not do it. I hope it will some day be done. I hope the government will set up some of these at least on an experimental basis because a large number of our school teachers even do not know how to conduct experiments and teach the students. If the teachers could be given refresher courses and orientation courses in handling the equipment and so on, they could convey to the students how to conduct them and so on. So also students who are young people and children as well as the university people will have opportunity to learn and spend their time there. I know the correspondence course is not meant for such subjects for which classes in the university itself are very necessary. But even as a means and facility to be provided and made available for everybody who has some interest and inclination in this direction, there may be some laboratories experimentally at least where they would like to come and experiment. If they have the aptitude they may develop it or they may acquire the aptitude. So, these libraries and laboratories should be established and expanded all over and good facilities made available. I appreciate the government has taken this step though after a very long time and the students have been going through years of harassment on this account also. The lower-middle classes and the lower income groups who have not been able to acquire university education would be able to make use of these and pass the examinations, their private examinations and this should have been done much earlier. All these facilities should be made available to the private candidates as much as possible, because the greater the education in the country the better perhaps will be even the normal life

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht]

in the country, the behaviour in the country, perhaps even the law and order situation in the country and so on and so forth. I am sorry that sometimes these are started by the university students themselves. With their future in the dark, with no opportunities for jobs, this is a part of how things are. I hope some day it will change and I am glad that this is being done though this should have been done much earlier and the concomitants of all these, the facilities, should be made available to the students. Thank you, Sir.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to start by welcoming the decision which is incorporated in this Amending Bill, to permit non-collegiate students to sit for the university examinations in Delhi. But, when this is said, just as my friend, Shri Niranjan Varma, was referring to, we are reminded of the fact that an Ordinance had to be issued for no other reason than that that the Bill could not be passed well in time to provide for this facility to the students who are going to seek admission, but who are not going to be able to get admission this year. My submission in this respect is that it is a matter of some anxiety for all the well-wishers of the country that we should not be able to take decisions ahead of the problems, we should not be able to visualise what situations are going to arise, what difficulties are going to crop up and we should always be caught napping by circumstances. We have never been able to catch time by the forelock, it is always time that has chased us into taking certain decisions. Now this is a situation which is not very healthy from any point of view.

Sir, we are accustomed to so much talk about planning. We have had Four Five Year Plans. Can't we have a plan of 5 years ahead, to start with, about Delhi itself, about the young people of Delhi, as to what is going to be the population of Delhi and the educational requirements of the college-going youths? If we can look five years ahead, we can realise how many colleges would be needed, whe-

ther we would be able to manage with the existing colleges or we would have to introduce new shifts or open some new colleges. Well, to me it appears that it is only an admission of failure on our part that whatever decisions are taken, they are forced down our throats by the compulsion of circumstances or by agitations carried on by students of this type or that. My submission in this respect is that nobody knows sometimes whether new colleges are going to be opened or not. Sometimes there is a talk that two colleges might be opened. Sometimes colleges are opened well after the start of the academic session. Being connected with the University of Delhi in a small way, I know there are some colleges which are there supposed to start working from this academic year but they are yet in the process of recruiting their staff; they have yet to appoint their ministerial staff and so many other things are there yet to be done. I am not blaming Dr. Rao for it because I know that he is not directly responsible for it. But what I am saying is that when a decision like this is brought before us, we not only as citizens, not only as representatives of the people, but thing is missing and that missing to do with the educational requirements of the country, feel that something is missing and that missing element must be provided. If we are not to make a mockery of education of the youth; we must try to maintain discipline among them and also maintain the values that we cherish in this country. Because of this what is the result? The result is that students do not have faith in our far-sightedness; they do not have any experience of our being able to visualise their problems and our being able to decide about them in advance. So whenever any problem arises, they consider it to be part of their duty to solve it by holding demonstrations or launching *dharnas* and processions in front of some Minister or some Vice-Chancellor. If that does not work, then they *qherao* somebody. And the result is that unpleasant consequences follow. Dr. Rao is very much familiar with the Delhi University because he once adorned the seat of the Vice-Chancellor there.

Now he is our Education Minister. I am aware and he is also aware that over this period there has not been any continuous pleasant growth or progress as far as the Delhi University is concerned. Certain developments have taken place and we cannot be quite satisfied about the way things are happening. Only recently, during the last week, the University had to take a very strong and firm decision of suspending 14 students, you may call them student leaders, if you like, but they are attached to the various types of unions having different views and colours by which they are functioning. These fourteen students have been suspended and show-cause notices have been served on them as to why they should not be expelled. This is a departure from the way the University has been handling the issue during the last two or three years. My submission is this. If the University shows some strength, the capacity, to be able to impose discipline where that discipline is being challenged, that capacity should be along with the capacity to be considerate of real difficulties to think ahead, to plan ahead and to implement that plan. Unfortunately that is what is lacking. The result is, sometimes the University does not know its mind. People do not know what to do. Once, some years ago the University decided to split the BA (Pass) into two parts—Part I and Part II. When the examination was held, after the result was declared, the question arose as to what will happen to the boys who have failed, whether they will be readmitted to the old class, whether they will be allowed to appear as private candidates, whether they will be conditionally promoted, etc. The students thought that it was an opportunity because nothing was clear and they launched an agitation and something unprecedented happened. The University agreed to promote all those students en bloc to the Third Year and laid down the condition that they should appear in the paper for which they had appeared at that time. This created a peculiar situation in most colleges of the Delhi State. The question was asked: 'If the University can permit students who have been declared failed in

Part I which means the Second Year class to be promoted to the Third Year, what right has any college to fail a student who has not come up to the academic standards in the first year examination?' Now we had a spate of *dharnas* and hunger strikes and you could see some *shamianas* being set up and posters published:

इस कालेज की तानाशाही, उस कालेज की तानाशाही, अन्धेरगद्दी, डिक्टेटरशिप ।

There were students' petitions asking for help of the people and all this led to some colleges succumbing before the agitation was launched and others tottering, not knowing what to do, seeking the advice of the University which itself does not know what to do and which is hardly equipped for giving any advice. When once the students were able to get the things in their own way in one college or the other, then, if there was a college which did not like this way of doing things, that was in a most miserable plight. People asked: 'Are you from the heavens? The University does not do it. X or Y does not do it. What is the extraordinary thing about your institution?' This was the situation which was created because we could not plan ahead about what to do about the students who failed in Part I examination. I have given just an instance. Even this year this agitation is there. It was launched and action has been taken because the students' union made a demand for unconditional promotion of students who have failed in the first year. Where are we heading to? What is it that we are planning to achieve? Of course it is very easy to become popular and say: "Students' demand Zindabads" and ask why should not the students get their share also? Dr. Rao says that the Gajendragadkar Committee is working on the question of student participation. I do not know to what extent that can go, whether you will have student participation for specific purposes, like paper setting, in paper marking or in the appointment of examiners or teachers. We have to balance things. Of course the present youth is in a sort of unrest. We have to satisfy the aspirations of the youth but shall we satisfy them in such a

[Dr. Bhai Mahavir.]

way that we spoil not only the present but the future of the country also and throw the country's future to the dogs? I think that is a real danger for our authorities also to keep in mind. Now I was referring to the Delhi University and this demand because of which demand they have taken action. Had this type of stern and strong attitude been taken two years or three years ago, before when, for the first time, the University yielded to this type of coercion, the present situation would not have arisen and we would have been spared many of the inconvenient and unpleasant days which we have had to face in the Delhi University. And then, when the University decides, what happens? It is an interesting and sometimes a funny thing also. Here the University decided to suspend fourteen students. My information is—and I mentioned it to Dr. Rao also—that of the fourteen students who have been suspended two do not happen to be students of the University at all. Now it is for the University authorities to explain how they can expel students who are not on the rolls of the University at all. Now this is because the decision has to be taken without proper scrutiny...

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : (विहार) :
कब्र से निकाल कर फांसी दी जाती है लोगों को ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
इससे पता चलता है कि विश्वविद्यालय के
अधिकारी इतने गैर-जिम्मेदार और नाकारा हैं ।

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: That is also what could be, but I won't go to the extent of saying that much. What I am saying is that decisions should be based on proper sympathetic and careful consideration of all the factors involved and we should know the position, and we should know what we are up against. But we are hasty sometimes in taking a decision and such a decision gives rise to trouble later. In connection with the suspension of fourteen students I referred to earlier, there are other complaints. Some students came to me and said, "Some people, who did not have so much to do with

the agitation there, were marked for action." One particular boy also was mentioned—who happens to be the son of a member of Parliament connected with the ruling party. He was very prominent in that agitation. But he does not have any step being taken against him. Now it is not for me to go into all that detail, but I am referring to it because I am worried and sometimes I am very much pained at the way decisions are taken, at the way the University is functioning. There are cases of indiscipline, but this indiscipline is a very general and a very vague and a very sweeping thing. And how are we going to face it? Are we going to face it by handing over all power including all decision-making power to the people whom we cannot control. Sometimes there are instances where just and genuine needs also are not considered, are not met, because of some sort of a die hard attitude which people may adopt.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN) in the Chair]

Now I know of one instance here because I happen to be connected with an evening college I know that last year the University decided that evening colleges should have Honours courses also. It was a puzzle for us why this was not permitted earlier. B.A. (Pass) was permitted and the teaching for M.A. was permitted in the evening colleges, but B.A. (Honours) was considered too sacrosanct or too wholly to be touched by the boys who had their education in the evening colleges. Then the University decided, the Academic Council decided it and we received the intimation. "You come up with your proposals, come to this meeting, bring all the information and we give the sanction, we will give the affiliation straightway." Then, within a couple of days decisions were taken. But then, last year, we also happened to apply for one particular subject, which is Dr. Rao's subject and which happens to be my subject also. We sought permission for the B.A. (Honours) in Economics. But that application was not granted because they said, "There is no time. We cannot move. We cannot go to all the colleges that have applied. We

will do it next time." So on they said. This time, when we wrote again, they said, "Your application should have come before the 15th of August, 1969." Because it did not come before the 15th of August, 1969, therefore it cannot be considered. Now my feeling on this was that if there are a group of students here to launch a *dharna* or to shout slogans, then probably the University is able to take a decision within a week and ask the colleges to apply for affiliation, and within a week everything is done. But if that is not the case, then they say, "Well, because you did not apply one full year ahead of this, therefore your application is out of order." This is

the position. There is another 4 P.M. interesting case just now before the Delhi University.

One boy took his examination in History and he wrote his papers in Hindi. Having written his papers in Hindi he has insisted that the papers should be properly assessed. The University says, well, according to the rules this cannot be done. I do not know what stands in the way. When the country is changing—we are in the 23rd year of independence—is it something which should take so long for the University? After all there are Universities running in the country which have education being imparted right up to the highest level in Hindi and where the medium for examinations is also Hindi. Why is it impossible for Delhi to accept the demands of the situation? A decision could not be taken ahead and now when a student who has got guts or this type of attitude creates a situation by writing his papers in Hindi and says, let me see how you fail me, then there would be an agitation. Can't we pursue a policy and can't we take decisions in tune with the time? Here I do not think there is any indiscipline involved if you permit students to write their papers in Hindi when they want it but then changes which should be generally introduced with grace, with dignity and which would satisfy the students, are not generally done and it means problems, it means difficulties.

In this respect I would like to submit to the hon. Dr. Rao, a problem which I feel is coming up and which should engage our attention well in

time if we are not to be caught napping again, that problem is the problem of having some sort of uniform standards about admission into the various colleges in the country. Today we have got regional factors. We have got students living in Delhi applying all over the country and students staying all over the country and applying to colleges in Delhi. Now different Universities have got different standards of giving marks. In Delhi for example in the Delhi University, boys who are there, first class boys, extraordinarily intelligent boys, get 65, 67 or 68 per cent or more in Higher Secondary and they go in for pre-medical. But boys who could not get admissions in Delhi sometimes go to Jubbulpore or Bhopal or somewhere else and with the intelligence that they have they get 73 or 75 per cent and when they compete with the boys of Delhi for seats in Medical College, They have got 75 per cent, local boys have got only 65 per cent and these latter boys are denied admissions on that ground for no fault of theirs but for the fault of the Delhi University in keeping certain high standards. Now it is not a bad thing; Delhi University should keep up its reputation and should keep its standards high but if that works to the cost of the boys of Delhi then it will create problems. Uniformity of assessment, uniformity of standards or standardisation of examination systems in the various Universities of the country and abolition of regional preferences and regional restrictions are necessary. Otherwise there will be problems if we cannot do that. Of course we can give some preference or some reservations can be there for the handicapped people, for the Scheduled Castes and others; I am not disputing that. But if an upstart University, like an upstart new thing, literally begins to distribute First Division Degrees with a free hand, that creates a problem for those universities where boys are not given this type of liberal handout and the situation therefore is likely to become further complicated. People keep on coming to us. I know of situations where very good deserving boys are unable to get admission simply because of the differences in the standards which the different Universities maintain.

[Dr. B. Mahavir.]

Sir, one last sentence. I would request Dr. Rao to impress upon the Administrations of the various Universities that it is always better . . .

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Since you have raised a very important question, can I have one minute? Can we not do this that it is only those who have to go out on account of transfer who would be considered and not other cases?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Yes; in some measure that is there but that is so far as I know for the Central Government employees. So far as others are concerned it is a fact that boys and girls are unable to get admission. Now we must provide for this. May be sometimes just before the examination there is some tragedy, some illness or something else and one may not be able to do well in that examination and he misses being admitted here. He can do much better by going out; he is able to get a higher percentage. There are cases of this type also. But then what I was trying to impress on you is this: Are we going to divide this country into small bits, all trying and working for some sort of autonomy without bothering about what happens to the other parts of the country? That is not something which will promote or consolidate our unity. This is something which I wanted to suggest.

Lastly, I would request Dr. Rao to impress upon the Universities to take an attitude whereby the students understand that it is not advisable or easier to pass an examination by launching a *Dharna* for three days than studying throughout the year. Launching a *Dharna* is a much easier job. Have we put a premium on this type of indiscipline or rowdiness? Rowdies become heroes and everybody begins to copy them and we have the problem of its multiplier or cumulative effect on others.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Tamil Nadu): As a way out of the enormous difficulty created by numbers in our university colleges and universities this piece of legislation should be welcomed. It is a way out of the indiscriminate admission to our colleges and universities that takes place nowadays. If the large number of stu-

dents who want university education are allowed to appear privately for university examinations, a large number of admissions could be prevented. That is the only merit in this Bill. We have lost sight of the old idea of university, that it is a seat of learning, where learning is acquired through social life and through social intercourse. Universities have ceased to be seats of learning in that sense. They have become factories for the production of the largest number of graduates who are going to be unemployed or will become unemployable. The old ideal has been given up and we are now concentrating on this idea of producing as many graduates as possible. That is why the large number of admissions which is one of the problems that our universities and university colleges are confronted with. If students are allowed to appear privately, only a limited number of students could be admitted. Once this piece of legislation is passed, it would be possible for universities and university colleges to fix an optimum number of admissions, optimum consistent with efficiency of teaching and ease of learning by students. Beyond that optimum number, beyond that maximum number, consistent with efficiency, students may be allowed to appear privately or through these correspondence courses. That would be a way of solving the problem of numbers with which we are confronted. The problem of numbers leads to a number of other problems. So it is on this account only that I welcome this piece of legislation, that is, allow candidates to appear privately.

Now, I have some objection to the phrase 'appearing privately'. What does it mean? Does it mean that students may be allowed to write their examinations in their own houses or private rooms? I suppose it means that the examination will be held in public and that they will appear as private candidates—not appear privately. Of course, are not examinations in public places nowadays attended with great danger? Invigilators can be assaulted. They may be even shot at. They may be even prevented from doing their duty. What I suppose is the candidates might be appearing privately, but

when they appear as private candidates they should write examinations in public.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON (Kerala): Sir, I also welcome this Bill in way. It solves certain problems, problem of over-crowding in our universities and colleges. To that extent it is welcome. But I have got my own doubts about certain things. Why should not a large number of subjects be let out of the daily classes? For example, history, economics, all these can very well be studied at home. The students can be helped. Barring science subjects where a good deal of laboratory help is required, the other things can be taught through tutorial colleges or by professors who can set up their own small classes. In this way we should relieve the congestion of these colleges by taking away a large number of subjects and then concentrating on such subjects which require help and direction. I would therefore suggest that in certain cases a large number of libraries be set up, guides be appointed who will be something like professors who will help our students. You can have some sort of test once in two or three months and then allow them to sit for the university examination. That will be also not completely leaving it to the private boys to come and appear. Some such system can be evolved, that is, they are guided by some experts who will help them to read certain books; you can then set certain formal examination papers and ask them to answer. That sort of help will be very good. There are a good number of subjects which can very well be done by students at home. History can very well be done at home, language can also be done at home.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the home?

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: Some friend's house. This is what we are doing now. What I am saying is whatever home there is, that sort of studies can be encouraged; but some subjects will have to be studied only by attending classes. There is no other way. If you want a good science student to come up, he will have to

be helped. So, eliminate some of the classes so that we can devote more time for particular subjects. That will be much more helpful.

I welcome this move in the sense that we are allowing a large number of students to try their luck. It is quite good. Anyhow a university degree gives him prestige. That is something. Whether he gets a job or not—I am sure he will only join the huge number of unemployed—it is quite good; let him at least feel some satisfaction. Whether he is a poor man or not he gets the satisfaction of becoming a graduate by his own endeavour. To that extent there is something in it. That is the only good thing that this helps.

I am glad that the students are agitating. A little of agitation we should not get frightened at. You should discuss with them boldly. Behind the agitation there is not always an irresponsible demand. It is some of these issues which have made them agitate. "All right, promote us; within these four years we pass the examination; one year we might have lost after all we shall be sitting for four years". So, some relaxation does not mean that you are completely surrendering to them. It is only understanding the new generation, that generation which has lost faith in you. The last war has ended with giving us a new sort of people. We have betrayed them. You have not been able to solve any of their problems. The students are terribly agitated. There is no job for them. Their future is bleak. In this new age who are we to tell them "this is what you have to do"? If the country can be ruled by representatives who are above 18, certainly the university also can to an extent be guided by people who are above 18 in their colleges. We are great people who are having this legislation. We are representatives of our people, who are above 18 I say students also who are above 18 know how the university should be run. We should be prepared to discuss with them seriously and understand their problems. Those people may have something to teach us.

From that we will be able to find out what really agitates them, why there is so much of discontent. The

[Shri Balachandra Menon]

teachers have taken to agitation; the students have taken to agitation. Everyone can get his demand met only if there is agitation. The issues involved are new. So, how to deal with the agitation? Not by force. I was told that a number of students who have come from West Bengal, they are being screened here. For what? There is a sort of complaint.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is not correct.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: That is what I wanted to know. There should be no such screening. In thought they may be Naxalites, but whether they are Naxalites in action, is another thing. If there is some young man who can think boldly, encouragingly, I am not against him. But if you begin finding out whether he has attended some meeting secretly at any place and therefore you will not allow him in your university, then you are doing a wrong thing. Please do not do it. There has been some complaint by some people. I believe when Dr. Rao tells me that there is no such screening. It is quite correct. But there has been a doubt like that. And I hope and believe that Dr. Rao will be able to persuade the other universities also to take such a step and see that a large number of students are allowed to appear. As far as the shift system or evening system is concerned, have as many of them as possible so that as many boys as possible can go to the colleges for direct study, wherever there are no such facilities for them. It will make our boys understand things better and study, and they will become better than they are now.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : आपके पांव में तकलीफ है तो आप बैठकर फरमा सकते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं ठीक है, लेकिन हम आपसे एक प्रार्थना पहले से ही कर देना चाहते हैं कि आप बीच में घंटो न बजायें; क्योंकि मुवह

के अनुभव से हम लोगों ने इतना सीखा है कि बीच में घंटी न बजाई जाय।

श्रीमन्, जो विधेयक डा० राव लाये हैं, उस विधेयक के संबंध में हमारा संशोधन है और वह यह है कि इस बिल को प्रवर समिति में भेजा जाय। जो नाम देने का नियम है वह हमने दे दिये हैं। हम इसे प्रवर समिति में भेजना क्यों चाहते हैं? वास्तव में श्रीमन्, मुझे बहुत ही दुःख है कि डा० राव जैसे प्रतिभाशाली शिक्षा मंत्री को पाकर भी शिक्षा की हालत दिन प्रति दिन दयनीय होती चली जा रही है और दिन-प्रति दिन बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह बिल सलेक्ट कमेटी में जाय ताकि जो नई-नई समस्याएँ आ रही हैं। जगह की कमी को लेकर, भर्ती के सवाल को लेकर, 40 और 45 प्रतिशत के सवाल को लेकर, विद्यार्थियों को उनकी युनियनों में भाग लेने दिया जाय या न लेने दिया जाय, प्रध्यापक संगठन और वाइस-चान्सलर महोदय के बीच में क्या संबंध हों, इन सब सवालों को लेकर और इन सब बातों को लेकर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जा सके। मगर डा० राव इस विषय में बहुत ही कुशल हैं और वह कुशलता यह है कि वह कह दिया करते हैं कि अभी तो एक नन्हा सा ही बिल लाया जा रहा है, लेकिन बाद में सम्यक और व्यापक विधेयक लाया जायेगा। बाद वह कब होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। यह देखा जाय।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य और कारण यह है कि "दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को गत कुछ समय से विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा, विशेषतः अवर स्नातक स्तर पर, प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में तीव्र गति से वृद्धि होने के कारण उत्पन्न हुई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।" तीव्र गति से जो ग्रन्डर ग्रेजुएट, अवर स्नातक भर्ती होना चाहते हैं, उनके भर्ती होने से समस्या पैदा हो रही है और उस समस्या का समाधान हेतु यह नन्हा सा विधेयक आया हुआ है कि लोग प्राइवेट तौर पर दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में परीक्षा

में बैठें। क्या इतने से समस्या का समाधान हो जायगा? डा० राव के प्रति बहुत ही सम्मान प्रगट करते हुए, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इतने से समस्या का समाधान हो जायगा। हमारे पूर्व जो वक्ता हैं, उनसे भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं, मगर अपने पीछे की स्थिति की भी जानकारी कर लें, कुछ भूत की भी अनुभूति कर ले। क्या यह विवाद मालवीय और गांधी जी में नहीं हुआ है? यह विवाद गांधी और मालवीय का भी है। जब काशी विश्वविद्यालय की नींव पड़ रही थी, उस समय और बाद में भी गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह तुम क्या कर रहे हो, यह गरीब मुल्क है, यह तुम गगन-चुम्बी अट्टालिकाएं बनवा रहे हो, इनको कोई जरूरत नहीं है, तुम सामान्य रूप से लोगों के बैठने का इन्तजाम करके पढ़ाई करवाओ, बड़े पैमाने पर पढ़ाई करवाओ। हम वृक्ष के नीचे पढ़े हैं, हम नदियों के तट पर पढ़े हैं। तो एक लम्बा प्लेटफार्म की तरह बना कर उस पर शेड डाल दें, जिससे पानी न गिरे, वहां बैठ कर बड़ी अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकते हैं, मगर इतनी गगनचुम्बी अट्टालिकाएं बनें और उसमें कहा जाय कि भवन का अभाव है, इसलिए हम विद्यार्थियों को बैठाएंगे कहा, तो यह बात समझ में ही आती। हम यह समझना चाहते हैं कि क्या भवनों के प्रकार में देश की वस्तु स्थिति को मध्यनजर रखते हुए कुछ अन्तर होगा या नहीं। अगर यह अन्तर होगा तो क्या डा० राव जो सिम्पल लिविंग और हार्ड थिंकिंग वाले हैं, अपने इस सिद्धांत का आज की इस विचार धारा से कैसे निर्वहण कर पाएंगे। इस बात को सामने रख कर हम इसका हल क्यों न निकालें।

एक हमारे मित्र यहां बोले थे, हम उनसे सहमत हैं कि बहुत से विषय ऐसे हैं, जिनको कि दूसरे ढंग से पढ़ाया जा सकता है। एक मर्तवा हमारे देश में यह भी आन्दोलन चला था आजादी के बाद कि आर्ट्स कालेज क्यों न बन्द कर दिए जायें और उनकी जगह टेक्निकल कालेज खोले

जायें। साहित्य पढ़ने के लिए एक दूसरे प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। वाराणसी में लाला भगवान दास थे, लोग उनके पास जाते थे साहित्य पढ़ते, तो वे कहा करते थे कि ऐसे मत पढ़ो, एक लेख की माला बनाओ, 101 लेख लिख कर लाओगे तभी तुम हमारे पास ऊंचा साहित्य पढ़ सकते हो। उन लोगों को बाध्य करते थे कि तुम लेख लिखो, अपने से विषय चुनो, अपने से लेख लिखो। अब वे सब चीजें हवा में उड़ रही हैं। मैं अपने समय की बात बता दूं। 1942 तक काशी विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय माना जाता था, इलाहाबाद नौकर पैदा करने वाला विश्वविद्यालय माना जाता था, उसी तरह लखनऊ भी माना जाता था। यह गोडे मुराहिन हैं, दक्षिण के ह, मगर काशी विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़े हैं। काशी विश्वविद्यालय में किमी की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी कि पैन्ट कोट पहन कर निकल जाय, धोती-कुर्ता या चौड़े मोहरे का पायजामा हो। कोई सूटबूट पहन कर निकल जाय तो उसकी मरम्मत हो जाती थी, अच्छी तरह से लड़के उसको चिढ़ाते थे, ऐसा कर देते थे कि दूसरे दिन वह कह दे कि हम धोती-कुर्ता लाएंगे। अब हालत बदल रही है। जिस फैशन को पश्चिमी योरोप के लोग छोड़ रहे हैं, आज भारत वर्ष उस फैशन को स्वीकार करने में गर्व की अनुभूति कर रहा है।

आपने भी देखा होगा, आजकल हम देखते हैं कि ऐसी पैन्ट पहने हुए हैं, जो उनके पैर से सटी हुई है, पहले पैन्ट चौड़ी रहती थी, हम लोग उनको पहले ही निकाल देते हैं कि तुम इतनी बौद्धिक परतंत्रता में जकड़े हुए हो, सांस्कृतिक परतंत्रता की बेड़ी में जकड़े हुए हो कि जिस पोशाक को अंग्रेज छोड़ रहा है, उसी पोशाक को पहनने में स्वाभिमान समझते हो, तुम समझते हो कि बड़े भारी आदमी हो गए।

डा० राव ने अभी रेफर कर दिया कि अखबारों में कुछ निकला है। अखबारों में क्या निकला है? जिस दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के

[श्री राजनारायण]

सुधार हेतु आज डा० राव संशोधक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किए हुए हैं, आज उस विश्वविद्यालय की गति क्या है, आज उसकी दुर्दशा किस दर्जे की है, क्या आज वहां पर पढ़ाई हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो अखबार में निकला है, मैं उसको पढ़ रहा हूँ —

“दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में आज विद्यार्थियों और पुलिस में अभूतपूर्व झगड़ा हुआ, जिसमें घूसे, पत्थर और लाठियों चलने के बाद तीन छात्र नेता अचेत होकर गिर पड़े, झगड़े में पुलिस सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट श्री निखिल कुमार तथा अन्य पुलिसमैनो और अनेक छात्रों में धक्का-धुक्की हुई। रात को विश्वविद्यालय छात्र सगठन के नेताओं ने कल से समस्त कालेजों में ग्राम हड़ताल के निश्चय की घोषणा की।”

विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रों और पुलिस में धक्का-धुक्की क्यों हुई, कभी डा० राव इसको सोचने हैं। जनतंत्र में पुलिस का व्यवहार क्या है, इसकी शिक्षा कही दी जा रही है? साम्राज्यवादी व्यवस्था और पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में ग्राम जनता और पुलिस में खाई होती है, मगर जनतंत्री व्यवस्था में पुलिस और जनता की दूरी समाप्त हो जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ डा० राव से कि उनकी शिक्षा पद्धति किस दर्जे की निकूट है कि आज पुलिस विद्यार्थियों को दुश्मन समझ रही है और विद्यार्थियों में जाकर धक्का-धुक्की करती है, जिसके कारण तीन छात्र नेता अचेत होकर गिर पड़े। यह स्थिति है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की, जिसके सुधार हेतु आज प्रस्तुत है विधेयक यहां पर, श्रीमन्, आपकी सदागत में। “छात्र-पुलिस झड़प तब शुरू हुई . . .

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : राजनारायण जी, आपने कहा कि घंटी मत बजाओ, मैंने नहीं बजाई, 15 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : आप बजाएंगे तो मैं सदन से पूछूंगा कि घंटी बजा कर आज की जो स्थिति है, उसको कहने से आप मुझे रोक दें तो क्या मैं रुक जाऊँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ। इस बिल का लिमिटेड स्कोप है।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं भी आपसे बाअदब दरखास्त कर रहा हूँ। स्कोप लिमिटेड किस लिए है। विश्वविद्यालय में उत्पन्न समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु, भर्ती को लेकर, उसी प्रतिशत के सवाल को लेकर यह विधेयक आया है, हम इस विषय से बाहर नहीं जा रहे हैं, जो नन्हा सा, छोटा सा लिमिटेड स्कोप का विधेयक है, उसी विधेयक के अन्दर यह बन्दा बोल रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : देखिए जब मैं विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित विधेयक पर बोलूँ तो अबाध गति से बोलने दीजिए। यह मरकार की गलती आप हमारे ऊपर मत लाद दीजिए, यह मत कहिए कि यह विधेयक एक घंटे में पास होने वाला है। देश में आग लग रही है और हम बैठ कर बंशी बजा रहे हैं 51 रुपया लेकर, हम तो 31 ही लेते हैं, आप 51 लेते होंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वाकी ?

श्री राजनारायण : वाकी खजाने में जाता होगा। हमारे पास अनाथ लड़के-लड़कियां आते हैं कि यह पैसा हमको दे दीजिए। (Interruption) हम बहुत ही जल्दी में हैं। हमारी बहुत इम्पार्टेंट मीटिंग हो रही है एस० एस० पी० और पी० एस० पी० के सर्जर की, हम उसमें जा नहीं पाए।

संसद-कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम् मेहता) : अगर आप नहीं जाएंगे, तो हो जायगा।

श्री राजनारायण : “छात्र-पुलिस झड़प तब शुरू हुई, जब छात्रों ने विद्या परिषद की बैठक के सामने उग्र प्रदर्शन शुरू किया। ये छात्र बी० ए० (प्रथम वर्ष) में असफल 3,500 विद्यार्थियों के

अगली कक्षा में चढ़ने की मांग कर रहे थे।" क्यों? डा० राव भूल गए या उनको पता न रहा हो, वे जानकारी का लें। 5 जुलाई के आसपास उपकुलपति डा० राज ने इंडिया इंटरनेशनल में भाषण करते हुए कहा था कि अब तक हायर सेकेंडरी में 40 प्रतिशत में ऊपर अंक पाने वालों को दाखिला मिल जाता था, लेकिन इस साल 45 प्रतिशत में ऊपर पाने वालों को ही दाखिल किया जायगा; क्योंकि पश्चिम बंगाल आदि के तमाम विद्यार्थी यहां दाखिला चाहते हैं।

डा० राज के इस भाषण ने उन विद्यार्थियों में एक वेचैनी पैदा कर दी। अब डा० राव कहते हैं कि 45 प्रतिशत नहीं, 40 प्रतिशत से ऊपर भी जो आयेंगे, उनका दाखिला होगा। यह डा० राव आज कह रहे हैं। हमारे डा० राज जो विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति हैं, उन्होंने 5 जुलाई को यह भाषण किया था और उससे यहां पर यह विरोध पैदा हो गया। हमारे कुछ दोस्त भी हैं। हम बात छिपाना नहीं चाहते हैं। हमारी समाजवादी युवजन सभा ने उसका विरोध किया था। उनका एक शिफ्टमंडल भी विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति डा० राज से मिला था और डा० राव से भी मिला था। डा० राव ने उनसे यह कहा था कि हम तुम्हारी बातों पर विचार करेंगे। अब हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर 40 प्रतिशत से ऊपर वालों को ही भर्ती करना था और जैसा कि डा० राव ने कहा कि वैसा होगा, तो वाइस-चांसलर से पूछा जाय कि वाइस-चांसलर ने यह गलतबयानी क्यों की। यह गलतबयानी कर के उन्होंने यहां के विद्यार्थियों में एक उत्तेजना का वातावरण पैदा किया। तो यह स्थिति डा० राज ने पैदा की है।

मैं बाद में इस बात पर आऊंगा कि वाइस-चांसलर कैसे रखे जाये। बड़ी मुश्किल हमारी हो गई है कि आज अंग्रेजी सभ्यता में पले हुये, अंग्रेजी पढ़े हुये और अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से सोचने वाले लोग वाइस-चांसलर बन जाते हैं और आजादी के बाद जो राष्ट्रीयता और आत्म-सम्मान की भावना छात्रों में आई है, उस भावना से वे अनभिज्ञ होते

हैं। ऐसे वाइस-चांसलर आज की स्थिति का सामना कर नहीं सकते, यह मैं बिल्कुल सफाई से कह देना चाहता हूं। एक नहीं दस डा० राज आयें, वे क्या करेंगे। वे तो केवल व्यूरोक्रैट्स हैं, तानाशाह हैं और अपनी कलम चलाते हैं। उनको क्या पता है कि आज विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर क्या बीत रही है, उनके परिवार वालों और सरक्षणों पर क्या बीत रही है।

अब आप देखेंगे कि यूनियन के अध्यक्ष मुभाप सहानी ने कहा कि उपकुलपति अपने दायित्व को निभाने में असफल रहे हैं, इसलिये उनको हटाया जाय। हमारे विद्यार्थियों ने कहा था कि अब हमारी खुली भरती होनी चाहिये और हमारी भरती पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाई जा सकती। यह सीधी सादी मांग थी जो नहीं मानी गई। तो जब से डा० राज साहब आये हैं, तब से डा० राज साहब ने विश्वविद्यालय में एक दम तानाशाही व्यवस्था कर दी है। हम जैसी समाज की व्यवस्था बनाना चाहेंगे, अगर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उसके तदनुरूप व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तो हम समाज में भी वैसी व्यवस्था नहीं बना सकते।

आपको जानकारी है कि इसी सदन में हम काशी विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में दो, तीन बार अपने जजबात का इजहार कर चुके हैं। जब मैं बोलता था तो बहुत से लोग कहते थे कि ऐसे ही बोल रहा है। मगर जब गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई, तब लोगों की आंखें खुल गईं कि हमने जितनी बातें कही थी गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन ने उन सबका समर्थन किया। एक चीज जो कही गई थी उसी को लेकर आज भी वहां तनाव है और वह है आर० एस० एस० का भवन। उनकी एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल की बैठक हुई और उसने फैसला किया कि आर० एस० एस० का भवन फौरन हटा दिया जाय। यह फैसला चार दिन पहले हो गया है मगर अब हमारे जो आर० एस० एस० के भाई हैं, वे बुद्ध नहीं हैं। इतना ही उनका फसला हुआ है और मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि वे क्या जा रहे हैं। वे कहेंगे कि कोर्ट से इसमें इंजक्शन जारी करा दो। उनका

[श्री राजनारायण]

तो फैसला हो गया कि आर० एस० एस० भवन हटाया जायगा और यह भी हो गया कि वाइस-चांसलर बड़े सख्त हैं। लेकिन अब वे कहेंगे कि कोर्ट में कैसे चला गया, हम क्या करें। इस मिली-जुली कुश्ती से काम चलता नहीं। हमको ईमानदार होना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ डा० राव से कि गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रपट को आये साल भर हो गया है। अक्टूबर में श्रीमाली जी ने चार्ज लिया था, जो यहां शिक्षा मंत्री रह चुके हैं। साल भर का समय आर० एस० एस० का भवन हटाने में लग गया।

आज अखबारों में आया है कि वाइस-चांसलर दिल्ली आ रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े नेताओं से सलाह मशविरा करने कि आर० एस० एस० भवन के बारे में क्या किया जाय। आज अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है। श्रीमती फीरोज गांधी और कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० हट जाय, कुछ कहते हैं कि इसके लिए कानूनी व्यवस्था होगी, मैंने कहा कि भाई 1937 की फाइल देखो। बाकायदा मालवीय जी के जमाने की फाइल है, जिसमें बिल्डिंग और जगह दोनों की प्रोप्राइटरशिप विश्वविद्यालय की है, उसमें यह माना है। उस मानने के बावजूद भी साल भर तक गुरु गोलवलकर से बात चीत हुई, फिर राज्य के संघचालक से बातचीत हुई, फिर जिले के संघचालक से बातचीत हुई और इस तरह से एक लम्बा सिलसिला डाक्टर श्रीमानी ने लगा दिया और ज्यों-ज्यों यह सिलसिला चलता गया, वह मामला बिगड़ता गया और आज यह हालत आ गयी है। तो वही स्थिति डाक्टर राज ने आज यहां पैदा कर दी है। डाक्टर राज जब से वाइस-चांसलर हुए हैं, तब से न विद्यार्थी चैन से हैं, न अध्यापक चैन से हैं और उन्होंने सारी पुरानी प्रथाओं को तोड़ कर एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बना दिया और कहा कि यह वर्किंग ग्रुप जिस-जिस को मान्यता देगा हम उसकी मदद करेंगे और उस वर्किंग ग्रुप में अपने-अपने को रख दिया जो कि 'यस मैन्', हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जिन लोगों की

ख्याति है, जो लोग अपने विषय में दक्ष हैं, व लोग डाक्टर राज की तानाशाही को ठोकर मार कर गिराने की कोशिश करेंगे और उसका असर उनके विद्यार्थियों पर भी होगा। आज दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में यही स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है कि वहां के अध्यापक संघ ने डाक्टर राज की एक व्यवस्था का विरोध किया और इस प्रोसेस के बावजूद अध्यापक संघ को उन्होंने प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया। क्यों नहीं प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया उनको? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कि क्या वे इसी तरह से दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को चलाना चाहते हैं? क्या पुलिस और पल्टन की बदौलत शिक्षा चलेगी? विश्वविद्यालय को पुलिस रौंदेगी? उसको हम विद्या मन्दिर कहेंगे या उसको हम पुलिसालय कहेंगे? उसके लिए तो वहां सुपरिटेण्डेंट पुलिस को ही बैठा दिया जाय। इस वर्किंग ग्रुप से डाक्टर राज मनमानी सिफारिश करवाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जो डाक्टर राज चाहें वही उनका वर्किंग ग्रुप सिफारिश करें, जिससे वहां के अध्यापक संघ में और डाक्टर राज में तनाव पैदा हो, जिसके कारण आज वहां के विद्यार्थी समाज में भी हलचल हो और जिससे विश्वविद्यालय बंद हो। अगर इस समस्या का समाधान तत्काल न हुआ तो कल परसों आप देखेंगे कि क्या स्थिति वहां होती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) :
अब खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आप क्यों चिन्तित हैं। हम बिना कहे तो मानेंगे नहीं, आप अपना भी समय नष्ट करते हैं और हमारा भी।

अध्यापकों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का उप-कुलपति से मिलने का मतलब क्या है, जबकि वे समय नहीं देते हैं। अब आप हरे बता दीजिए कि डाक्टर राज का दमाग तान शाही दिमाग है या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सम्मानित शिक्षा मंत्री डाक्टर राव इन बातों पर ध्यान दें।

राज साहब अर्थशास्त्र के अध्यापक रहे हैं और कुछ लिख कर प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी देते रहे हैं। कुछ उन्होंने बैंक के बारे में भी लिख कर दे दिया है और इसलिए अब उनकी ख्याति बढ़ गयी है। वह बड़े विद्वान, हो गये हैं और इसीलिए डाक्टर राव ने उनको बुला लिया। मैं यहाँ एक स्थिति देखता हूँ। हिन्दी विभाग के अध्यक्ष थे डाक्टर नगेन्द्र। आज हिन्दी साहित्य जगत में कौन है, जो डाक्टर नगेन्द्र को नहीं जानता। आज इतिहास जगत् में ऐसा कौन है कि जो डाक्टर मिश्र को नहीं जानता। यह दोनों अपने-अपने विभागों के हेड थे। उनका इस्तीफा हो गया। क्यों? क्योंकि उन्होंने कहा कि हम डाक्टर राज की तानाशाही के मुकाबले में नहीं झुकेंगे। डाक्टर राज चाहते हैं कि जो डाक्टर राज चाहें, कहें उसको डाक्टर नगेन्द्र मानें, जो उस विश्वविद्यालय में पुराने हैं और हिन्दी विभाग के हेड हैं और प्रोफेसर मिश्र उसको मानें कि जो इतिहास के हेड हैं, डिपार्टमेंट के, तो एक आदमी जो कि जूनियर कैपेसिटी का है, उसको तो हेड बना दिया गया, प्रधान मंत्री की भूकुटि विलासिता ने और वही उस विश्वविद्यालय को चलायेगा। तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह देश अंधकार के गर्त में जा रहा है। इसीलिए मैंने एक दिन कहा था और उसमें कई लोग खफा हो गये थे कि नक्सलवादी कौन है? हमारी नक्सलवाद की परिभाषा है: अविरोधी अहिंसक। जो अविरोधी अहिंसक होगा, उसको हम नक्सलवादी कहेंगे।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाई महावीर ने भी उसका जिक्र किया है और उस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा, लेकिन हमारी समाजवादी युवजन सभा का उल्लिख का सेक्रेटरी है राजकुमार जैन। उसने हिन्दी में एम० ए० (इतिहास) की परीक्षा दी है। मैं जानने चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय है या कोई इंग्लिश विश्वविद्यालय है? मैं पूना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टर राव भारत के शिक्षा मंत्री

हैं या इंग्लैण्ड के शिक्षा मंत्री हैं। अजीब तमाशा है। हम अपने देश में, अपने मुल्क में, अपनी भाषा में उसके माध्यम से परीक्षा नहीं दे पाते? यह हमारा विश्वविद्यालय है? यह बन चुका है मकड़जाल। यह अंग्रेजों का मकड़जाल बन रहा है, लार्ड मैकाले का। मैं डाक्टर राव साहब से, आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अंग्रेजों के इस मकड़जाल से इस मुल्क को छुड़ाइये। मैं जब कभी-कभी डाक्टर राव का लेक्चर अखबारों में पढ़ता हूँ, जिसमें वे अंग्रेजी की तारीफ करते हैं, तो मैं हैरत में पड़ जाता हूँ। क्या बात है कि जो डा० राव की अकल पर पत्थर पड़ जाते हैं। वे भी अंग्रेजी की तारीफ करने लग जाते हैं। क्या भारतवर्ष में किसी की अंग्रेजी अच्छी है? वही तोता रटत, विकटोरियन जमाने की अंग्रेजी आज भी बोल रही है। आज कोई भी जिन्दा अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल सकता भारत में। बेकार अंग्रेजी अंग्रेजी की बात करते हैं। तो 14 विद्यार्थी, जिनमें एक राजकुमार जैन भी हैं, उन्होंने निर्लंबित कर दिये, तुगलकशाही फरमान निकल गया कि वे विश्वविद्यालय में नहीं रहेंगे। मेरे पास एक लेटर है। डाक्टर राज का, उसको मैं पढ़ूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : अब खत्म कीजिये। आपने आधा घंटा ले लिया है।

श्री राजनारायण : मैंने किसी से ज्यादा समय नहीं लिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : मैं अब आपको दो मिनट और देता हूँ।

श्री राजनारायण : बी० ए० आनर्स के राजकुमार जैन ने हिन्दी में इतिहास का पर्चा लिखा। आप जरा खयाल कीजिए, बी० ए० आनर्स। अब अगर हिन्दी में वह एम० ए० का पर्चा लिखता है, तो उसकी कापी जांची नहीं जानी। उसका परीक्षा फल रोक लिया जाता है। अब वह क्या करे? अगर किसी व्यक्ति के साथ इस तरह की गैर-इंसाफी होगी तो क्या वह उसे बरदाश्त करेगा? और अगर वह उसे बरदाश्त

[श्री राजनारायण]

कर भी ले तो मैं तो उसे बरदाश्त नहीं करूंगा। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तो यह मामला केवल राजकुमार जैन तक है, लेकिन अब उसकी हिम्मत की चर्चा इस देश की मजलिसों में होगी और डाक्टर राव को बताना पड़ेगा कि डाक्टर राज जैसे गुन्डे वाइस-चान्सेलर की हिम्मत कैसे पड़ी कि वह राजकुमार जैन के हिन्दी में लिखे गये पत्रों को देखने से रोक दे और उसका परीक्षा फल आज तक घोषित न होने दे। कोई तमाशा है? किसी की बपौती है कि जिस को जैसे चाहे तुलसी की फरमान जारी कर दे कि जिसमें कभी राजधानी दिल्ली हो और कभी दौलताबाद। यह सवाल आज का नहीं है, मैं आपसे बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा के पास हमारे विद्यार्थीगण गये और 13 जुलाई को प्रधान मंत्री के यहां उन लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया और उसमें गिरफ्तार हुए और बाद में छूटे। फिर 23 जुलाई को भी इन लोगों ने दिल्ली में विश्वविद्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन किया। उस दिन प्रदर्शन में समाजवादी युवजन सभा के संयुक्त मंत्री श्याम कुमार को घसीटा गया और जब इनको राज कुमार जी बचाने पहुंचे तो रमेश जैन के हाथ की हड्डी बिल्कुल तोड़ डाली गयी। यह क्या है? मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ कि यह क्या है? आप हमारी मदद करें, आप हमको रोशनी दें। इन्दिरा गांधी आयी हैं, नयी रोशनी लायी है। वह कहती है कि जब मैं सभा में जाती हूँ तो जनता कहती है कि 'इन्दिरा गांधी आयी है, नयी रोशनी लायी है', मैंने कहा कि इसमें तीसरी लाइन और जोड़ दो कि 'इन्दिरा गांधी आयी है, नयी रोशनी लायी है, जो गांव-गांव छितरायी है'। आप देखें कि मिट्टी के तेल की कीमत बढ़ गयी, गरीबों की झोपड़ियों का उजाला खत्म हो गया। तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारे सदर हैं, आप हमको बतलायें।

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on a point of order. Every Member of this House has got his or her honour. I have been observing

for some days some things which are so repulsive and repugnant and unpleasant. I have very great regard for my friend, Mr. Rajnarain. I consider him as my elder brother. My hats off to his sincerity of purpose. But there is one thing. A person has to be addressed by the name which is entered in the school register or the college or the university register or in the electoral rolls or in the official registers. I can call a person younger to me by name or a person equal to me by name, whether it is he or she. But, Mr. Vice-Chairman, he has been calling the Prime Minister of India as 'Indira' or 'Feroz Indira'. Is she my daughter or his daughter or your daughter or your younger sister? No. She is the Prime Minister of India. If anybody wants to address her in this House or in the other House by name, then to give her respect 'Ji' has to be added or she can be referred to as Mrs. Indira Gandhi or the Prime Minister of India. If he is a Telugu man, then we use the word 'Garu'. If he is a Tamilian, then we use the suffix 'Avargal' or the prefix 'Tiru'. But she is known throughout the world as Mrs. Indira Gandhi or the Prime Minister of India. So you please give your ruling here and let it be carried to the other House also that whenever anybody wants to address our Prime Minister, she should be addressed as the Prime Minister of India or Mrs. Indira Gandhi, or the suffix 'Ji' should be used to her name, e.g. Dr. Rao or Raoji and so on. This is my humble submission. I think you will have to give your ruling and let the House of Elders be an example to the other House in this matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I think that is a very valid point and I would like Members to bear it in mind.

श्री मान सिंह वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्या जरा सी बात थी अफसाना कर दिया। जरा सी बात है। आज तो श्री राजनारायण बदतमीजी से नहीं बोले हैं। प्रति दिन इस बात का जिक्र होने लगा है। यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है। बात कुछ हो रही थी और

होने लगा कुछ और । और आप भी बराबर टाइम देने लगे ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You have not seen what has happened. Please sit down. If you want to know what is happening here, you must be here all the time.

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये, कोई लीगल क्विबर्लिंग, कोई निकट की ज्ञान, कोई कार्डिक बात राजनारायण को अपने पथ से विचलित नहीं कर सकती, राजनारायण जिस भाषा का प्रयोग करता है, उसको अच्छी तरह से समझ कर करता है । मैं डा० राव से फिर विनम्रता से निवेदन करूंगा, हे हमारे आदरणीय डाक्टर राव साहब, आप उसको हटाइये । हमारे एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने मालूम नहीं किम दिमाग से यह सब कहा, ऐसा बात कही । मैंने अपनी तरफ से कुछ कहा नहीं । मैंने कहा कि प्राईम मिनिस्टर साहिवा जा जाती हैं वह खुद अपने से स्लोगन लगाती हैं कि जनता यह कहती है । इस आदमी को समझ में न आये तो मैं क्या करूँ । मुझे अफसोस है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : अब आप खत्म कीजिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का जवाब दे रहा हूँ, उस प्रश्न पर अभी नहीं जा रहा हूँ ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : आपको जवाब नहीं देना है ।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये, हमारी बात पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठा है । जब हमारे बीच में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठता है, तो उस प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर को मैं मीट करूंगा । मैं इस वक्त प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर को मीट करना चाहता हूँ ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : देखिये, मुझे फिर रुलिंग देनी पड़ेगी ।

LJ/B(N)10RSS-9

श्री राजनारायण : आप रूलिंग देंगे तो मैं उसको चैलेंज करूंगा । आप दीजिये रूलिंग, क्या हमको धमकी देते हैं ? रूलिंग दें । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई आदमी अगर अपनी पुरानी जहनियत के कारण किसी का भक्त बनना चाहेगा । चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हो या कोई हो, तो उसकी भक्ति का पर्दाफाश होगा । आज हमारी दुर्दशा क्यों है । इसलिये कि हमारे मस्तिष्क में, हमारे दिमाग में यह गुलाम जहनियत भरी हुई है, जिसका सबूत हमारे आदरणीय, सम्मानित मित्र ने अभी खड़े हो कर दिया ।

SHRI G. A. APPAN: On a point of order. I object to it. I am not a slave of anybody I only put it to the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): He is your colleague. You must show him respect.

SHRI G. A. APPAN: This should be expunged.

श्री राजनारायण : छाती फट गई । अगर वह हिन्दी न समझे तो मैं क्या कहूँ मैंने कहा है, हमारे सम्मानित मित्र आदरणीय सदन के आदरणीय सदस्य के दिमाग में इतना कुरेदपन क्यों हुआ, मैं उन कारणों को ढूँढ रहा हूँ, उनको खोज रहा हूँ और मैं डा० राव से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि डा० राव आप शिक्षा जगत को भारतवर्ष में इस ढंग से बनायें कि इस तरह की गुलाम जहनियत न हो । इस सदन में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने कि हमेशा अपने को ठेकेदार बना रखा है, गोया प्रधान मंत्री के सम्मान की ठेकेदारी उन्हीं की है । क्या प्रधान मन्त्री के सम्मान पर ठेस आई भाई ? हम पूछना चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मन्त्री के सम्मान पर कौन सी ठेस लगी, कौन सा पत्थर पड़ा, कौन सी ईंट पड़ी । हमने तो कहीं देखा नहीं कि हमने प्रधान मंत्री के सम्मान पर कहीं कोई ठेस पहुँचाई हो, हमने तो प्रधान मंत्री के सम्मान को बढ़ाया ।

तो, श्रीमन्, मैं बहुत जल्दी में अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ, इसलिये मैं आपसे दो तीन बातें सुझाव के रूप में निवेदन करना चाहता

[श्री राजनारायण]

हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब सारे विश्वविद्यालय जो कि अपने देश में हों, उन विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये एक सभ्यक व्यवस्था बनाई जाय। जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न ढंग की व्यवस्था है, उसको नहीं चलने देना चाहिये। और उसी के साथ-साथ वाइस-चांसलर के लिये सामाजिक ज्ञान और जन तन्त्री ज्ञान का होना अनिवार्य बन दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसे व्यक्ति को इस समय भारतवर्ष के शिक्षा जगत में वाइस-चांसलर नहीं होना चाहिए जो केवल गुलाम जहानियत का हो और जिसने स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम में, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया हो। आपके वाइस-चांसलर में यह भी एक खूबी होनी चाहिये। जैसे कि मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा० राधाकृष्णन वाइस-चांसलर थे और आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव वाइस-चांसलर थे, पूज्य महामना वाइस-चांसलर थे, इन लोगों के समय में इस तरह की आफत नहीं हुई, मगर आफत तब होने लगी जब कि ऐसे लोग आये, जिनके पास नालेज नहीं है, जिनके पास ज्ञान नहीं है, जिनके पास विद्या नहीं है, जिनके पास ज्योति नहीं है, केवल तिकड़म और साजिश से, सरकारी भ्रूकुटि-विलास से, प्रधान मंत्री के कृपा पात्र होने से बना दिये जाते हैं, तो फिर आफत आती है। आज वह आफत दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में आई हुई है।

श्रीमन्, जो सवाल मैं पूछ रहा था उसको मैं फिर पूछना चाहता हूँ, हमको इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य जवाब दें। अगर मान लीजिये कि मैं परीक्षार्थी हूँ और मैंने हिन्दी में परीक्षापत्र लिखा है जो कि हमारे संविधान की भाषा है, जो कि हमारे राष्ट्र की भाषा है, जिसके लिये राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा आंधी बराबर संघर्षरत रहे, तो क्या हटना कर के हमें दबा देंगे, हमारा परीक्षा-फल रोक दिया जायगा, हमारा नतीजा घोषित नहीं किया जायगा। तब मैं क्या कहूँ? मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ। आज जो हिन्दी में लिखे हुये पत्रों को न जांचे,

जाने का आदेश वाइस-चांसलर देता है, उस वाइस-चांसलर को जब तक घसीट कर नहीं निकाला जाएगा, तब तक शिक्षा चलेगी नहीं। मैं आज डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा रद्दी, ऐसा निकम्मा और ऐसा देश द्रोही वाइस-चांसलर हमने नहीं देखा कि एक एम० ए० का इतिहास का छात्र हिन्दी में लिखे और उसकी हिम्मत हमारे देश में रहने हुये पड़े कि वह कह दे कि हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ परीक्षा पत्र नहीं जांचा जायगा। इससे बड़ा अपमान राष्ट्र का और क्या होगा, इससे बड़ा अपमान देश का और क्या होगा। यह अपमान करने वाला आज कुर्सी पर बैठा हुआ है और यह हमको सबक देंगे कि हम किसी का अपमान कर रहे हैं। इस दुर्बुद्धि से हम सीखने वाले नहीं हैं।

इसलिये, श्रीमन्, मैं आपके द्वारा पूरे अदब, पूरे सम्मान से डा० वी० के० आर० वी० राव साहब से—साहब, साहब, स हब, श्री, श्री 108 श्री डा० राव साहब से—अनुनय विनय करता हूँ कि उसकी हिन्दी की कापी, जो एम० ए० के छात्र ने इतिहास का पर्चा लिखा है, उसकी कापी जांची जाय और उसका नतीजा घोषित किया जाय वरना यह देश इतना नपुंसक नहीं होगा, इस देश का पौरुष इतना शौर्यहीन अभी नहीं हुआ है कि कोई देश भी वाइस-चांसलर हमारा अपमान करता है, विद्यार्थी का अपमान करता है, हिन्दी का अपमान करता है और वह वाइस-चांसलर बना रहे। कोई वाइस-चांसलर पुलिस और पलटन की बशौलत और प्रधान मन्त्री का कृपा-पात्र केवल बन कर नहीं चल सकता। चलेगा तो विद्यार्थियों के सहयोग से, अध्यापकों के सहयोग से चलेगा। डा० राव ने डा० राज को वाइस-चांसलर बनाया, उसकी जिम्मेदारी डा० राव पर आती है, इनके शिक्षा-भक्तित्व में डा० राज वहाँ के वाइस-चांसलर बने हैं और मैं इस वक्त कहता हूँ कि डा० राज एक संकुचित विचार का आदमी है, विश्वविद्यालय का वाइस-चांसलर बनने लायक नहीं है, उससे न शिक्षा बढ़ पायेगी, न ज्ञान की वृद्धि होगी, न विद्यार्थियों

में सम्मान होगा और न विद्यार्थी उनका सम्मान करेगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

SHRI K. C. IANDRASEKHARAN (Kerala): Sir, I am raising a point of order and I am constrained to raise this point of order. I have been quite patient and I have been hearing the hon. Member, but these insinuations and abuses, being hurled on a person of high authority who is outside this House, are absolutely unwarranted according to me, and absolutely incorrect according to me, and absolutely motivated, if I may say so with respect to the hon. Member, and I would submit that, so far as Dr. Raj is concerned, he has been functioning as one of the most effective and as one of the best Vice-Chancellors in this country. So the abuses that are being poured on him are absolutely unwarranted, and I would request you to see that a person in high office as Dr. Raj is protected against the abuses that are being thrown on him by Members of this hon. House and person like Dr. Raj has absolutely no opportunity to disabuse himself of all these abuses.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I am sure the Education Minister will reply to all these things.

5 P. M.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं श्री चन्द्रशेखर की भावना की बड़ी कद्र कर रहा हूँ और चन्द्रशेखर जी जो अपनी हाई व्हाइस में बोल रहे हैं उसको भी जानता हूँ। हमारी वान मोटिवेटेड नहीं थी मगर श्री चन्द्रशेखर मोटिवेटेड हैं, जो उन्होंने गुलाम मस्तिष्क के वाइस चान्सलर की तारीफ की... (*Time bell rings*)... इसीलिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, आवाज बुलन्द करके चन्द्रशेखर पाठ नहीं पढ़ाया करें। मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि इस देश की शिक्षा के साथ जो धांधली चल रही है और जो दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय में गड़बड़ी हो रही है उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी राज की है जो वहाँ के वाइस चान्सलर और ये शिक्षा मन्त्रो जो बैठे हैं उन्हीं ने उनको वाइस चान्सलर बनाया है। इसलिये अगर किसी

की रिश्तेदारी हो और डा० राज की तारीफ करना चाहें वह मोटिवेटेड हो सकता है, हम मोटिवेटेड नहीं हैं। हम तो डा० राज को देख रहे हैं, उन्होंने जो कुछ किया वाइस चान्सलरशिप के टाइम में, उसको हम देख रहे हैं, मारे विश्व विद्यालय का वातावरण उन्होंने नष्ट भ्रष्ट कर दिया है, आज वहाँ छात्र जीवन भ्रष्ट हो गया है, वहाँ पुलिस गूडगर्दी कर रही है और विश्व-विद्यालय के क्षेत्र में नगा नाच कर रही है। मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ, मुता जाये, तीन दिन में हमने कालिग अटेंशन दिया है, हमारा कालिग अटेंशन वाइस चान्सलर और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में है। हमसे कहा जाता कि जब विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक आयेगा उस समय ये सब कहा जा सकता है...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Now you must finish.

श्री राजनारायण : तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ डा० राज से फिर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वस्तुस्थिति को देखे, इस सदन में आप चापलूसी भाषा के प्रभाव में आपके अपने कर्तव्य से बाहर न जाये। इतनी ही मेरी प्रार्थना है

SHRI G. A. APPAN: Sir, what is your order on my point of order? You will have to refer it to the Privileges Committee at least. That is an important thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I have given my direction.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You send it to the Privileges Committee.

किस चीज की प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजना चाहते हैं श्रीमती फिरोज गांधी के विषय में भेज दीजिए...

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : (बिहार) *** बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : ***

(Interruption)

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): The words that Mr. Rajnarain has said about Mr. Yajee should be expunged:

श्री राजनारायण : ***

संसद कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (सरदार ख़ुशीर सिंह पंजजारी) : वाइस चैयरमन महोदय, यह सारा एकसपन्ज कर दीजिए ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री अकबर अली खान) : कर दिया है ।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ ***

श्री शोलभद्र याजी : ***

श्री राजनारायण : ***

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Mr. Sanyal.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL) (West Bengal: Sir, how can ...

SHRI G. A. APPAN: Sir, what has happened to my submission?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): You please sit down.

SHRI G. A. APPAN: I would request you, Sir. I want your protection; I want the Chair's protection. I want a ruling on my point of order. Let it be referred to the Privileges Committee; this is not a small thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): All right; I will consider it.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, I am not speaking on that but may I say a few words? When we began this Bill you, Sir, were pleased to state that we should finish it within an hour. I was one of those who wanted to speak a few words

on this Bill and I am being denied that opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Your name is there.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: But, Sir, the fact remains that you have been limiting the time so far as every Member is concerned but as regards one Member you have not had any time limit imposed and the fact that no time limit has been imposed so far as one hon. Member is concerned is certainly, may I say with due respect to the Chair, discriminatory, if I may say so and a case of non-discharge of the functions and responsibilities on the part of the Chair and this has happened during the last four or five days continuously. As to who exactly is in the Chair is a matter of no concern for us but we, Members of this House, who are not so vociferous, who are not indisciplined, who are not so keen to disobey the Chair whenever the Chair says that something should be done particularly with regard to time which is the essence of the conduct of business of the House I will respectfully submit that unless the time limit is imposed so far as every hon. Member of this House is concerned it will be impossible for the business of the House to be conducted and finished. We have seen, Sir, that although one week has passed, not one legislation except a minor one, has been pushed through. It is not as if legislation is the predominant work of this House. Non-legislative work of a public nature does attract parliamentary activity now-a-days but there has got to be some discrimination, some discerning, with regard to these two types of work.

I respectfully submit that I would charge the Chair that the Chair has not been able to discharge its functions, responsibilities and duties to every Member of this House without discrimination.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I share your anxiety and I am equally concerned over this matter. I would request the Chairman to consult the leaders of

*** Expunged as order by the Chair.

opposition parties and the Vice-Chairmen and come to a decision in the matter. I fully realise that I am not able to do my duty as I should.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान् मेरा अन्तर्भाव है कि आप सदन को दीजिए । सुनिश्चित है कि आप सदन को यह बात को महसूस कर रहा है कि वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पा रहा है, श्री चन्द्र-शेखरन की बदौलत, जो मैं चाहता हूँ चेयरमैन इस समय कार्यवाही स्थगित करे, अभी से यह मामला चेयरमैन साहब वहादुर के पास जाए और वह जो आदेश देना चाहें वह दें ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): I have heard your request, but the decision will be mine.

श्री राजनारायण : यानी आप, यह कह कर कि आप अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं फिर भी आप डिसाइड करेंगे और आप कहेंगे कि सदन चले . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): All right.

श्री राजनारायण : यह बिल्कुल असंसदीय प्रथा चला रहे हैं श्रीमान् । चेयरमैन कहता है कि हम अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं फिर भी प्रोसीडिंग चला रहे हैं । इससे अन्डिगनिलाइड, अन्डिमोनेटिक, व्यवस्था कोई नहीं हो सकती । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ आप डिग्लाइड रहें और ऐसे लोगों की भर्त्सना करें जो अनावश्यक ढंग से पॉइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठा कर सदन के समय को नष्ट करते हैं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Now, according to the decision, at five o'clock . . .

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Who took the decision?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): . . . we have to take up the statement that was made by the Railway Minister yesterday. Is it the pleasure of the House that

we continue this matter for half an hour more and finish it? What I want to know from the House is this. Is it the desire of the House, as there are two or three speakers more that we finish this Bill?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Orissa): No, Sir. No more we are going to heed. There should be no discrimination between Members and Member. Do not put a time-limit. One of us will speak.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL: Excuse me, Sir, I have great regard for you, but we find that people who are irrepressible suppress the Chair and people who want to be respectful to the Chair are sabotaged by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): If you want I will give you full time, but what I want to know is this. Is it the pleasure of the House and shall I continue with the Bill or shall we take up the clarification?

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL: Do not fix the half-an-hour limit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): All right.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY (West Bengal): The hon. Railway Minister is here and the matter is urgent. In today's newspaper we find alarming news about the Northeast Frontier Railway as such. I think on the statement of the Railway Minister as he had given yesterday we should at least have the opportunity to put questions and seek clarifications. This may be adjourned till Monday, so that Members can get some time to speak on the Bill. Otherwise, within half an hour or one hour we cannot finish it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): Clarification regarding the statement may be taken up.

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: Mr. Vice-Chairman, before that I want to make one point, before you close the

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht].

other topic Sometimes a large number of Members want to interrupt the speaker. If that was done, that should have been controlled. If somebody took more time, it was not controlled. I may point out one outstanding example. Earlier when the time fixed for each speaker was fifteen minutes, one Member from the ruling Congress—at that time it was united—was allowed to speak for nearly one hour on the Birla issue, whereas the time fixed was fifteen minutes.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): Why are you worried?

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: You were not concerned with Birlas, you were in league with Birlas.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, on a point of personal explanation ...

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: It is your party, not your person.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: On a point of personal explanation ...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Gujarat): She has said it is not your person, it is your party.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: On a point of personal explanation ...

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब विधेयक पर कोई बोल नहीं रहा है न नन्दा जी के बयान पर बोल रहा है और इधर उधर की बातों पर बोल रहे ह, तो क्या उस समय कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं होता है और यही आपके काम करने का तरीका है।

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: We also feel that we should not be interrupted by Members from the ruling party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN): What is the point?

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: A Member has pointed out that one Member has been allowed time to speak for about 45 minutes. I am pointing out another example of a Member having been allowed by the

Chair to speak for one full hour when the Birla issue was going on, though the time fixed was 15 minutes each. This sort of thing should not be allowed in the case of anybody, whether the ruling party or anybody. They are getting agitated there when we speak. When such rules are broken by the ruling party, Members do not protest. There should be fairness for everybody.

श्री राजनारायण : हमारा यह कहना है कि हर एक के लिए निश्चित समय बाँट दीजिये।

श्री ब्रह्मानन्द पडा : कल में होगा।

श्री राजनारायण : अभी में हो।

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, the lady Member has said something about me. Why not give me an opportunity to reply to that?

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् हम तो एक रैगुलरेड लाइफ के आदमी हैं। एक रैगुलेशन बनाकर सब पर लागू होना चाहिये, मंत्री पर भी लागू होना चाहिये और हमारे ऊपर भी लागू होना चाहिये। मीठा मीठा गप और कड़वा कड़वा थू। कोई किसी प्रश्न पर दो घंटे बोलें और मही बान बोलें, क्या उसको बोलने नहीं दिया जायेगा।

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: The lady Member has said something about me. I must be allowed ...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: She said about the party.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT: I said about your party. Mr. Deputy Chairman, the mike here is not working.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the mike is not working, you cannot expect that it would be repaired immediately, the moment you have drawn attention to this. If you want to use a mike you can use any other mike for the present.

That mike will be repaired. If it is not in order, it will be repaired today or tomorrow morning, and

I think, it will be in order. I expect and hope so.

श्री हयातुल्ला अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक मजेशन देना चाहता हूँ चेयरमैन। कल लोकसभा में स्पीकर साहब ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने यूरोप और हमारे मुल्को में एक रिवोल्यूशनरी बेल देखी है। जिस समय कोई प्रादमी बहुत शोर करता है और चेयर का हुक्म नहीं मानता है तो वह बेल बजा दी जाती है। उस बेल का इतना शोर होता है कि सब बैठ जाते हैं। हमारे हाउस में भी इस तरह की बात होती है और मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे हाउस में भी इस तरह की बेल मगाई जाय।

REFERENCE TO STRIKE OF CERTAIN STAFF ON THE SOUTH EASTERN AND NORTH-EAST FRONTIER RAILWAYS

SHRI MONOMANJAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, yesterday we were given a statement by the hon. Railway Minister. We have carefully gone through the statement. Over and above that, this morning in the papers we found two things. One is that the strike on the South Eastern Railway has been settled. We do not know how it has been settled and what are the terms of the settlement because in the statement we find preposterous things which as a trade union leader we cannot believe that it is so. The Railway Minister is saying that when some shunters were beaten by the police the railway workers and workmen as a whole demanded that not only should the policemen be arrested but they should be bound handcuffed and paraded. Only for that there was a strike in two or three Divisions. And the entire work was stopped and a deadlock was created. Did the Railway Minister really make any enquiry and know for certain whether the entire work was stopped by thousands and thousands of railwaymen only because their demand was that the policemen should be handcuffed and paraded or because there was something else? Now that it has been settled, I would like to know

from the Railway Minister what were the terms of settlement exactly.

With regard to the North-East Frontier Railway, nowadays we find that it has rather become a habit to evade the real issues and to say that everything has been done by the Naxalites.

In Siliguri there was an incident on the 2nd of July and also on the 4th July there was another incident. On the 4th and 22nd July there were arrests, two railway men were arrested, and one was arrested on the spot when he alleged that the CI was stabbed there. On the 22nd there were other arrests. From the 23rd onwards the strike started.

During the Railway Budget, the grievances of the Diesel Shed people in Siliguri were put forth, which we expected that he would consider. The grievances of the Diesel Shed workmen in Siliguri are accumulated for months and months and years and years. I would not like to go into the details of these Diesel Shed men's grievances. They are very burning issues. They have been representing to the authorities at Katihar and also to the Railway Ministry. But nothing has been done with regard to their grievances. How is it that because two railwaymen were arrested, the strike started on the 23rd. It spread to New Jalpaiguri on the 24th. Then on the 28th it spread to Alipurdwar Junction and then to Katihar, and spread to other stations also.

Is this strike an outburst as a result of the arrest of two workmen or because of the accumulated grievances? I should like to know clearly from the Railway Minister. Secondly, does the Railway Minister expect that on this occasion the only panacea is to use the Territorial Army at has appeared in the papers? I should like to know what they are going to do there. May I know whether the Government would go into the details of the grievances of the workmen or they would depend upon the Army to run the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA): There may be more points for clarification. It would be better if I listen