

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INDEFINITE CLOSURE OF THE BURDWAN, JADAVPUR AND KALYANI UNIVERSITIES AND THE SHIBPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education and Youth Services to the reported indefinite closure of the Burdwan, Jadavpur and Kalyani Universities and the Shibpur Engineering College in West Bengal and its impact on education in the State.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO) Sir, I am placing a statement on the Table of the House explaining the circumstances leading to the closure of the Universities of Jadavpur, Burdwan and Kalyani and the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur [See below.]

From the information available regarding the recent incidents in West Bengal, it would appear that these are not incidents of student unrest as such; these are activities of a small, well-organised, well-trained and intelligent group of persons who are seeking to bring about a total change in the existing social order through violence. It appears that they are attacking educational institutions partly to attract the attention of the young in the most direct manner and partly in the hope that if the educational institutions are paralysed, it will enable them to enlist the services of the students in their programmes. The form which these attacks have been assuming also seem to follow a regular pattern. They generally destroy libraries, laboratories and other equipment. At times, buildings are damaged or burnt.

Although the problem would appear to be a law and order problem, it cannot be exclusively dealt with as such. The Central Advisory Board of Education which met recently in Delhi expressed its sense of distress with the growing incidence of student unrest and the increasing manifestations of violence in the country. The Board was of the view that effective programmes of action would have to be developed to counteract the recent trends. A Committee of

the Board is going into the problem in detail and I hope that the deliberations of the Committee will lead to some concrete suggestions for dealing with the problem.

During my visit to Calcutta last week, I took the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Vice-Chancellors of West Bengal Universities and Adviser to the Governor on Education. The Vice-Chancellors took the view that it was a political problem and had to be dealt with by the political parties. The Government of West Bengal and the Vice-Chancellors feel deeply concerned about the situation in the State and are devising measures to meet the challenge.

I have also had a meeting with the leaders of Political Parties in Parliament yesterday and discussed with them the problem of student unrest in the country and particularly the manifestations of violence. Some useful suggestions were made at the meeting and we are continuing the meeting tomorrow.

We are all distressed that the normal educational activity in the institutions in West Bengal should have been interrupted abruptly. The law and order aspect of the situation arising out of the politically motivated violence in these institutions has been dealt with by the Home Minister on a separate occasion. On my part I am deeply anxious that normalcy should be restored as quickly as possible so that these institutions can resume their activities without delay.

Statement regarding the reported indefinite closure of the Burdwan, Jadavpur and Kalyani Universities and the Shibpur Engineering College in West Bengal and its impact on education in the State

According to the information furnished by the West Bengal Government, the Universities of Jadavpur, Burdwan and Kalyani and the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, have been closed.

In the case of Jadavpur University there were serious incidents on April 10, 1970, resulting in extensive damage to the properties of World University Service Centre and the Gandhian Studies Centre. The University has informed that on April 29, following an explosion in the Polytechnic Hostel on the University campus, the Principal's room was ravaged. Plans for large-scale campus

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

ravage on May Day were also reported. Apprehending danger to life and property, the Vice-Chancellor decided on April 30, 1970, to close the University and hand over the campus to the Police.

The Burdwan University was closed on April 23, 1970 consequent upon clashes in connection with students' union elections.

The first incident in Kalyani University took place on April 21, 1970, following elections in the students' union of the Faculty of Agriculture. A number of bombs were exploded in the campus. On April 24, reports were received from a number of Deans, Provosts of the Halls and some teachers that the situation in the campus was growing tense in the sense that reprisals were being planned amongst the opposite groups of students. Taking all the factors into consideration it was thought advisable to declare summer recess before the due date. The University was accordingly closed on April 25, 1970.

The Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, was closed with effect from May 6, 1970 upto the end of summer vacation. Serious clashes were apprehended which might have necessitated firing by police and could have resulted in serious escalation of trouble beyond the institution itself.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh): He has defined it as a socio-economic problem.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Mr. Tyagi, you are here for the last fifteen years. Now, let me seek clarification. I was mistaken—not three but four universities have been closed down and 50,000 students have been locked out. I think the Education Minister will agree with me that universities are sensitive spots and particularly the faculties of science and engineering colleges are the most sensitive spots. Out of 4,000 students who wish to get admission into the engineering colleges, only 1,000 can get in. This revolt in the campus is today being spearheaded by the fine students, by the engineers, by the science students and that is a departure from the past, when the discontent was confined to the students of the faculty of law. Mr. Rao said that the violence is being committed by small groups, but is it not a fact that the bulk of students, who should be

on your side, are today developing a hostile and indifferent attitude towards the university authorities? Unless you win them over, your battle against all other forces is lost. Following from it you have set up a committee to find out the causes of students unrest. Leading press comments, the Statesman and others, have said that it is a joke. It is a bluff, I say. Do you not know the causes for the student unrest? Is it unknown? Is it not due to four factors? One is the Governing Bodies of the Jadavpur University, Kalyani University, North Bengal University, the Shibpur Engineering College and the Burdwan University are most undemocratic, feudal and of a colonial character and these Governing Bodies of the Universities are dominated by the Government's agents, capitalist stooges. . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should ask a question.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: This is the question. Is it not dominated by the sons and grandchildren of those who donated to the universities? What is the sense in appointing a Judge of the Calcutta High Court as the Chancellor of the Jadavpur University? Is he competent? Is he efficient? My second point is this. Is it not a fact that the closure is due to real discontent among the teachers and professors in all these four universities? There is tremendous corruption and nepotism regarding permanency, regarding selection, regarding appointment, regarding transfer among the teachers and lecturers and the top bosses of the Jadavpur University and the Burdwan University are responsible for it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: These are the four factors. Is it not a fact that this revolt is due to . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): C.P.M.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Please, it affects me. In Maharashtra do the students give examinations also? The third point is this. Is it not a fact that the revolt is due to the way the American-dominated organisations have penetrated into the universities? My last point is this. Is it not a fact that the problem is due to the greatest uncertainty which is being faced by the technical students,

by the engineer? They were being lionised by everybody, including the Prime Minister and the Home Minister in the past. Now, what is happening to the engineering graduate? He feels that he is unwanted. He has no position in the society. The four causes are : uncertainty, the American domination, teacher discontent and the undemocratic character of the Governing Bodies. These are responsible for the discontent. Would you please assure the House—if you agree with me—that you will not close down the universities and you will put a ban on the sending of police to the colleges? You should, if you agree with me. Would you ban the entry of the police into the universities of West Bengal? Today it is a ghastly sight. Would you assure if you agree with me? The closure of the universities is no solution. You should ban the entry of the police into the colleges. My last question is this. Why did you not care to meet the students' union? You are saying that the students will not be allowed to participate and to administer the universities. You talked to the Vice-Chancellors who are cowards, but why did you not meet the students?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I very much regret it. I know that my hon. friend is emotionally very much involved in this matter and I respect his sincerity and passion, but I very much regret the expression that he used regarding the Vice-Chancellors. He called them cowards. I know of at least one Vice-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who has been subjected, over the last year and a half, to experiences which many of us sitting in this House may have found it difficult to put up with. Still he is cheerful and balanced. He is not only objective, but also extremely sympathetic in his approach to the students. So, I hope that my distinguished friend will not mix up his very genuine interest in the solution of the problem with this kind of observation. Still, he has made a series of suggestions regarding what he thinks are the causes of the student's unrest. Obviously, he would not expect me to tell him in this House whether I am in agreement with his analysis or not, but certainly all the points that he has mentioned are points that I should take into account. He also wanted to know, Sir, why I did not meet the students. I am very sorry again that he implied that I somehow preferred the Vice-Chancellors to the students.

Actually I spent only a few hours in Calcutta and I thought because I am spending only a few hours—I had gone there for an engagement; I reached the previous night at 11.30 and left next afternoon at 4 o'clock and in between I had about an hour-and-a-quarter before going to the airport—let me point out the position at least. So I arranged to meet the Vice-Chancellor and some of the advisers in order to find out what the situation was. There was no question of my not willing to meet the students. I am always willing to meet the students and listen to them. In fact, I have been calling for dialogues between the authorities and students and I can assure the hon'ble Member that I will have no objection if he wants to bring a delegation of students to discuss with me any problem. He can bring anybody he likes. I am always prepared to listen to people who want to come and talk to me about their problems. Regarding this question about the non-democratic organisation of some of the universities and governing bodies of colleges and so on, I think a little while ago in answer to another question I had indicated that the governance of universities and colleges is under examination by a committee. Even more than universities—at least in the case of universities the problem is only one of bringing students in for participation—in the case of governing bodies of colleges—many private colleges—I am utterly dissatisfied with their existing composition and in fact this problem has been specifically referred by me and is being examined by this particular committee. The hon'ble Member should realise the limitations of the Central Government in dealing with matters by legislation, but as soon as the report of this Committee is available, I hope if we can do something in the matter at the Centre we shall certainly do so. But the bulk of the problem rests with the States and I hope the hon'ble Member will use his persuasive or, if I may say so, his violent eloquence, his dynamic eloquence, to persuade the Government in his own part of the country also to follow the suggestions that may emanate from the Committee's Report.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Sir, I seek your protection. I had two specific questions. No. 1, would he protest against this use of police inside the campus? And, what is the sense of appointing a High Court judge as Chancellor of Jadavpur University?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, I am sorry, regarding the second point, I am not responsible for the appointment of a High Court Judge as the Chancellor of the Jadavpur University. In fact, I did not know it. All that I knew was that Dr. Triguna Sen was the Chancellor and I read in the newspapers that he had resigned and also that his resignation had been accepted. I am not the appointing authority for the chancellorship of Jadavpur University. Regarding the first question whether I would ban the entry of police into the university campuses, that, Sir, is a matter that concerns law and order and I won't dare to take upon myself the responsibility which properly belongs to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

DR. DEBIPRASAD CHATTOPADHYAYA (West Bengal): Dr. Rao answered to the question repeatedly emphasising the point that the Central Government are helpless in bringing out any sort of improvement in the utterly disordered situation that is prevailing in the universities. It has been admitted by the authors of the Education Commission Report that Central responsibilities are there particularly for planning of man-power in the crucial sectors like engineering, agriculture and medicine. It has been admitted by the distinguished educationists as early as 1966 and the explosion that has taken place in the last four years, particularly in West Bengal, has been found to be in these crucial sectors, identified already in 1966. So, it shows that the problem was diagnosed in the right time but the prognosis was absolutely wrong or it was not pursued in the least. I agree that the cause of the campus unrest lies in most cases outside the campus, but so far as West Bengal is concerned, for the present series of closures etc. I think there are two reasons: one is, I think, the deliberate politicalisation of educational institutions by injecting party influence through the Education Department and negatively by paralysing the law and order situation through the Home Department of the disintegrated, discredited, disgraced and now disappeared United Front Government. So these are the two reasons, one negative contributed by the Home Ministry and the other politicalisation contributed by the Education Ministry. Now I think, Sir, my questions are very specific: (i) in view of the UGC's observation that education must increasingly be made a national concern and that the Central

Government must take responsibility of education for manpower planning in crucial sectors like agriculture, engineering, medicine, etc. will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to state how the Government propose to tackle student unrest in general and serious eruptions in agricultural, medical and engineering institutions in particular? My second question is, have the Government noted the close, almost casual relations, existing between the technical and other personnel like engineers and doctors on the one hand and the rise of indiscipline and student unrest on the other? What the Government is thinking of doing in this respect?

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Nothing.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Member for the extraordinary confidence he seems to repose in the ability of the Central Government to solve all problems. It is natural, since he belongs to my own party, Sir, that he must have this confidence in the ability of the Government to solve all problems. I only want to tell you that as far as this man-power planning is concerned—you may accuse me if advertising a book of mine—I would like the Hon'ble Member who made this very adjectival remarks and who is himself a very learned man, to read a little book of mine 'Education and Human Resource Development' published about 3 years ago which will tell him a great deal about the man-power planning he has been talking about. I should like to tell here, Sir, that man-power planning as far as engineering and agricultural and medical graduates are concerned, has been going on for a long time. In fact, what went wrong—in fact in the Second Plan and Third Plan it was this planning that helped us to go over to industrialisation and all that—was that the projections that we made of the demand in the Fourth Plan did not go through for various reasons like recession, war, a decline in investment, and so many other reasons. But these demand projections did not go through and, therefore, there has been a gap between the actual supply of engineers and the demand for engineers and various steps have been taken from time to time, Sir, in this regard and this House has been informed about the steps that have been taken both by the Ministry of Education, the Home Ministry, the Petroleum Ministry,

the Industrial Ministry, the State Governments and so on to see that there is no unemployment—there is no unemployment in the medical field, actually we are not able to find enough seats for those who want medical education; there is shortage of doctors—among the technical graduates is overcome. I agree with you that the problem of technical graduates, both diploma-holders and engineers, being unemployed is very serious and we are very much aware of that. Something like 50 to 60 thousand people, engineers and diploma-holders, are unemployed. I do not know the exact number in West Bengal, but I would like to tell the Hon'ble Member that is not a problem only of West Bengal but this is an all-India problem. It is very difficult to sort of solve it by a magic stroke of the pen to deal with 50,000 people who are unemployed and who are technical persons unless we have a very fast, big, massive programme of public works on the lines, for example, President Roosevelt had during his days. I am very glad to get the interruption of Shri Mohan Dhar. I wish he will raise his powerful voice in support of such a big programme because there are limits here of a fairly reckless Minister like myself as to the extent to which I can go about airing my views on matters on which there is no Cabinet decision. I have answered the second part of the question and told how we are trying to deal with the problem of engineering unemployment.

SHRI DAHABHAI V. PATEL: You can start a bomb factory.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I think I have answered the second part of the question as to what we are trying to do to deal with the problem of engineering unemployment. Regarding the first question as to how we propose to tackle the problem of student unrest, I thought I had more or less bored the House by telling all the things we are trying to do. This year we made a special grant of Rs. 3 crores to the University Grants Commission for student welfare and amenities in all the universities with special emphasis on text-book libraries, day study centres, hostel facilities, and so on. We are also trying to see to what extent this problem of participation can be settled fairly quickly and, as I said, we are also trying to see to what extent we can increase opportunities for employment. We are also trying to see

how we can reorient the educational system. That will take time. So that to the extent we can I think we are trying to do something to deal with this problem.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): First, I would like to say that it is rather queer that the hon. Minister began his reply by giving a certificate to a small group of intelligent and determined students who brought about the closure of those universities. Naturally they will take your certificate in right earnest, no doubt. You have given them a certificate. I would like to know whether you are aware that in several places, though we are opposed to the sending of police inside educational institutions, the present Government, your Government, the President's Government did send the police, and the police stood by while they wrecked the libraries in their very presence. If anybody pointed out to the police, "Why don't you catch them? In your presence they are doing it" the police replied, "You arrest them and hand over to us".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The Minister of State of Home Affairs is also present here. Mr. Shukla should also listen to it. Mr. Shukla, I would also like you to listen, because your Ministry is concerned with it. I want to know whether you are aware that allegations have appeared in a newspaper called Dharpan run by the news reporters of various papers of West Bengal that DIG's Dhebabrata Dhar and Ranjit Gupta are personally connected with various operations of the Naxalites—they did not name them...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The question is whether he is aware that certain police officers in West Bengal are connected with them and directed their operations. These allegations have been made against these two officers, Dhebabrata Dhar and Ranjit Gupta; one is DIG, Presidency Range and the other is DIG, IB. When a tram car was burnt by them, they said the brief was given to them by the police. Thereafter no more burning of tram car took place, insinuating clearly that the police and certain sections of them are in close liaison and

[Shri Niren Ghosh.]

are directing those operations. Is he aware of that? By your giving them a good conduct certificate you are actually encouraging them so that they can go on unimpeded, and you can take advantage of that and bring about closure of universities and sometime later on also bring in the Preventive Detention Act and what not to serve your own purpose. By your Committees etc. you will not solve it. One lakh engineers are unemployed in India . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: How do you propose to face this question . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: . . . unless you clean up those things. Why do you ask me to sit down? What wrong have I done? Have I done anything wrong?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should hear the reply also.

SHRI GODEY MURAHARI (Uttar Pradesh): He is not a Naxalite.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to give chance to others also.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: The hon. Member has asked some questions about some police doing something. I am quite prepared to pass on the observations that my hon. friend made to the Minister of Home Affairs for his examination and answer to the hon. Member concerned unless the Minister wants to answer it himself on the floor of the House at the moment. I am very sorry I must strongly protest against the insinuation that my otherwise very hon. friend, Mr. Niren Ghosh, has made . . .

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: Does he mean dishonourable?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: . . . to suggest that here I am giving a certificate. I know that today the Naxalite boys are turning their attention in one direction, and that direction is rather troublesome from the point of view of the hon. Member. But I also know that the Naxalite direction is not only in the direction of the party to which the hon.

Member belongs; it will be also in the direction of the party to which I belong. We are very much aware of it. We do not feel any sense of vicarious satisfaction that some members of the hon. Member's party have been made the special target by these fellows; not at all. We know we are also their target. What I was stating is only a matter of fact that these are not the kind of unrest which has been associated with examination, discipline, pass marks, grace marks, that kind of thing. This is a different kind of problem, and it is a problem which has got to be politically faced, and it is a problem that cannot be faced only by political talk. I think it also has got to be faced by political action. It cannot be solved only by action taken under law and order. Action under law and order is absolutely essential, I do not dispute that. Side by side political action has to be taken and that was the only reason why I made reference to it, not to give them a certificate, not to give them encouragement. I will be very unhappy if I miss my hon. friend from the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are a number of Members who have raised their hands. I can only call them one after another, not all at the same time. Mr. Rajnarain.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के एक तर्क को नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ और उसी का स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा। विद्यार्थियों का एक गुट और अच्छे खानदानी कुलीन विद्यार्थियों का एक गुट, इस का मैं अर्थ नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी का इससे संबंध क्या है? अगर अच्छे, कुलीन संभ्रान्त विद्यार्थियों का एक गुट किसी शिक्षा संस्था को बन्द कराने का कारण बन जाए, तो भी हम उसको कुलीन कहते रहे, तो भी हम उसको संभ्रान्त कहते रहें, यह चीज जरा हमें समझ सकने में दिक्कत आ रही है और हमें ऐसा लगता है कि ये जो विशेषण दिये जा रहे हैं, ये विशेषण अन्य दूसरे स्थानों पर ऐसी घटना के लिए एक प्रेरक शक्ति के रूप में पैदा न हो, यह हम को एक डर है क्योंकि हम भी इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ जानते हैं। काशी विश्वविद्यालय में जिन विद्यार्थियों ने गड़बड़

की, वे संभ्रांत रग्वार के ही थे और वे पढ़े लिखे भी थे। मगर ये ऐसा क्यों करते हैं, क्योंकि पिस्तौल वह खरीदेगा जिस के पास रुपया होगा, हथियार वह खरीदेगा जिस के पास रुपया होगा। तो जो यह उत्तर दिया, यह ज्यादा जमाना नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चन्द विद्यार्थियों का एक सङ्घ चाहे वह कितना ही संभ्रांत और पढ़ा लिखा हो वह सम्पूर्ण विश्वविद्यालयों को अपंगु बना देगा यदि सम्पूर्ण विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिवारी और अन्य छात्र अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति सजग और सचेत हैं? इसकी भी हम सफाई चाहेंगे कि जो विश्वविद्यालय बन्द हुये हैं इन विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की यूनिवर्सिटी है या नहीं? विद्यार्थी अपनी मुसीबत और अपनी दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिये कौन सा प्लेटफार्म रखते हैं? विद्यार्थियों की क्या कठिनाईयाँ हैं, त्या दिक्कतें हैं उनको आम रूप से प्रगट करने के लिये जो वहाँ के अधिकारीगण हैं उनसे विद्यार्थियों के सम्पर्क होने का क्या मार्ग है?

और इसी के साथ साथ हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप बैठिये, आपका सवाल हो गया।

श्री राजनारायण : आप बीच में टोकते रहते हैं, आप भी अपनी आदत से बाज नहीं आते और हम भी नहीं आते। हमको अच्छा लगता है, इस समय हम थोड़ा पैर से अपंगु हैं तो हमको सहारा मिल जाता है, आप टोकते हैं तो हम अपने पैर को इधर उधर थोड़ा कर लेते हैं।

इसी के साथ साथ हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि किसी वाइसचांसलर या किसी भी शिक्षा अधिकारी के गुण-विशेष आज के जनतंत्री ढांचे पर क्या है? यह बहुत मंदिर कर रहा है क्योंकि कोई भी वाइसचांसलर हो, वह कुछ विषयों के जनकार हो और पुराने जमाने

में शिक्षा संस्थाओं से लगे रहे हों और उसकी एकदम से नौकरशाही प्रवृत्ति, मनोवृत्ति हो जाय। तो आज के जनतंत्री ढांचे जनतंत्री प्रणाली भी आवश्यक है। मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी बतायें कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जनतंत्री ढांचा और जनतंत्री प्रणाली का समन्वय कैसे करेंगे?

श्री उपसभापति : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : यह तो सवाल ही है।

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया आपका सवाल?

श्री राजनारायण : सवाल जवाब दोनों है।

श्री उपसभापति : तो अब जवाब सुन लीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : आप यों समझ लीजिये—डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम एंड डेमोक्रेटिक वेज—अंग्रेजी शब्द बोल दिया जाय तो आप समझ जाते हैं। तो जनतंत्री ढांचा और जनतंत्री प्रणाली—जब तक उनका समन्वय नहीं होगा, एक दूसरे में समावेश नहीं होगा शिक्षा जगत में, तब तक मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान शिक्षा जगत में जो आज स्थिति है, चाहे अनुशासन कहिये, चाहे विद्वेष कहिये, यह जो वहाँ का क्षुब्ध वातावरण है वह दूर नहीं हो सकता। तो माननीय मंत्री जी आज बंगाल की स्थिति को देखते हुये मुख्य रूप से जनतंत्री ढांचा और प्रणाली का तारतम्य बिठाने का क्या उपाय करेंगे? पहली बात।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, अब बैठिये।

श्री राजनारायण : माननीय मंत्री जी ने थोड़ासा नीरेन घोष की तरफ इशारा किया, मैं उसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो रहा हूँ, नीरेन घोष तो रिजल्ट हैं, नीरेन घोष तो नतीजा हैं, मगर उस नतीजे पर जाने के कारण डा० राव हैं, नीरेन घोष पैदा क्यों हुए, उसके कारण हैं डा० राव।

Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao : Sir, how can I answer that?

श्री राजनारायण : हसिये मत, इसको जरा गौर से देखिये, क्यों कि मैं इस निश्चित मत का हूँ कि जब तक डा० राव वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में अमूल जनतंत्री परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक नीरेन घोष पैदा होते रहेंगे उसको कोई रोक ही नहीं सकता। यह नतीजा हो रहा है नक्सलाइट, नक्सलाइट, नक्सलाइट का। वहाँ की अनेको युनिवर्सिटियों की स्थिति आप देख रहे हैं और आप दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी को ही देख लीजिये

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप बैठिये, अब आप जवाब सुनिये।

श्री राजनारायण : ... दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी बन्द होगी, सारे देश की युनिवर्सिटीज इस ढंग से बन्द होंगी। इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जो ऐसी स्थिति आज शिक्षा जगत में पैदा हुई है उस असामान्यावस्था को सामान्यावस्था में परिवर्तित करने के लिये आप कौन सा रास्ता ढूँढ़ रहे हैं। इस पर जरा सरकार प्रकाश डाले।

PROF. V K. R. V. RAO. Sir, the hon. Member has asked a series of questions, answers to some of which will involve, I am afraid, very long discourses and may be, writing of special papers and so on.

Sir, I do not know when I used the word 'good' in regard to the students I thought I might have made a mistake and I looked up again at the statement that I made. I have said "these are activities of a small, well organised, well-trained and intelligent group of persons." I did not use the word 'good', even though one could have called intelligent students as good students. The word 'good' is capable of not only a technical connotation but also an ethical connotation. I did not use that word. Therefore, I hope the hon. Member will regard the first part of the remark that he made as not spoken because it referred to something which I did not say.

Then, he asked a number of questions, whether the officers of those universities where the trouble took place, they were democratic and whether there has been something wrong with the

working of the universities and so on, something similar to the questions which were also asked by Shri Kalyan Roy. As I said, I myself have not gone into the working of these individual universities. I know at least of one university, the Jadavpur University, which is a good university, which has a good tradition. And the only Vice-Chancellor whom I know, among the Vice-Chancellors, apart from Dr. Sen of Calcutta University who is an economist like myself, is Dr. Guha of Jadavpur. From my personal experience, I do not think they are bureaucratic people. I do not know about other Vice-Chancellors. They may also be good people. I do not have any idea at all.

I would like to say that this big problem that the hon. Member has raised, the importance of defining the status and functioning of the Vice-Chancellors, how to bring about a democratic system in the universities and at the same time be efficient, and how at the same time to maintain the standard and improve the academic excellence, these are very difficult and complicated matters which we are considering. I thought I had said in a series of answers that this matter is under consideration. There is the Gajendragadkar Report and there is also Mr. Madhu Limaye's Bill. We are trying to find the other problems and solutions to it. It will take time. And I would like to tell this House that a matter of this kind of fundamental change in the structure of the universities is something which we should take to after careful consideration because we are dealing with the lives of lakhs and lakhs of students.

Then, Sir, about the question that Mr. Rajnarain raised, I feel very embarrassed. He morally accused me of being the cause for a large number of revolutionaries in this country. I wish I could claim that responsibility.

SHRI RAJNARAIN. I did not mean you, यु माने कांग्रेस सरकार।

PROF. V K. R. V. RAO. In the larger sense? When he means it in a larger sense.

SHRI RAJNARAIN. Not individually.

PROF. V K. R. V. RAO. Then, Sir, obviously, I do not have to say how in a larger sense I am responsible for

the production, as he said, of Mr. Niren Ghosh. And he said, many other Niren Ghoshes will spring in future also...

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) : Including Mr. Rajnarain.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO : All that I want to tell the House seriously is that I agree with the hon. Member that the educational system needs to be looked into much more than you have done so far. I also agree with him that mere looking into is not enough, but some expeditious action is required, because things are beginning to get out of hand. *I do not think that educational reform by itself is going to solve the problem, if you ask my opinion. I think the problem is not merely educational, it is also socio-economic; it involves the complete change in the structure of the country and go on and so forth. But in any case that is no excuse for our not going ahead or trying to do whatever we can to reform the educational system. All that I can assure the hon. Member is that within my very limited power—I hope Mr. Rajnarain will not again say that I am a helpless sort of kid or sheep which is bleating here. Constitutionally I am rather helpless as Minister of Education—in spite of my helpless position, I will try my best to see what can be done to expedite this process of educational reform.*

SHRI R. S. DOOGAR (West Bengal) : Burdwar, Jadavpur, Kalyani, Shivpur and now it is spreading elsewhere and nothing is being done. It is a socio-economic problem as also a problem of law and order. There is callousness on the part of the Education Minister, there is callousness on the part of the Minister of Home Affairs to deal with the situation firmly. What is needed today is a firm dealing of the situation. Government is aware that even when the police was posted in the university—I am referring to the case of Shivpur Engineering College—in the presence of the police, university property was destroyed. Is this the way of managing things? Is this the way of dealing with the situation firmly, efficiently? Merely philosophising and thinking that a Committee or a meeting of any Board will bring about a solution will not help. The situation demands that the Government must make up its mind to deal with the situation firmly. With whom are we dealing? We are dealing with the future of the country, the young

people, the future generation, and they are being spoiled.

The Minister just told us that he is holding a conference with the Vice-Chancellors and others. That will not do, Sir. The Prime Minister must call a conference with the political leaders because it is she who has also been conniving with parties who are responsible for the trouble in West Bengal.

In this connection, Sir, I want to know what steps the Government is taking to see that the Universities are opened. What steps are being taken to see that proper protection is given to the students to enable them to return to their duties? The politicians are spoiling the whole thing. Has the Government made up its mind to call a meeting at the instance of the Prime Minister so that she could ask the politicians to spare the students? That is the most important thing that is necessary.

Thirdly, is the Government satisfied with what is being done? If not, why this inaction and indecision? What about Mr. Dhavan who is the Chancellor of all these Universities? He is getting unpopular day by day. There is a demand for his recall. Is the Government satisfied that Mr. Dhavan, on whom lies the mantle of running the State, is efficient enough in tackling the situation and that he is doing all that is necessary on his part?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not quite know what answer the hon'ble Member expects me to give. I think the hon'ble Member made a series of observations including callousness on the part of the Education Ministry, the Home Ministry and so on. All that I can say is I do not know whether the Home Ministry is callous or not but I can assure him that the Education Ministry is not a callous Ministry.

Then Sir, he wanted to know what steps we are taking to see that the Universities are reopened. This is really the crux of the problem because I think if the Universities and educational institutions remain closed, to that extent they have failed in solving the problem, because it is not merely the question of some people being available for recruitment, a large number of other persons will also find themselves on the streets, and that is bound to add to the law and order problem of this country.

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

But let me also present, Sir, before the House the kind of difficulties that I was told when I was there. All the Universities have not been closed, in the sense that some of them have been closed a little earlier than their vacation, that is to say, what you call, put forward or backward by a few days. But an attempt was made, I think, in one University, to see if it could be run by keeping the police within the campus of the University, having the police station within the campus of the University itself. This attempt was made to see if keeping the police inside the campus would enable the University to run smoothly. And the experience was that it was not helpful. You could not prevent possibilities of clashes between groups of students or the kind of individual violence that takes place or the other techniques. You might say that I am giving publicity. But it is in the papers every day. A whole technique is being followed. It is the hit-and-run business. It is not only the University campus that is being attacked or the speakers that are being attacked or public institutions being attacked, because it is a question of people suddenly coming out, throwing their bombs and so on and disappearing within two or three minutes. So, the Vice-Chancellors felt that the situation should become a little more normal in the sense that people, either they should be a great deal responsible by creating public opinion among the student community and among the citizens and so on, or those who are doing this kind of thing today must be disillusioned about the utility of what they are doing. Therefore, the Vice-Chancellors are a little nervous. They say even if you have the police in the campus that will not help them to run the University against this kind of, what you may call, organised but sporadic and almost guerilla kind of violence. This is the major problem. At the same time, Sir, it is very important to see what we can do to get the Universities opened. The only thing that we can do is this. I told the Vice-Chancellors to discuss with the people and try to argue the thing out because I am a great believer in dialogue and argument. I am a great believer in reasoning and logic.

श्री राजनारायण : कोई ऐसे विद्यार्थियों के संगठन है क्या ?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know of Vidyarathi Sangathan. There are a number of associations. The hon'ble Member is aware that in Calcutta, as in many other places, there are a number of student organisations.

श्री राजनारायण : नहीं नहीं, संपूर्ण छात्रों के चुनाव से कोई यूनियन है, कोई पार्लियामेंट है वहाँ ।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am afraid I do not have the knowledge. I can get the answer to that. I do not have knowledge about the precise number of student organisations there. But I do know that there are different student organisations in Calcutta which are also in conflict with each other.

श्री राजनारायण : वह तो अपना अपना अलग है, वह तो पोलिटिकल है ।

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO : That is the whole point. This is the reason why I gave that answer. This is the problem. I agree with my hon'ble friend. I am sure the hon'ble Home Minister, who is sitting here, will take due note of what the Home Ministry should do and how the law and order should be maintained. I am all for the maintenance of law and order. But what I wanted to say as an educationist was that it is not merely a law and order problem. It is a problem that concerns all of us who are in the political field, who may or may not have some influence with the younger generation. All of us have to come in for a much greater involvement into these problems and try to give some sense of hope to the young people who may be attracted by the kind of activities that are taking place. That was the main reason why I have been referring to the political problem.

Only one thing I must say. I very much regret the language—otherwise it is a reasoned question—of my hon'ble friend, who belongs to a very good party. I am sorry that he should have said that the Prime Minister is conniving with these parties which are creating this trouble. I should like to strongly repudiate that kind of insinuation.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Since our Minister in charge of Education is also the Minister in charge of Youth Services, may I know from the Minister

in Charge of Youth Services what programme has he got to offer to these students, to these youths to channelise their energy in different Universities? There is no playground, there is no extra-curricular activity, there is no place even for a common room, for debating societies. What are the programmes that he has envisaged as the Minister of Youth Services to channelise the energy of the youths?

Secondly, since the hon'ble Minister has talked very highly about the Vice-Chancellor of the Jadavpur University, may I know from the Education Minister whether he is aware that at least 36 of the teaching staff who were working there are temporary, not only for one or two years but for six years? Some of them are waiting for six years for confirmation of their post. Even they take professors from outside without giving the junior lecturers the lecturership. Not giving permanent post to their own people, they are inviting people from outside. What steps are you going to take to discuss these matters, to redress grievances not only of the Jadavpur University staff, not only of the students but also of teachers who are suffering in different Universities? It is nothing but a cumulative effect of the injustice they have got or they are getting from their authorities. As the Education Minister are you considering steps to be taken to see that the grievances of the staff, the grievances of the students, not the political grievances but the genuine academic grievances, grievances about service conditions are removed? Are you aware, Sir, that there was a threat from the examiners to boycott the examinations by the staff? They passed a resolution only in the month of April and the examinations which were to be taken in May have been postponed due to the closure of the institution. Is it only the Naxalbari movement which is responsible for the closure of the institutions or the accumulated grievances of students, staff and authorities the callous attitude of the Government and the callous attitude of the authorities in the different Universities which is responsible for this closure?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, I do not know why this soft-spoken hon'ble Member should have used such hard expression as "callous attitude of Government" and so on. I think probably she is talking of the Government which was in power in West Bengal.

As far as programmes for youths are concerned I think I had mentioned in this House during a discussion in the morning that the University Grants Commission has a programme for the students' welfare and students' amenities and activities. And this programme is being stepped up considerably during the current year. But I must agree with her that some of the things that she has mentioned cannot be solved just like that. You cannot produce playground within the twinkling of an eye or within the existing situation. For example we are thinking of a text-book library. One of the most important difficulties that faces us is that they are not in a position to buy text-books, and they cannot go and read the books only in the college library because the college library is closed; it is far away. One of the programmes we are having is to set up in as many places as possible text-book libraries. (*Interruption by Shrimati Purabi Mukhopadhyay*). Let me complete my answer. I understand your question.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: I did not say "the callous attitude of the Minister." I have the fullest confidence in the ability of Dr. Rao as the Minister in charge of this department. But I only referred to this attitude of lack of amenities for the students, lack of playgrounds and so on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is replying to all the points that you have raised.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: Personally, I know, he is trying his best to solve the problem.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am grateful to the hon. Member; she has justified what I said when I started my answer, that she is a soft-spoken Member; she has proved this by being so nice to me in her subsequent observations. What I wanted to say was, to the extent that we can—on playgrounds also I have written to the State Governments—we are trying to do what we can. Now, about the question of something being wrong with the Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University, my only relationship with him has been that of a colleague. I have never been a servant of the Jadavpur University. So I do not know how he is as Vice-Chancellor of that University. I have only met him on four or five occasions and I

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

found him a very knowledgeable and a rather nice person. But I shall certainly draw the attention of the University Grants Commission to the fact that apart from whatever little things they have done in regard to salaries and so on, this problem is there. I agree with her. In fact, even at the meeting of leaders yesterday, a number of leaders of political parties pointed out how the atmosphere in the academic campuses is vitiated. It is not merely a question of Naxalites. I agree with her that the Naxalites are not responsible for everything, and many other problems and difficulties are responsible for this. One of them is the frustration among the teachers. For this various reasons are there. We hope that when the committee on the governance of colleges also makes its report and we are able to do something to reform the governing bodies of colleges, get security of tenure, proper recruitment, promotion, etc., we will have some hand in preventing these things.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, I think the hon. Minister is very much interested in the resumption of normal work in all the universities of West Bengal.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Very much so.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: While expressing my distress and concern at this situation which has led to the closure of universities in Calcutta and in other places of West Bengal, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he considers it desirable to advise the Vice-Chancellors of the universities of Calcutta and West Bengal to set up consultative councils with the representatives of students, with the representatives of the employees of the universities, with the representatives of the Executive Council.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: Representatives of political parties.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: . . . with representatives of the Senate or the Syndicate as the case may be, and with the representatives of the teachers' councils of the universities, to review the situation to-day in West Bengal and devise ways and means to improve the academic atmosphere in the university cam-

puses for the early resumption of normal activities in the universities? May I also know whether the hon. Minister took up this matter, or had a discussion of this kind, with the Vice-Chancellors with whom he had a meeting recently? I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that in certain universities, the CRP has already been deployed and the Executive Council of the North Bengal University has demanded that the CRP should be withdrawn as a condition precedent to the restoration of normalcy within the university campus. Then, is he aware of the fact that the teachers of the Jadavpur University have been agitating over certain demands, particularly on the question of permanency, on the question of upgrading of the junior and assistant professors to professors, and particularly on the demand of cancellation of the recommendation of the selection committee for the post of Professor of Physical Chemistry, and that they have said that if their legitimate demands are not met, they would also boycott the examinations and they would not take up the invigilators' work? Have the University authorities of Jadavpur taken these Naxalite activities as an *alibi* to side-back and by pass the accumulated grievances of the teachers of the University of Jadavpur?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, with regard to the first question whether I had any discussion with the Vice-Chancellors about the kind of composite consultative body that he has suggested, my answer is "No." But as the hon. Member has made the suggestion, I shall get the record so that I will know the exact words that the hon. Member has used and I shall assure him. . . .

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I shall repeat it.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: You do not have to repeat it. It is already on the record. I shall assure him that these sentences will be taken out of the record and I shall send it with a covering letter to all the Vice-Chancellors, saying that a very respected, energetic and sincere Member of this House has made this suggestion and I shall be glad if you give this suggestion proper weight and consideration (*Interruption*). Regarding the question of the CRP being withdrawn, as far as I am aware, the police were posted in these campuses at the request of the Vice-Chancellors of the universities concerned. I also saw in

the papers this morning somewhere that the North Bengal University Executive Council is proposing that the CRP should be withdrawn. I have no doubt that if they make such a suggestion, the State Government will give it due consideration. Then regarding the last point about the grievances of the Jadavpur University teachers...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already replied to that question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But I want to know whether they are using the Naxalite activity as an *alibi*?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I knew he would say that. I do not know why the hon. Member should think this is an *alibi* which they are using in order not to take any action in this matter. As far as we are concerned, we shall draw the attention of the university authorities through the University Grants Commission to the existence of these grievances.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR (Delhi): Sir, mention has been made of the unemployment problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the Man-power Commission which is going into the problem of unemployment is working under the Home Ministry. I can understand if it works under the Planning Commission or under the guidance of a distinguished economist like Dr. Rao himself, who is also responsible for the youth welfare of the country. Now the Man-power Commission recommended that admissions into engineering colleges should be reduced and that has been considered to be the only step the Government could very quickly and effectively take for solving the unemployment problem among the engineers. That, to my mind, appears to be the most shortsighted way of solving the problem. I would like to know his views on this. I am very grateful for his separation of student indiscipline in general from the present agitation or the state of affairs that is to be seen in West Bengal. I agree with him that student indiscipline so far as the matter of fees or promotion rules or hostel accommodation or other facilities for the students is concerned is quite a different matter. As he has said, this is a question of an organised gang or a group of people aiming at chaos and that chaos is aimed at for the purpose of disrupting the society. It is a challenge to all established norms of democratic way of life

that we have in this country. Now, he has said that it is a political problem. I agree there also. But I would like to ask him when he said that we cannot solve it by political talking only, whether it is not true that political talking can in any case aggravate or add to the fire that is burning. In this context, I would like to know whether the parties he has invited, or is talking with, for a solution of this problem, include the party, two most important members of which—Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad and Mr. Gopalan—when the former was a Chief Minister, I P.M. openly declared their intention to wreck the Constitution of the country. And the Government told us that they were being consulted and that some confabulations were going on, but we do not know the result of those consultations. We have never been told what ultimately came out of them. So that party is there. Does not the way Mr. Kalyan Roy condemned the administration of universities by calling them feudal, dens of nepotism, corruption, etc. encourage the disruptive forces that are at work in West Bengal? Lastly, I would like to know whether while solving the student unrest problem the Minister will take care...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not elaborate it.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: I am not elaborating it. I am only mentioning the point which my honourable friend there raised about High Court Judges being appointed as Vice-Chancellors. If things go the way they are going, my fear is that you would have to consider the appointment of some army colonel as Vice-Chancellor instead of a High Court Judge—if things go the way they are going in West Bengal. I also want to know whether you are also consulting the parties which are adding fuel to all this fire. I would like to have an assurance that he will also make sure that respect for authority, respect for teachers, respect for discipline, are not eroded in the name of democratising university administration or in the name of what is very fancifully called, student participation in the management. It is all right if there is student participation so far as welfare activities go. But the very basis of sanctity which protects an academic institution should not be eroded.

**SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA ME-
NON (Kerala):** What are your party
people doing in the Delhi University
against its Vice-Chancellor?

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: Regarding
the question about the Manpower Com-
mission I do not know why it was
appointed by somebody or I do not see
any reason why it should be with the
Planning Commission or the Education
Ministry. As far as that part is con-
cerned, the honourable Minister of State
for Home Affairs is present here and
I am sure he has heard the honourable
Member...

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR He is only
enjoying a joke.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: No, he
is enjoying something else. I am sure
he has heard the honourable Member
and he will take note of it. Then, Sir,
he wanted my views on political ele-
ments aggravating the matters. And in-
cidentally he also mentioned about one
honourable Member of this House in
this matter. Obviously it would be
neither wise nor prudent nor intelligent
on my part to express my views on this
particular subject. Then regarding the
last question that democratisation of uni-
versities should not lead to disrespect
for teachers and educational authorities,
I assure him that as far as I am con-
cerned, democratisation, if it is done
properly, should not lead to disrespect
for educational authorities and teachers.

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSIT-
TION (SHRI S. N. MISHRA):** Mr.
Deputy Chairman, apart from working
for a socio-economic revolution about
which many times we have been told
that this was the only way to deal with
the problem, the real thing with which
we are grappling at the moment is this:
whether something urgently can be done
about it, and, if so, what exactly it is
that the Government proposed doing in
this matter. Now, it appears to me that
this problem is predominantly political.
I would not say entirely, but predomi-
nantly it is political. How is this politi-
cal problem going to be solved? Can
the political leadership solve this prob-
lem? At the moment there is no po-
pular Government in West Bengal so
that no political initiative can be forth-
coming from West Bengal. When that
is so, is the political leadership going to

be provided by the Central Government
which is in charge of the administration
at the State level? If so, the question
that was put by my honourable friend,
Mr. Doogar, is very valid. What initia-
tive is the Prime Minister going to take
in this matter? Unless the initiative is
taken by the Prime Minister in this
matter, there cannot be any political
leadership which can bring about some
solution to this problem. It is all right
for my honourable friend, Prof. Rao, to
call a conference of the political leaders
in Parliament. But that would not be
sufficient. The main question which I
want to ask is whether any political ini-
tiative or leadership is going to be pro-
vided in this matter, and, if so, in what
form. There is another thing which is,
again, very important. That is, we have
got the President's agent at the State
level, that is, the Governor; he also
happens to be the Chancellor of the
University; he has got a responsibility
in this matter, a very direct responsi-
bility. And you know that even in this
morning's newspapers the resolution of
the ruling party's unit in West Bengal,
has been published in which a kind of
no-confidence has been expressed in the
Chancellor, in the Governor of the
State. If that is so, then, in a sense,
there is a complete political vacuum at
the State level. So the State cannot pro-
vide the kind of political leadership
that is required there. I would like the
honourable the Education Minister to
tell us—if this problem is predominantly
political—what is the political solution
which is going to be provided. With
whose initiative and leadership is this
going to be provided? This is the main
question; otherwise, we tend to branch
off into so many directions which might
be important, but which are really not
important or urgent in the present con-
text.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: As far as
I am concerned, I had promised in the
other House that I shall be meeting the
leaders of all the political parties and
groups in Parliament on the subject of
student unrest and student violence. I
am sorry my honourable friend, who is
also an educationist and is the Leader
of the Opposition in this House, did not
find it possible to be present at the
meeting. I hope...

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: I was absent.
I would rather like to have a ...
(Interruption.)

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not know if he means that the Leader of the Opposition will only see the Prime Minister and not the others....

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: I did not say that. I said that this problem is a political problem and you will have to provide leadership... (Interruptions) Sir, since the honourable Minister was also pleased to protest against the remark of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Doogar that the Prime Minister was conniving at this, I must say that this is a fact which he cannot deny. The Prime Minister has entered into political arrangements with the elements which are responsible for his kind of trouble in the State. There can be no denying the fact.

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry I again have to repeat my strong repudiation of the allegation that is contained in the honourable Member's remarks. But I shall certainly convey, in spite of the allegation, to the Prime Minister the desire of the honourable Member that the Prime Minister should take the initiative in calling a meeting to deal with this problem at the political level.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: ... and also go to the State

PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO: That you tell her when you meet her.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. ANNUAL REPORT (1968-69) OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS

II. SPECIAL REPORT (1970) (HINDI VERSION) GIVING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(a) A copy of the Tenth Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3613/70.]

(b) A copy of the Hindi version of the Special Report (1970) giving the achievements of the National Laboratories and Research Associations. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3369/70.]

PAPERS UNDER THE AIR CORPORATIONS RULES, 1954

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954, a copy each of the following papers (in English and Hindi):—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3583/70.]

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1968-69, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1969-70 and Budget Estimates for the year 1970-71 under Capital of Air India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3584/70.]

(iii) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3585/70.]

(iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1968-69, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1969-70 and Budget Estimates for the year 1970-71 under Capital of the Indian Airlines. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3586/70.]

I. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1967-68) OF THE REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED, CALCUTTA AND RELATED PAPERS

II. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS (1968-69) OF THE REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED, CALCUTTA AND RELATED PAPERS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each of the following papers (in English and Hindi):—

(i) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1967-68, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3616/70.]