

The House reassembled after lunch at half past two of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MOTION RE CLOSURE OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

DR. R. B. GOUR (Andhra Pradesh): May I suggest that the hon. Minister, if he has got anything to tell us about the partial reopening of the University, might do so even at the beginning of the debate? If you agree, he can do so because it will make the whole debate somewhat different.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to move the motion first.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Sir, I move:

"That the situation arising out of the closing down of the Banaras Hindu University be taken into consideration."

Sir, may I suggest that if he has got anything to say at the very outset about the partial reopening of the University, it would be better?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything now? Of course, it will not interfere with your right of reply.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): All that I have to say is that the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University is fully seized of the problem and they are as anxious to reopen the University as any hon. Member of this House and I am glad to inform you, Sir, that . . .

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, let him give some factual information as to how many students attend, what colleges are open . . . (Interruptions).

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: It is no use. They must allow me to speak. I am making a statement.

Sir, I am glad to inform the House that six colleges were opened yesterday and the Vice-Chancellor has informed us that nearly 2,000 students are attending the classes and that the classes are being held in the normal manner. The colleges that have opened are the Engineering College, the Teachers' Training College, the Women's College, College of Mining and Metallurgy, College of Agriculture and College of Music and Fine Arts. All the Research scholars are working in the various Departments of the University and the hostels and lodges for the students of these institutions and such research scholars who are working there have also been opened from the 7th September.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH (Madhya Pradesh): September?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Sorry; it is December. Now, I am expecting that three more colleges will be opened shortly within a few days and as regards reopening other colleges, the question will be considered by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN (Bihar): When is that going to be held?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I do not know where the meeting is being held. Sometimes it is held at Delhi and sometimes at Banaras but I expect that it will be held this time in Delhi, but that is quite irrelevant.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: I wanted to know when it will be held.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May we know the parents of how many students have signed the guarantee bonds?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He told you the number of students attending.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: We want to know how many . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is going to speak later on. Yes, Dr. Gour.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Dr. Shrimali today is in a very fortunate position, because I am not doing very well and I will not be able, in my speech this evening, to put the entire gravity of the situation arising out of the incidents that happened on the 8th October this year.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR (Uttar Pradesh): Otherwise do you think you would have been very terrible?

DR. R. B. GOUR: Of course, that goes without saying.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: You don't look so ferocious.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Sir, 8th October. I do not know why the Government or the University Administration chose that date. It also happens to be the date on which Martial Law was promulgated in Pakistan.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: There was the October Revolution also.

DR. R. B. GOUR: That was on 7th November.

Sir, the matter is very serious—the University was closed down on the 8th October, about ten days before the University was to go on vacation for the usual Dusserah and Deepavali holidays. It is also very significant, Sir, that the decision of the Executive Council to close down the University was taken on the 27th or 28th of September, 1958, and the Registrar of the University announced that in pursuance of the decision of the Executive Council the University was to be closed down on the 8th and the boys had to go away not later than the 11th. The House, I think, would pertinently ask this question, whether the date line of 11th was also fixed in pursuance of the decision of the Executive Council?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Yes.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Then, Sir, if that was so, then I should like to ask whether it was the decision of the Executive Council also that the decision of the 27th and 28th September was to be implemented on the 8th of October and the students were to be dragged on, the whole University was to be handed over to the police, and all that happened on that day ought to have happened. Was not the Executive Council aware that they were taking a very grave decision, they were taking a very serious decision? Therefore, they should have considered that even if the University were to be closed down, if the boys and girls were to leave the Campus and the hostels, the thing should be done in such a manner as not to provoke anybody. Did they consider all this? They are not a set of ignoramuses sitting there. They know all this. My complaint is that the Executive Council and Government and everybody—it is not they who were controlling the policies of the University. But it is the administrative clique of the University that is dragging the Executive Council and the Government by the nose. That is the position. If you control the policies, if it is you who are guiding the policies, then the Government cannot say that the Executive Council has done it. The Government has accepted the responsibility of nominating the Executive Council. If the Executive Council has done it, then it has to come in. Fortunately for us, members of the Executive Council, leading members of the Executive Council, who stand by every letter of the policy that is being executed, are here. Let them tell us. They have got the handy argument that the politicians, the political parties and political groups, are taking advantage. Well, saying that political parties are taking advantage is something curious. My complaint is that political parties are not pulling their entire weight to see that the situation is normalised. My complaint is that

[Dr. R. B. Gour.]

politicians of a definite type are behind this administrative clique which is responsible for the entire situation that is there in the Banaras Hindu University today. Sir, you promised, the Government promised to the House, when the Bill was being discussed that even the Vice-Chancellor and all those who are responsible for the administration, their cases could go before the Reviewing Committee. We should like to know if that was the situation when the Reviewing Committee got to consider the cases of the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and the others. Is it not a fact that everything is being done to completely clean out all the opponents of the clique that governs the University today? Is it not a fact that already some material has been submitted to the Solicitor General about some teachers, and the teachers themselves do not know that material was submitted? Is it not a fact that the students have been asked to give explanation? Have you not started actually victimising the students for all that has happened because of your policies? Is it not a fact that a list of 38 students has been prepared, that 9 students have been expelled and 9 have been rusticated for two years? The others are waiting in the queue.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Seven only rusticated.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Then, Sir, the University is being opened, yes, but in what manner do you know? Certain colleges where technical students are there—the names are there—the College of Technology, the Teachers' Training College, and all these colleges have been opened. Well, he says 2,000; this morning's paper says 2,000; but the information that I got telephonically is that 1,000 students are attending. He says women's college has been opened, but not a single girl has joined. That is the position. The police are guarding the gates of the University, and Mr. Shankar Saran is guarding the gates of the Vice-Chancellor. The pass system is there, the permit system is there.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE (Bombay): Who is guarding the gates of the Vice-Chancellor?

DR. R. B. GOUR: Mr. Shankar Saran, an ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court. He is an ex-colleague of Mr. Sapru. That is the position. This is not opening the University. This pass, this permit and all this, why? Of whom are you afraid? If you think that there are only a few students who have created this problem—and you have already started rustication and victimisation and expulsion and all that, the lists are prepared, notices have been served—then why all this? There is something deeper. You realise it. The resentment is deeper. Sir, my whole charge is that the Government is not only led by the nose by the administrative clique of the University but is going out of the way to defend this clique, is going out of the way to protect this clique, is going out of the way to add to it its entire prestige and position. This is the position.

Now, Sir, the other day I put a question. The hon. Minister, of course, quite cleverly used my technical mistake when I had put in 1957 instead of 1958 . . .

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Was that no mistake?

DR. R. B. GOUR: If I put 1957 as my birth year in my election paper, the returning officer will not reject my paper any way.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: There was a difference of a year. How could the hon. Member expect me to go through the files of the whole year?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole question depended upon the date.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The point is that the audit report for the year ended March 1958 was there and you could have . . .

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: May I interrupt? I pointed out to him that the report could not have been published in 1957. Yet he himself failed to point out the date of the paper in which the report was printed.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I asked a question whether he had read any other issue of that paper. Either he had read or he had not read. The hon. Minister evaded the answer.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Not only that, my friend Shri Amolakh Chand raised the point whether this sort of report had been published in the gazette. The hon. Minister did not know whether it had been gazetted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no relevancy in all this.

DR. R. B. GOUR: But he made use of that technical mistake. I do not think he can escape that report today.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: You made there the mistake of one year.

DR. R. B. GOUR: It was a technical mistake. It may be so. If you think it is my mistake, well, it is mine, and it is so. But what I want to draw the attention of the House is to the fact that that audit report reveals beyond any shadow of doubt the absolute inefficiency and, I must say, the moribund character of the present administration of the University. My point is that they are playing with the funds. The audit report says that they are playing with the funds of the University. The accounts are not proper. Double accounting is there. If you examine the thing, the same amount appears in two places.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing the accounts of the University.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I am talking of the character of the administration which is supported by the Government. It is the same administration

which is in charge of the funds of the University, which is being defended by the Government of India today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I am saying is that we are not discussing the accounts. For that you may table another Resolution.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I am not talking of the accounts. I am only bringing them to cite the efficiency of the administration which is responsible for the closing down of the University.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh): Is it the suggestion of the hon. Member that the University should be handed . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him go on, Mr. Sapru. The time is limited to twenty minutes each.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Since he is on the audit report, I have got this audit report with me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are not concerned with it in any way. We are concerned with the closure of the University.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: He is saying something which reflects on the administration of the University.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Incidentally he has referred to it. We are not concerned with the details. Let him go on.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: He has referred to certain things which affect the management of the University, and the House would like to know what are his charges.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What the House is concerned with is not the management, but with the closure, the situation arising out of the closure.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Here the question is, the closure has been effected unjustly and improperly and in a spirit of vendetta by the management. We are entitled therefore to go into

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

the conduct, behaviour, precedent and present activities of the management which has exhibited such a vendetta against the student body,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can comment on the management. We are not concerned with the details.

DR. R. B. GOUR: My point is that a management which, out of Rs. 17 lakhs of the fund for the scholarships of the students, invests about Rs. 2,48,000 odd in purchasing the zamindari abolition bonds, cannot be Caesar's wife, which is being so cleverly defended.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: May I inform the hon. Member that he is not fully informed about the whole position? The audit certificate was published in the paper, to which probably he was referring, along with the audited accounts. When the audit report comes, naturally the University has to reply to the Auditor General, and probably, that objection which he is raising was raised in the audit certificate. The University has given the reply to the Auditor General—he himself went to Banaras—and the audit objection has been withdrawn. The Auditor General is satisfied that there is nothing wrong, no misappropriation. I think the hon. Member would only try to understand the whole procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All this is beyond the point.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I am at your mercy, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you go on talking about the audit report, he has to reply.

DR. R. B. GOUR: He has got his own chance to reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has intervened and showed you where the mistake lay. You continue. You allowed this thing by your remarks, so he got up.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I only wanted to help him. But he does not want help.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You replied because he wanted.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Sir, I would not question . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are losing time. You go on.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The point is this, Sir, that you have told this House that you are going to the University armed with the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, and that you are going to reform the University. You solemnly told this House that nobody would be shielded. You made a solemn promise on the floor of the House that even those who were responsible for the administration would be open to the Reviewing Committee. Now, what is it that you have done in pursuance of that promise? That is exactly the explanation that the Government has to give to us to-day. The point is that the University was closed and there was the time-lag and all that. That itself is very suspicious. My complaint is that you are moving against the University, against sections of teachers also. And my complaint is that it is not you who are trying to reform the University, but it is the administrative clique of that University that is pulling you by your nose. That is my complaint. Therefore, I must bring out to you all these points and show how the administration is running the show. When I quote certain reports, well, you say that the auditor is satisfied. Earlier, the Vice-Chancellors have declared openly that the finances of the University in the way they are dealt with are also to be investigated. You did not refer that question to the Mudaliar Committee. So, the point is that a management who is not clean, whose dealings with the finances of the University could be questioned, could be doubted, is being shielded by you. My complaint is, you said so much about the Reviewing Committee. You said so much about the Selection

Board that nepotism, favouritism, this and that would be avoided. But I should like to know whether the Selection Board has been appointed already, whether selections have already been made and whether or not the relatives of those who are in charge of the present administration have been selected for posts when even more talented persons were available in open competition. I should like to know whether a very close relative of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, a very close relative of the Registrar, a very close friend of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor have been appointed or not. Why I say this is: when you said that nepotism and favouritism were something belonging to somebody else in the University who had to come before the Reviewing Committee, then itself we told you that there was a clique which ran the show, which was pulling your legs, that it was that group which had indulged in nepotism and favouritism. You said, "No." You defended it. This is how things happen. It is this administration that you are further strengthening; it is this administration that wants a complete sweep of its opponents or its critics, so that no case can be prepared before the Reviewing Committee about the administrative heads of the University themselves. Therefore, your whole policy in the University is the policy of defending this clique which has got a very detailed account to give to the people about its own behaviour and its dealings.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: How many cliques are there?

DR. R. B. GOUR: I think last time when you were not here, I pointed out that here is a clique which has a nickname in Banaras, a "balti clique". "Balti clique". You can go and investigate. The clique is known as "balti clique", because theirs is a clique of card-players with a "balti" full of bhang. That is why they are called the "balti clique". This is the clique about which I told you last time and I am telling you now. And this is the clique which has got a most

bureaucratic manner in dealing with the situation.

Now, the Banaras Hindu University is famous to have had Vice-Chancellors who have been dealing with the students more or less like elder brothers. But, unfortunately, today we find a Vice-Chancellor dealing with the students as if they are his step-brothers. This is the position. Why are you afraid of the students? There must be something wrong basically. There must be something wrong at the root. The finances of the University. Of course, they are there, as you see. The administration. It is there, as you see. There is nepotism and favouritism I will show you. And what has happened? The reforms of the University have started with the students—rustication, expulsion and all. The papers of certain teachers are already with the Solicitor-General. This is how you are going to reform the University.

Therefore, Sir, even now it is not too late for the Government, the Executive Council and others to see things as they stand today and make a clean sweep of certain gentlemen and then start. Otherwise, these rustications are not going to help you. These expulsions are not going to help you. This police and this permit system is not going to help you. And finally, Sir, this argument that politicians are making use of it is not also going to help you, because after all, you are also a politician and you are making use of the administration, shall I say? I am told—and on strong authority—that the present Vice-Chancellor offered to resign when the Bill was in Parliament, even before the Bill was sent to the Select Committee and that the Government said, "Well, the resignation probably would be accepted after the Bill comes out of the Select Committee." But I am told that certain members of the Executive Council prevailed upon the Government that "If you accept the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor, then we will resign, because the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor is coming because

[Dr. R. B. Gour.] of certain intimidation by the students or the teachers or certain people in Banaras." Well, that is the position. If that is the position, say so. Then let us know why things are happening like that. Even from the point view of poor Dr. Jha, the Vice-Chancellor, you have made a mess of that person complete. How much time have I got, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken two minutes more.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Before I conclude, I must again say that here is a situation for which only you are responsible because you, instead of taking the responsibility as Parliament wanted you to take under the Bill on the Banaras University—by 'you', I mean the Government—by accepting the position of nomination, in fact, you have surrendered the entire responsibility to a clique of administrators and you are being run by them and the Government must be held responsible for relinquishing all authority to a clique and for shielding them and creating a situation which is bad for everybody in this country.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the situation arising out of the closing down of the Banaras Hindu University be taken into consideration."

Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray. Fifteen minutes.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY (West Bengal): From 20 to 15 minutes, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The maximum is twenty. But better be on this side of fifteen.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on this motion with the fullest sense of responsibility of an hon. Member of this House. But added to this responsibility, there are, so far as I am con-

cerned, two other responsibilities which I take upon myself. As I speak on this motion, I cannot forget the responsibility that a teacher owes to his students nor can I forget the responsibility that a member of the highest bodies of the biggest of our new universities, owes to the members of such bodies in other universities in India. These three responsibilities naturally weigh upon me when I choose to speak on motion that has created passions not only in our two Houses of Legislature, but also outside. Whenever we speak or act or think, we do so in time and space. Here we are discussing an explosive situation against the background of today, especially against the academic background of today. Those who are connected with colleges and universities know very well what the situation today is. Many complaints are often heard, and these complaints are admitted and acknowledged by teachers and also educational administrators; that there is a general deterioration of standards,

3 P.M. that there is increasing indiscipline among the students, that there is among their teachers lack of interest in their own vocation. Then there is also the general economic frustration and the equally general atmosphere of despondency. We are speaking on this subject against this social background, against this academic background. Already the situation in the colleges and universities, I have to admit, is very bad. We go to the class and suddenly we are told that there will be no class. Who decides it? The students. Whether there will be class today or not is decided not by the administration, not by any academic body, but by the students.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Where?

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: In the colleges, in the universities, don't you know that strikes are declared without any notice? This is the general atmosphere all over India.

DR. P. J. THOMAS (Kerala): In Calcutta also.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: In Calcutta it is, perhaps, worse.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Then it reflects on professors like you.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: It does reflect. I owe it; but let the politicians also owe it to themselves.

I say it with frankness that the atmosphere in the colleges and the universities is very bad, as it is, and we must not do or say anything here or anywhere else that makes it worse. That would be dangerous. For the last twenty-five years I have been a teacher in one of our biggest institutions, I know it that, for the last five or six or seven years, the academic situation has been steadily worsening. I had been a student when our nationalists' struggle was at its highest—we had gone through fire, and we know it very well what students' agitation means. But today the students have turned a new chapter; they have taken a new character, and if the complaint is hurled at us that we cannot control our students, we shall perhaps accept it, but we cannot control our students because of a certain atmosphere over which we have no control, and that atmosphere rules the entire country so far as the academic side of it is concerned.

Coming to the specific issue of the Banaras Hindu University, everybody knows, whoever has anything to do with university education in our country, everybody knows that for the last six or seven years, if not more, conditions in that University have not been very happy. Even the venerable Chairman of this House, when he was the Vice-Chancellor, came up against situations, against incidents, against happenings the like of some of which have been recorded in the Mudaliar Committee Report, and under successive Vice-Chancellors—Vice-Chancellors of the eminence of Acharya Narendra Deva and Shri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer—certain things of this kind have been going on, and the then administration of the University tried

to cope with the situation. But everybody had not the fow of Ulysses wielded by Radhakrishnan, and naturally for the succeeding Vice-Chancellors that adorned the Chair at the Banaras Hindu University, perhaps, the task was too difficult to cope with. Unfortunately, things have been accumulating till it burst open the other day, and it burst open in a manner that a report like that of the Mudaliar Committee even could not clear the deck. On an earlier occasion when a discussion on the Banaras Hindu University took place here, I did not purposely take part in it; I was also away but personally speaking, I might not have felt very happy over some of the phrases that were used in that Report. Personally, I do feel that the Report could have been written in a much more temperate language; but that is neither here nor there. Things were indeed rotten in that State of Denmark, and something had to be done. I don't think the Government did anything out of the way; it was the Executive Council's decision, and when the Government took upon themselves to nominate, even by nomination the Government did not take upon itself the responsibility of running the institution. That is a logic which is very dangerous. The Government may keep to it the power of nomination, but once the nomination is made—the University is an autonomous body—by nominating the Executive the Government did not, certainly take upon itself the responsibility for the actions or inactions of the Executive Council. If it is argued that since the Government makes certain nominations, either of the Vice-Chancellor or of the Executive Council, it has the fullest responsibility, it amounts to cutting at the root of the University's autonomy. It means that it encroaches upon the autonomy of the University for which we university people have been fighting for the last forty or fifty years. If the Executive Council has done anything, it must not be taken that it has been done under the dictation of the Government. The Council, as an autonomous body, must have done it and

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the responsibility is theirs and theirs alone.

But apart from this, I would like to make another point. You all know, democracy has its own way of working. When we want a public inquiry committee for a university like the Banaras Hindu University, or, for the matter of that, any university, I am not sure if we do the right thing. I wonder sometimes if this clamour for having public inquiry committees for universities is a very healthy one. A university is not like an autonomous industrial corporation or business corporation. Here the teachers and the students meet for intellectual purposes, for academic purposes, and when a legislative body or a public body demands a public enquiry into the university administration and makes the report made by an enquiry committee public, then what happens? Sharp blades of passion fly against each other, and you bring the students and the teachers under the strong spotlight of the public and there you leave them. Now, if you had been dealing with schools and colleges and universities in a matter like this, in this manner, and you think it to be a healthy democracy, then I for one feel very sorry about it. After all, schools and colleges and universities are educational institutions and we say that they are places of sanctity. If you really feel that they are places of sanctity then you must accord at all stages and in all conditions the sanctity they deserve. There are spheres of our life which we do not bring under such public limelight, and do not turn on them the spotlight of public scrutiny. Schools, colleges and universities are those aspects of life which we must not bring under the very cruel gaze of public scrutiny. Autonomous bodies like the universities, their syndicates and senates, the members of which are academic people; they should know best how to deal with their students. If things were left with them, they could have dealt with the students in a much better way. But when you people take away the life of the stu-

dents from the hands of the teachers and educators and throw it into the hands of the public, then you are dealing with academic affairs and intellectual affairs in a way. . .

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Do you forget that it is in the hands of an ex-teacher now?

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: I do not forget that it is in the hands of ex-teachers: certainly they are. I still believe that if things were left to the Banaras Hindu University itself, things would not have taken the shape they have done today and it has been because the entire thing was taken out of the University and placed in other hands than those of the teachers or people in academic life.

Now, let us not speak about the past. It is no good scanning whether the closure order was correct or incorrect. Personally, I believe that there was no other course open at that stage than to close it down for some time. To have this turmoil going on at a centre of learning for an unlimited time is a dangerous thing, and therefore, Sir, closure was the only way. Sometimes I feel that when for months together we cannot hold our classes, we cannot carry on any serious work, it is better to close it down for some time. Here was that situation. What else could the University do? Stand there and witness these things going on for an unlimited time? So, I think the closure was the only way open in that situation. Now, let us not say anything or do anything here or elsewhere so that the opening of the University, after three long months, can be hampered in any way.

Dr. Gour has demanded the head of the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of the Registrar, the Proctor and others. Now, if we do things like this, if we demand the head of the Headmaster of a school, if we demand the head of the Principal of a college, if we demand the head of the Vice-Chancellor of an institution . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: But the Vice-Chancellor does not resign, and the students are rusticated all right.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Resignation of a student and resignation of a Vice-Chancellor is not one and the same thing. I have some experience of why rustications in institutions are made. A boy is caught red-handed in the Examination Hall, adopting unfair means. I am giving you specific cases. He is rusticated or punished for two or three years, and someone takes it into his head to lead an agitation for demanding the resignation of the members of the Syndicate or of the Vice-Chancellor, because that particular student was rusticated. Now, you have placed students into our hands. Can we not, as teachers or as members of the Syndicate or the Senate, when an unacademic behaviour has taken place on the part of a student or a teacher give him some punishment? Now, it so happens that every punishment that you give is taken to the High Court, and there the whole thing is dealt with in terms of law. Now, in an academic institution punishments are not levied in terms of law. It happens in dozens of cases that universities and academic institutions lose their cases. Of course, legally, the cases may not be sustained but is academic punishment a legal case? Are we going to treat the students or the teachers in terms of law? We are thus establishing precedents, we are creating situations in which it is difficult for teachers to function in academic institutions.

In any case, Sir, the six colleges have opened and students are coming forward. Of course, girl students have not been coming forward.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Women's colleges have also opened and girl students have come.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Anyway, Dr. Gour said that the girl students were not attending. Of course, they may not be coming for some

time after the colleges open, unless the situation improves.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Are the teachers attending or not?

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: For that information there are two members of the Executive Council here and there is the Minister also. But let us not create any more difficulties, let us wait for some time, let us not demand anybody's head, let us not demand anybody's resignation. (*Time bell rings.*) Sir, I shall also make a fervent appeal and request to the authorities concerned, to the Universities concerned, not to the Minister-in-charge, because I take it that when we lay the blame at the door of the Minister, we are laying the blame, if there is any blame at all, at the wrong door. He has nothing to do with this matter today. It is the members of the Executive Council who are concerned with it. And therefore, Sir, I would fervently make an appeal to the members of the Executive Council that whatever punishment is considered proper for the students, let them give that punishment, but let it not be in a spirit of reprisal or victimisation. That spirit must not be there. When we punish a student, we punish him because we have to, and outside the meeting, we take him by the arms to our homes and tell him "Look here, we have been obliged to give you this punishment, but this is not in any spirit of victimisation. It is because we love you, because we care for you, that we give you the punishment." All punishment must be in this spirit, in a characteristically academic spirit, not in a spirit of reprisal or victimisation. The Banaras Hindu University is a glorious institution. It has made history, and anything that we say against this University here or outside is, I believe, a step in the very difficult academic situation that our universities face today. Let us be honest about it. At least for the future of our country and for the next generation let us leave the universities alone, let us leave the educational institutions alone and let us not drag

[Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray.]

them to the Houses of Legislature or to agitated public meetings. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE (Bombay): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the House is just now considering the situation arising out of the closure of the Banaras Hindu University. It has been suggested that this closure was the result of a certain atmosphere prevailing in the student community, not only in the Banaras Hindu University, but in the universities all over the country. This raises, Sir, a very big issue, that issue of discipline among students. The question naturally arises as to who is responsible for this discipline going down. Sir, I would resist the temptation, in this debate, of going into the various factors that are responsible for discipline among the students going down, if it has gone down to the extent which has been stated by the previous speaker. At any rate, Sir, I am not prepared to believe that it is only some mysterious influences that are suddenly operating in our student community and the so-called political agitators are the only culprits in this matter. If we go on harping on these influences, we will not be in a position to analyse the situation exactly and we will not be in a position to go to the very root of the matter which vitiates, and certainly does vitiate, the situation in our universities.

But as I said, we are considering today a situation that has arisen as a result of the closure of the Banaras Hindu University and unless it is made out that the situation in the University is worse than the situation in other universities as far as student indiscipline is concerned, this particular factor cannot unnecessarily be harped upon. There may be a deterioration in the student discipline but that is an all-India phenomenon. Fortunately for this country we don't find all universities being closed down in this way. It is only the Banaras Hindu University which was forced to closed down and the question be-

fore us: "Why", and there, the student indiscipline is not the answer.

Secondly, it has been argued that a university is a peculiar place, is a place where students and professors meet together in a peculiar atmosphere which might be described as a sacred atmosphere and to that extent the outside world need not take any interest in it, that a university should be allowed to manage its own affairs. I am sure this House would have been very pleased if that was the situation in the Banaras Hindu University also and the public was not called upon to take so much interest in the affairs of that University, but a situation has arisen in which there is an acute difference of opinion on certain vital matters, and that acute difference has gone to a point where, for reasons best known to the Executive Council, they decided to close the University, and it is because of this that this House has to take interest in what is happening in that University to see what can be done so that normal conditions are restored, and then it may be possible for the students and the teachers to carry out the affairs of that University.

It has been said that after our Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, left the Banaras Hindu University the situation began to deteriorate over there and that all these incidents are the culmination of the various developments that were taking place there. May I respectfully submit that even after Dr. Radhakrishnan left the Banaras Hindu University, there were Vice-Chancellors who could manage that University quite well and could enforce discipline among the students in spite of the fact that certain situations and conditions and forces might be working in that University which might be taxing the ingenuity of the Vice-Chancellors? I must make a mention of Acharya Narendra Deva who was quite capable of enforcing discipline in the Banaras Hindu University and in spite of certain forces acting over there, he was in a position to see that a situation like the 8th October one was not created over

there. Therefore, we have to take into consideration what exactly happened in this period when the situation went out of hand. How is it that the situation was created in the Banaras Hindu University whereby the closure was forced upon? And that does bring us to the question of the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. I realise that the Government or the University or, for the matter of that, any self-respecting person or institution should not bow down to any physical force, should not bow down to any compulsion that might not have any reason behind it. Any irrational force, any irrational threat, any irrational situation, which might force an individual or an institution to bow its head against its own wishes and better judgment, is certainly, a situation which no self-respecting person or institution can accept. At the same time it is necessary that we have to go into this question when we find that in the Banaras Hindu University a situation arose which, for a considerable time, made it very difficult for the University to continue its normal course and its normal working, and it is here that we have to find out if we cannot improve that situation, not because we have to bow down to threat but because of the situation which has arisen, because of the passions which are roused, because of a particular atmosphere which is now existing in the Banaras Hindu University today. I have no knowledge of the present Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University excepting what I read in the papers and I know that, it is not a very safe guide to judge as to whether a particular individual is a fit individual to carry out the responsibilities which he has undertaken or not. But I know this much that after he has become the Vice-Chancellor of the University, perhaps because of no fault of his own but because of the developments that have taken place over there or because of the situation that has developed over there, it has become difficult for that University to carry on its normal routine and that also

is the situation which requires analysis and which requires reacting to. I would, therefore, appeal to the Executive Council as well as the Government to find out as to whether there is any connection between the present Vice-Chancellor and the situation that is developing over there irrespective of his own contribution to the development of that situation, and whether that situation can or cannot be remedied by taking certain course of action which may be necessary in order to improve the situation over there, not because of any threat but because of the condition has arisen over there and because of the anxiety of everyone—and I am sure of the hon. Education Minister also—that the normal conditions may be established in that University as early as possible. We have been told that a university is not an industrial organisation or is not an industrial concern where the normal reaction of the Government and the police to what is happening in an industrial concern should also be the reaction of the Government and the police to what is happening in a university. If the press reports that have appeared on what happened on the 8th October in the Banaras Hindu University were correct, then certainly the Government and also the University authorities have taken a rather panicky view of what was happening over there and it seems from a perusal of these reports, that force was used when perhaps persuasion would have been a better course.

SHRI J. S. BISHT (Uttar Pradesh): The Vice-Chancellor was confined in his own house and not allowed to go out for almost a fortnight.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: I have read all these things and that exactly is my complaint, that is exactly the point I want to make out, that if there is a Vice-Chancellor in a university who has to remain confined in his house for a very long time and can only free himself from that by using the police force, there is something definitely wrong with that Vice-Chancellor, not again because . . .

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Because of agitators who incited the students.

SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE: There must be something wrong with that Vice-Chancellor—not personally. He might not have anything to do with it but a situation is created because of the presence of that Vice-Chancellor and we have to take that fact into consideration also. As I was saying, if the Vice-Chancellor has to free himself from his confinement and if the students have to be driven out of the hostels with the use of the police force and, if the press reports are correct, with excessive use of the police force, certainly that again is a question which requires deeper investigation. Certainly, it should not be the normal affair in the university life of our country that the Vice-Chancellor is to be defended by the police and that the students have to be vacated from their rooms by the police force. We have to take into consideration this particular situation and the fact that we are dealing with the Banaras Hindu University, which is a university institution, and as such a better atmosphere is expected over there and if that atmosphere is not there, then that requires deeper investigations and analysis and not just a sort of vague complaint that political instigators are going to the University and are instigating the students, and therefore, this situation has developed. Who are the instigators? Why did you not take precautions against them? How is it that the professors had less influence over the students than these instigators? What were the professors doing? Had they enough moral prestige? Had they enough intellectual prestige in the University? Why did not the students turn to them and why did they turn to certain instigators and why did they play into the hands of the instigators? Surely, there is something wrong with the University teachers. Surely there is something wrong with the administration, so that the students, instead of hearing to what they have to say, are hearing what the political instigators have to

say. That problem also has to be tackled.

Then there is this question as to what has to be done now. The hon. Minister of Education has already informed the House that the situation has now improved and some of the institutions have already been opened. If that is so and if the normal functioning of this University is likely to start in a short time, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to use his good influence to see that the past is forgotten and that there is no unnecessary victimisation of the students. These dismissals and rustications are not things which in any way add to the prestige of our university life. Maybe, because of certain reasons, because of certain mistaken views about prestige, because of certain measures that were taken by the Government as well as by certain other forces that might be working in that University, an unfortunate situation developed. But two months have passed. When the University was closed, it was announced by the Government that they hoped that as the result of the closure of the University, it would be possible to establish normal conditions again in the University and they hoped that the University would be reopened as early as possible. Now that the University has opened and if normal conditions have already been restored, it is desirable to forget the past incidents and to give the students and the teachers a chance to create a condition in the University whereby these things become things of the past and the University may function normally and in peace, as all universities should do. I would, therefore, appeal that all these ideas of punishment, of rustication and dismissals should be abandoned and the students should be taken into confidence. The students should be treated not in a spirit of vendetta, but in a spirit of love and sympathy and understanding, so that the atmosphere of frustration that is today prevailing in all the universities does not get accentuated in the Banaras University and

a sense of grievance does not continue to persist in the University whereby the normal conditions, that we all expect and hope for, will not be established.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I regret the tone of the speech of Dr. Gour with regard to this matter.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The tone flew from the lathis of the police.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I think, if we had all exercised some restraint with regard to the speeches that were made in this House as also in the other House, things might have been better in the Banaras University. By speeches of the character that my esteemed friend made, we make the position of the University authorities, of the teachers and of the students more difficult. We give encouragement to the lawless elements among the students by talking in the way that we have been doing.

May I say, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that the decision to close the University was not taken light-heartedly. It was not taken at the instance of an "administrative clique". I think that was the word which was used by Dr. Gour. What is this administrative clique? Who are the members of this administrative clique? Who decided that the University should be closed? The members of the Executive Council include an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Shri Patanjali Sastri, Dr. Kunzru, Mr. S. K. Basu, Dr. Hansa Mehta, Dr. A. N. Khosla, who is a Member of this Rajya Sabha, and Prof. Wadia, who again is a Member of this Rajya Sabha. Surely, they are not persons who can be easily influenced by any administrative clique. I have yet to find a person who can influence Dr. Kunzru. I think even the Government has recognised that he is at times a very difficult customer to deal with. Therefore, I think it is rather fanciful to suggest that any administrative clique prevailed upon these eminent

men, who constitute the Executive Council, to close the University.

Let us just consider the incidents that took place in the University before its closure on the 8th October. If my hon. friend would care to read the Resolution of the Executive Council, he would find those reasons very clearly stated. A meeting of the Executive Council, had been scheduled to be held on the 27th of September, 1958. It could not meet in the University campus and it had to meet elsewhere. It decided to meet elsewhere. It could not meet in the campus because the Vice-Chancellor was a virtual prisoner in the hands of the students. There is a section saying that wrongful confinement is a penal offence, and it gives rise to tortuous liability. But students are above the law and the teachers who instigate them are also above the law. Now, the Vice-Chancellor could not attend the meeting. Then the Vice-Chancellor had been prevented from residing in his own house for a period of one month, from residing in his ordinary place of residence. I think we all have the right to reside in our houses. The Registrar and the Pro-Chancellor were prevented from leaving the campus of the University to meet the Vice-Chancellor on official business on the morning of the 27th September. The administration of the University had been brought to a standstill. And then the students of the Ayurvedic College and the College of Technology had threatened that if their demands were not conceded, serious consequences would ensue, and the Principal of the Ayurvedic College had written that he would not be allowed by the students to function as the Principal.

Now, what was the Executive Council to do in these conditions? Entrust the University to the administration of students who were prepared to run it? They said that they would run it as an autonomous corporation with possibly some of Dr. Gour's friends as advisers. Was the University to be handed over to them? Are the students who were

[Shri P. N. Sapru.]

'juveniles' according to some speakers, to be regarded as peasants and workers in a Communist State? If they were to do such a thing in a Communist State, they would be sent to fourteen years' imprisonment or to Siberia or to some other far-off place. (Interruption.) Here we do not do that. I want them to be treated as sympathetically as possible. My record in regard to students' agitations has been a clean one and I would like my hon. friends . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: Will the hon. ex-Judge tell us as to how many students in Georgia had been rusticated because of the recent demonstrations?

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: They dare not strike; they cannot strike.

DR. R. B. GOUR: They had struck.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: They will be liquidated if they strike. I would like my hon. friends to exercise a sobering influence in regard to this matter. I am not attacking their ideologies. There are many things that I personally admire about the Marxist doctrine but I would like them to behave as responsible statesmen who may have one day or the other to guide to the destinies of this country. I do not think that it is the function of a responsible Opposition, I use the word, to damn the Government whether right or wrong. I think Dr. Shrimali would have been failing in his duty, he would not have been worth the position that he occupies if he had not dealt with the Banaras Hindu University with a firm hand. I am not one of those who believe that firmness is all that is wanted with difficult situations in life. We have to be firm and yet we have to be reasonable and I think, anyhow, that the Executive Council has to be congratulated on the decision to reopen some of the institutions of the University. These institutions have been reopened with

the assistance of the police. I hate to see the police in a university campus. I hate to see the police interfering with the academic life of the University but what are we to do? Are the University authorities to abdicate their responsibility completely? Are they to hand over the University to students and allow them to run it in any way they like, molest anyone they like, beat anyone they like, abuse anyone they like, slander anyone they like? Is there to be one common law for all the citizens of this country or is there to be a law which applies to students and that section of the staff which supports the students and another which applies to the rest? Now, Sir, these are very important questions. May I also say that if our university standards go down, if the standards of university discipline go down, then we may say good-bye to the ushering in of the technological age and the scientific age about which the Prime Minister spoke so eloquently the other day in his Convocation Address to the Delhi University students? You cannot have high standards in scientific knowledge, you cannot have high standards in technological development, you cannot have high standards in cultural development and you cannot develop amongst the people of your country a sense of aesthetic values if your discipline, if the discipline amongst the students, goes down. I do not say that we should not treat our students gently. They are after all our children but it is the duty of a father at times in the interests of the child that he loves to be a little firm.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: But not to this extent, Sir.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Well, I do not know the extent. It was very very mild. I have read all about the incidents that took place on the 8th of October. Mr. Gour depicted a frightful picture of the things that were done on the 8th. I rather sympathise. . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: A student's arm has been fractured.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I may be very old-fashioned but I rather sympathise in this matter with the policemen who have to perform this very painful duty.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA (Uttar Pradesh): Was it not a fact . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: I am just putting a question, Sir.

Was it not a fact that the order for closing the University was given to them on the 7th, asking the students to vacate the hostels on the 8th—the decision was taken on the 27th—and that no provision was made for their transport? They had to vacate the hostels of the University on the night of the 7th and no arrangement was made for transporting the students and their luggage?

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: It is not a question but a speech which the hon. Member has delivered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go on, Mr. Sapru.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I should think, Sir, that the situation on the 8th was a very serious one. After the orders closing the University had been passed, the students gathered. Sir, the tragedy is that some of the students do the mischief and all the students have to suffer.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: Sir, no arrangement was made . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: The students declared that they would not leave the University until the 15th October and that any order to the contrary effect was to be defied. A meeting

was addressed by some students at which students were present. I do not say that all the students of the Banaras Hindu University are a bad lot. It would be completely wrong to say that. I think the vast majority of the students are a decent lot. I think they compare favourably with the students of other countries. But the whole difficulty, Mr. Deputy Chairman, is that they allow themselves to be led by unruly elements among them. They get the support of teachers who allow themselves to be led by a type of politicians out to create mischief. I personally think that students should take an interest in politics, because politics is life, and they should have political clubs and they should do serious political thinking, but they should not allow themselves to become the pawns in the chessboard of political parties. The whole question should be looked at from a proper perspective. I hope, Sir, that it will be possible for the Executive Council to restore normal conditions.

One word I would like to say finally, Sir, before I close, and that is with regard to the Vice-Chancellor. I have met the Vice-Chancellor only once or twice in my life exactly for one or two minutes. Thus, I do not know him personally very well, but I think it would be a bad day for this country, it would be an evil day for this country, when students start dictating who their Vice-Chancellor shall be. I refuse to go into the question whether the Vice-Chancellor was right in this matter or was wrong in this matter. But the stand that I take up is that the Vice-Chancellor must be supported at all costs if discipline is not to disappear from our institutions. I will be sorry, therefore, if the Vice-Chancellor were made to go as a result of this most undesirable agitation.

Thank you very much.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, the facts regarding the present situation are well known.

[Shri H. N. Kunzru.]

When the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill was discussed in this House, the facts relating to the present position in the University were clearly stated. Again, Sir, the resolution passed by the Executive Council, when it decided to close down the University, gives many reasons for the action that it took. But it seems that some of us are determined to ignore the facts, for otherwise they cannot bring any charge against the University. We have been asked why a resolution that was passed on the 27th September was not given effect to till the 8th October.

DR. R. B. GOUR: That was the Ayub Khan date which you wanted.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: The hon. Member is adding to the irresponsibility with which he delivered his speech and, as one of the daily papers wrote soon after the debate that took place recently in the other House, it seems that it is the sympathy of the elders that is responsible for the present situation in the Banaras Hindu University and not anything that is going on in the University.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: And the evil-mindedness of those . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: If the hon. Member wants an answer, he should speak clearly and without passion. If he has any point to make, I shall not shrink from answering it.

DR. R. B. GOUR: It is your sympathy that has emboldened the Vice-Chancellor.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour spoke during the debate on the Amending Bill, and in that very first speech, when he knew nothing of the Banaras Hindu University, he condemned the Vice-Chancellor but

never said one word against any student.

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL (Bombay): How can they be vanguards of the Communist society?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: That is quite right.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: How can they be vanguards of any society?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: In asking for the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor today he has done nothing new. He has merely repeated what he said without knowing the facts some weeks ago. The resolution of the Executive Council was passed indeed on the 27th September or 28th September, though the Executive Council intended to put it into effect soon afterwards, it was given to understand that the Governor of the U.P., Shri V. V. Giri, would be in Banaras on the 5th and 6th October. The Executive Council, therefore, thought that it would be better if the resolution were enforced after the Governor left Banaras. The Governor left Banaras on the 6th October, and the resolution of the Executive Council was made known to the students of the Banaras Hindu University the following day.

Now, Sir, another question has been put which should be answered. An hon. Member, perhaps Shri Dave, asked why a situation that had been controlled by Acharya Narendra Deva had become so bad as to be uncontrollable by the Vice-Chancellor. The position of Acharya Narendra Deva was not a very happy one. People unconnected with the Banaras Hindu University do not know how much he had to suffer at the hands of the intriguers in the University. It is true that he tried to manage the affairs of the University and kept the students quiet, but those whose tools the students are at the present day were active even during his time. When I came to know that he intended to give up the Vice-Chancellorship of

the Banaras Hindu University, I tried to persuade him not to do so. But he told me that in view of the activities of certain teachers he could have no peace of mind there and that his health required that he should not allow any strain to be imposed on him. The situation has changed completely since Acharya Narendra Deva's time. To say, therefore, that if Acharya Narendra Deva could control the situation, the authorities should have been able to control the situation even now is quite beside the point.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: Is it not a fact that Acharya Narendra Deva wanted to resign twice?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Yes, he did for the reason that I have already explained. It should also be understood, Sir, how the agitation in the University began. Everything was quiet, Sir, till the firing that took place in Lucknow in connection with the agitation carried on by the students of the Ayurvedic College there. It was only then that the students of the Ayurvedic College in the Banaras Hindu University started their agitation, and that was cleverly made use of by people who wanted to use the students for their own purposes. Even, Sir, when the agitation in Lucknow subsided, the agitation of the Ayurvedic College students continued on the ground that their college had no permanent principal. They wanted a particular person. That person went unwillingly to Banaras because of the pressure put on him by the Government of India. **4 P.M.** And he agreed to be the head of the Ayurvedic College from January next. Nevertheless, the agitation did not subside. Then the demands of the students with regard to the Ayurvedic College were taken up along with their grievances against the Mudaliar Committee's Report. Whether the Mudaliar Committee's Report is right or wrong is quite beside the point. Even if the students felt aggrieved, they had no right to behave in the way in which they did. Again, Sir, some hon. Members here

have spoken as if the students who were guilty of indiscipline and lawlessness were only students of the Hindu University. There are about 8,600 students studying in the campus of the Banaras Hindu University and I believe not more than five or six hundred of them were guilty of any indiscipline. The remaining eight thousand wanted the work of the University to go on quietly and continued to attend their classes unmoved . . .

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: May I put a question?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Let me finish my sentence . . . by the tactics of those students who were responsible for compelling the Executive Council to close the Hindu University for some time. Yes, now I am prepared to answer any question that you might put to me.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: Six hundred students were not the only persons who suffered from the order that was enforced on the 8th of October. I believe that six thousand others, who were so peacefully and quietly carrying on their work, had to walk to the station or to other places without any conveyance and those six thousand also suffered. That is the position. Take it from me.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Sir, the Executive Council, let it be remembered, took no action against the rowdy students for about two months. It waited patiently to see that good sense prevailed among those students who were guilty of the grossest indiscipline that one can think of at the present time. But that hope was unfortunately belied by events and we found that because of the leniency of the Executive Council and its refusal to take action against the rowdy students, demoralisation was spreading in the University and the teachers and the students who had stood by the administration of the University began to feel that it was after all the indisciplined and rowdy students who had the upper hand. They asked whether there was any Executive

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Council or not, whether the students could go so far as to intern the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar in their houses, whether there was any authority that could put up with such action? We considered the matter very carefully and very dispassionately and as the resolution of the Executive Council says, we arrived reluctantly at the conclusion that nothing short of the closing of the University for some time would meet the needs of the situation. Sir, here even a small number of rowdy people can make things extremely uncomfortable for the majority. If a riot takes place in Delhi, would anybody say that the hundreds of thousands of people living in this city were involved in it? Could the Government be asked to stay its hands because there were hundreds of thousands of people in the Delhi City who had taken no part in rioting and who did not have the slightest sympathy for the rioters? The Government would have to take action immediately if it wanted to maintain law and order in the City of Delhi. If it showed any weakness in that respect, if it said that public opinion would soon correct the rioters, it would find that not a semblance of law and order would be left in this City. We had to act on the same principle. We could not act till the students finding that there was virtually no authority in the University except that of the rowdy students found themselves compelled to join them. We had to take action in order to save the University and indeed, in order to save the entire educational world from the disaster that any weakness on our part might easily have brought about.

Sir, it has been said that the students were compelled within a few hours to leave the University, that no conveyances were provided for them and that no arrangement was made to enable them to go back to their homes. This statement is totally unfounded. There is not a little, a particle, of truth in the statement that the students were driven out of the University in a

short time, in a few hours, by the police.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Even girls had to carry their own baggage.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: This is another untruth and you should be ashamed of what you are saying. It is absolutely untrue.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Let us face the facts.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Surely, I can claim to know the facts better than Dr. Gour.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Your facts are those of the administration.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: You get your facts from your own party people who have a vested interest in keeping the University in a state of turmoil.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Of course.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Of Course? Then, his statement cannot be believed.

DR. R. B. GOUR: We want the Vice-Chancellor to be . . .

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Of course, the Vice-Chancellor is the head of the University.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Supported and bred up by you.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Certainly it is our business, if we want to maintain the good name of the University and to have a proper administration, to support the Vice-Chancellor when he has done all in his power to give facilities to the students to carry on their studies. Sir, the truth is that every student was supplied with a conveyance. The students who did not have money were given the money that they had deposited as caution money. Again, Sir, railway concessions were obtained for them and thus, every facility was provided for those students who wanted to go back to their homes. Again, it is not within a few hours that the students had to leave the University.

Now, having asked a question, I expect Shri Braj Bihari Sharma to listen to what I am saying and not repeat his question a little later.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: I am listening to you very carefully.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sharma. He has not yielded to you. You should observe some parliamentary etiquette.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Sir, it is not true to say that all the students had to leave the University within a few hours, for some students took about four days to leave the University. I think about 500 students left the University on the 11th October; there were some students who had to complete their work by the 12th October, and they were allowed to stay in the University till the 12th.

These are the facts, Sir, and they do not, in the least, warrant the conclusions at which some Members have arrived. Sir, I shall deal only with one point before bringing my remarks to a close.

Sir, it has been said that the police was unnecessarily brought in, that it is till guarding the gates of the University and that the students are being victimised by a vindictive administration. Now, Sir, here again the facts show clearly that the help of the police had to be obtained, and the help of the police was obtained under the instructions of the Executive Council, when the state of things in the Banaras Hindu University was continuously deteriorating and meetings began to be held by rival groups of students, one condemning the rowdism and the other supporting it. Sir, there was every fear that if the students had been left to themselves, they would have come to blows on the 7th and 8th of October. The rowdy students, as soon as they came to know the decision of the Executive Council, announced that the University would remain open in spite of

the Executive Council, that the students would not be allowed to go back to their homes and that the teachers, who did not sympathise with their agitation would have to suffer for it. Now obviously, Sir, in this situation, these students who are called peaceful had to be dealt with in such a way that even their supporters like Shri Raj Bahadur Gour might realise that this was not a game which they could amuse themselves at. Now, the help of the police had to be summoned, and the police acted with great restraint. There were three lathi charges, Sir, one on the road known as the Lanka Road leading to the gate of the University, one at the gate of the University and another in the University itself. The rowdy boys had locked the gates of the University. When the police asked them to open the gates, they refused to do so. The police, therefore, had to break the locks open and enter the University. Most of the students ran away, but some of them opposed the police and they were arrested, and there was a mild lathi charge, and the police then went further. The students again incited by some people tried to reach the gates of the University and close them again. The police had, therefore, to take action once more, and by noon there was quiet in the University. About 10 or 11 students received minor injuries and about the same number of policemen also received similar injuries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: This is the true state of things this was the state of things in the University that compelled the Executive Council to take action.

A remark was made regarding the financial administration of the University. Sir, if we are given an opportunity of discussing the financial administration of the University, every charge that Dr. Gour may make will be fully answered, but for the moment let me say that the remarks

[Shri H. N. Kunzru.]

that he made regarding the financial administration of the University are not borne out by anything said by the auditor.

DR. R. B. GOUR: How? Is not the investment in zamindari abolition bonds borne out?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Where is that in the audit report?

DR. R. B. GOUR: It is there.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Where is that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyway we have not got the report before us.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Sir, in order that these untruths may not spread further, I shall in a few seconds state what the fact is. When the auditor went there, he asked the accounting authorities how it was that certain zamindari abolition bonds were purchased at a price which was believed to be above the market price. Some time later the Accountant-General of the State of Uttar Pradesh went to Banaras and put the same question to the accounts officer of the Banaras Hindu University. He was shown a letter from the State Bank of India which showed that the State Bank of India had purchased some bonds, perhaps the very day the University purchased the zamindari abolition bonds at the price at which the State Bank had purchased them, and the charge was, therefore, dropped.

DR. R. B. GOUR: The question of the purchase of bonds is to be investigated.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: The auditor has not done that—that may be your desire, but you cannot base any charge on no remarks made by the auditor against the financial administration of the University.

Sir, I do not want to say anything more with regard to this situation of the Banaras Hindu University. I wish to say in the end only this that the Banaras Hindu University is only one

of the many institutions in this country that are providing higher education to thousands and hundreds of thousands of our youths. Everything depends, Sir, on the character of the education that is imparted to them and on the self-control and discipline that the students acquire during their student days. I should have hoped that no one here would say a word that would disturb the academic atmosphere that ought to prevail in our universities. But unfortunately, things have been said which affect not merely the Banaras Hindu University but every institution of higher learning and indeed every educational institution in the country.

DR. R. B. GOUR: So all should be closed.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: I hope, Sir, that the action that has been taken by the Banaras Hindu University will save the other institutions from the difficulties that they might have had to face. This University has taken action against a small number of students and against only those who were guilty of the greatest amount of indiscipline and lawlessness. To sympathise with them and to call them victimised students is to misuse words and to do the greatest injury to the cause of education.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after an elaborate analysis of the situation in the Banaras Hindu University that has been made by my esteemed colleague. Dr. Kunzru, there remains very little for me to add to it.

Sir, there are one or two questions which have apparently been agitating the minds of some of my friends here, to which I will make a passing reference. The question of the closure of the University on the 8th of October has been dealt with by Dr. Kunzru and he has also effectively removed some of the misconceptions to which some expression had been given

on the floor of this House, that the students were forced out on that very day, that no provision was made for their conveyance and transport, that they were not supplied with any money, and so on and so forth. But the facts are just the other way round. They were given time till the 11th or the 12th to leave the campus in pursuance of the resolution of the Executive Council. Caution money was given to them and conveyance was provided for them. Even clothes were brought from their dhobies' houses in police trucks and made over to them so that they might not feel any inconvenience on that score, and the teachers themselves helped in filling the necessary forms for student concessions in the matter of railway fares. This elaborate arrangement was made in order that the closure might be carried out with a minimum of inconvenience to the students residing in the University campus. It is not at all true that they were forced out of their hostel. On the other hand, Sir, they were themselves anxious to go home so that when the University opened again, they might be able to go ahead with their studies in a different atmosphere, when there was no longer any hooliganism which disturbed their peace for the last two or three months. So, they themselves were anxious to go. Sir, this closure was forced upon the Executive Council after long waiting, anxious and patient waiting. All sorts of persuasions were brought to bear upon those students in order that they might retrace the steps which they had been advised by their leaders to follow purely for their own purposes. On one occasion, I remember, two members of the Executive Council spent one whole day from 10 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock in the night, with probably half an hour's or an hour's break in trying to persuade all the student-leaders who had gathered around them, in a most homely manner, in a most cordial manner. Talks were exchanged and they were all allowed to have their say in whatever way they liked. This was

done in a very friendly spirit. One whole day was spent.

DR. R. B. GOUR: In the spirit of 'Dhritarashtra.'

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Whether it was in the spirit of 'Dhritarashtra' or in the spirit of 'Duryodhana', I do not know. That you will have to find out for yourself.

Now, Sir, what happened was that when these boys were trying to see the light of reason as a result of so much persuasion, the hot heads and their so-called leaders—at least some of them—who had ceased to be students long long ago, would take them away from the path of reason by making suggestions which were of a very unreasonable character, and the young impressionable youths were carried away, as they have all along been, in that sorry state of affairs. Some time later, when three members of the Executive Council visited the gate of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's house, a solid wall of human beings, I mean the students, faced them. The members of the Council, who wanted to see the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, were told that they could not be allowed to go inside the house. They requested them not to be so unreasonable. But the reply was "Because we are doing this kind of thing, you are here at this door. Had we not done so, you would never have come here." They evidently thought that lawlessness and wild tactics were paying dividends. That was the psychology which had been fomented and fostered in them by their own so-called leaders. Those esteemable gentlemen held meetings within the University campus without the permission of the authorities and incited the students to go ahead in their misguided course.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: (Bihar) May I ask one question by way of information? Have some political parties any hand in this matter?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Well, Sir, I am glad that my learned friend has put that question. That has all been discussed here.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Their call to them was "Well, go ahead. This is paying dividends, and if you can continue these pressure tactics for a sufficiently long time and if you can keep up the crescendo and the tempo as you have been doing, you will be able to get whatever you want." And what did they want? They wanted that their unreasonable demands should be conceded. What was behind all this? What was there at the back of all these activities? Some members of the staff who were interested in having the Mudaliar Committee's recommendations scotched. That is why all these pressure tactics were adopted. And also at the back of these things was the feeling that the police would never be called in the University campus and they could just go on committing offences and violating the various provisions of the Indian Penal Code. They were made to believe that the forces of law and order would never be brought in to check such lawless activities. Secure in that impression and in that belief, they went along their course of indulging in those activities, while the authorities were just looking on. The one overriding consideration with the authorities was, as my friend here, Mr. Sharma, said: Well, why so many students should be allowed to suffer for the fault of a handful? And various methods like the one which I have described to you here were adopted for the purpose of winning them over to the path of reason in order that the studies of other boys might not suffer. But after that long and patient waiting it was found that the suggestion which had been made to us from some quarter for a very

early closure, long before the actual closure, had to be adopted as a last resort in order that the University might again be allowed to function.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, what was that quarter which indicated that the University should be closed very early?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Some of the leading citizens of Banaras came forward with that suggestion.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: Only that coterie of men who were there; not the citizens of Banaras as a whole.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: He says 'Not the citizens of Banaras as a whole'. What a fine yard-stick to gauge their opinion with!

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order order.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: But it does not carry us anywhere.

(Interruptions) (Time bell rings)

That is the reason why ultimately this closure resulted and this course had to be adopted.

Then, Sir, so far as the calling of the police is concerned, I will conclude by quoting one passage from the annexure to the resolution which was passed by the Executive Council.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Let him place that original document before us.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Here is that document in print. It is published by the University. I am giving this original document here. Sir, it is stated here as follows:

"Ordinarily, the University authorities have been reluctant to call the police inside the University campus. This attitude is based on the assumption that in the peaceful pursuit of knowledge and in the

strict observance of high standards, social and moral, the teachers and students as members of the University family would behave towards each other in such a spirit of mutual amity and concord as would render it unnecessary to invoke the intervention of the forces of law and order. If this fundamental assumption is departed from even by a handful of persons, the entire University will be at their mercy. There can be no doubt that the constant feeling of insecurity that will prevail in the University will seriously affect all its activities. Such an unfortunate situation has now arisen and it has become essential for the University authorities to take steps to restore normal conditions in the University."

Now, Sir, I will conclude by making a fervent appeal to my esteemed friends in the opposition in the words of Matthew Arnold from his well-known poem 'Rugby Chapel'—

"Ye fill up the gaps in our files,
Strengthen the wavering line,
Stablish, continue our march.
On, to the bound of the waste, On,
to the City of God."

Thank you, Sir.

DR. R. B. GOUR: You quote British authors and follow British bureaucrats

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: Where is the point in this discussion on the closure of the University when many of the colleges have started reopening?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The motion is admitted and we are going on with the discussion.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: It has become infructuous.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our national motto we find inscribed as 'Satyameva Jayate'. During the troubles in

Banaras I happened to be in that historic city because my sons are in school there.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Not in the University I suppose.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: Fortunately not.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Otherwise they might have broken their heads.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: During that visit I had occasion to see some of the effects of the so-called mild lathi-charge about which many Members in this House have unfortunately waxed so eloquently. I saw with my own eyes bandaged-up heads with multiple head injuries, arm injuries and in one case a cruel lathi-charge on the hand of a poor student so that the entire forearm was completely twisted. I have myself been educated in a foreign university where I pushed myself for education when the British had banished me from this country for 10 years. There I had the advantage of seeing that the students must be dealt with in a special psychological manner. They should be treated as children by their own parents and if they are treated in that way, then only can we evoke a true student-like, scholar-like response from them which no amount of lathi-charges, no amount of police postings in the precincts of any educational university or in educational institutions can ever hope to evoke. I saw in the various famous universities of England, in one of which I was myself brought up, namely the Cambridge University, that an immense latitude is allowed for the acts and for the lapses, maybe, of the students because they represent in society the growing vigour in the nation and, as such, have to be tolerated to a very large extent.

SHRI J. S. BISHT: Do politicians go there to agitate?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Regularly.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: In foreign universities, there are regular political clubs as has been spoken by one of our Members here and politics is regularly discussed. Politics is not only a subject of the University but is part of the life of a free nation.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Including incitement of students?

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: There are Communist clubs, Socialist clubs, Conservative clubs and Political clubs of every school of thought.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They want to know if there are "balti-clubs".

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: In seeing this sort of conduct on the part of the authority towards students of the Banaras Hindu University, which undoubtedly is one of the premier universities of this Republic, I was—I must truthfully confess—very genuinely pained and I cannot, as a human being and as an Indian citizen, support any action of this kind on an educational institution. So, I would say that, in my opinion, I think the punishment exceeds the crime. I will not go any further into other details on this matter because there is no time and many other hon. Members have spoken on this very theme; but apart from anything else, I would like to say this concerning the present Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. It appears from the comments of the previous Vice-Chancellor of the University, Shri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, that Dr. Jha has been thrust on the University by the Government. As such, it is my opinion that this House has every right to know how Dr. Jha was put in this important position and what are his antecedents for holding such a responsible position which is of great glory and responsibility.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: But that question does not arise out of the closure of the University.

DR. R. B. GOUR: You can make him a Member of the Rajya Sabha on Congress ticket but why make him Vice-Chancellor?

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: Another point on which I would just like to remark is this that it seems from remarks passed that the monopoly of political agitation belongs only to the Opposition whereas if the truth today be analysed as to the roots from which the indiscipline that is visible throughout India amongst students today, i.e., where the roots of this indisciplinary attitude lie, again unfortunately—*Satyameva Jayate!*—it lies in the early Congress propaganda by which students at that time were regularly encouraged to join and take part in active politics.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Against the ruling princes also.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: May be against any authority. You are now in that authority. That is why you feel it so much. Now having said that, there is another point I would like to draw the attention of the House to. I have heard it said that the Vice-Chancellor had a grouse against the Principal of the Technical College. The Shinde Committee was appointed and that Committee's report is still encloistered within the domains of the present Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: It is the subject matter of a High Court case.

SHRI P. C. BHANJ DEO: I would like the Government to fish this report out and examine it themselves and whoever is guilty should be punished according to the discretion of the Government.

Now, there is a suggestion by some Members in this House that since all this unpleasantness has happened rightly or wrongly, it is high time that it should be forgotten and constructive efforts should be made to

heal up the wounds. That is a very laudable sentiment. I fully share those sentiments, but I would humbly ask whether to bring about that state of affairs, to heal those ugly wounds that have been inflicted on the University students, both guilty and innocent, it is not the duty of those, who lead the nation today, to go amongst the students and be in Banaras much more frequently than either sit in this House at present or go about their other business in the manner in which they are doing? I would specially appeal to the Education Minister himself that he should himself go to Banaras in the present situation and see what the actual facts are and try to sympathise with the students there and heal sinister wounds as far as possible so that everyone may forgive and forget and start life afresh. The same appeal, through you, Sir, I make to the hon. Prime Minister of this Republic also, who has a great genius for healing wounds and specially for reorientating the ideals and ideas of young students and young scholars of this country. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Shrimali.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Sir, before you call upon the hon. Minister to intervene in the debate, may I speak for a few minutes? I requested the Chairman that coming as I do from Banaras, I do want to speak for at least ten minutes. Therefore, I submit it will be but fair that I may be allowed to speak and then you call upon the hon. Minister to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But there is not enough time. One Member from each of the opposition Parties was to speak, and three Congressmen have spoken.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: With due respect to you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, it is very necessary and I may be given a few minutes.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: May I also submit, Sir, that this question may be treated as above politics and . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish, he is on his legs.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Chairman announced this morning that he will call upon the hon. Minister to speak at five o'clock and it is now only 4:45.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But Dr. Gour wants full fifteen minutes for his reply. We must close at 5:30 and the Minister has to reply on behalf of the Government.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: The Chairman has already announced that the Minister will be called at 5 o'clock.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I am prepared to surrender five to seven minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He may reply at 5 o'clock. But Dr. Gour has to reply for fifteen minutes. We have to close and the time allotted is up to 5:30.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Let us sit for more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This motion was allotted only two hours, and the Chairman extended the time by one hour. We cannot extend like that. We will be setting a very bad precedent.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But when Dr. Kunzru was speaking, you were keeping quiet—I don't blame you—and you extended the time from 15 to 28 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I rang the bell three times and after that I asked him also to close his remarks.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, I don't blame you.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: And for that reason my time was cut down by five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not want to call any other Congress speaker.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: It is not a question of Congress Members.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I am prepared to surrender seven minutes.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I will take only ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then we have got 12 minutes.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Mr. Ahmad should speak from this side for ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you share the time . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to close at 5:30.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Did we understand when we gave this motion that only one speaker would be called from our side, namely the mover? We thought that at least two would be called and in that way we measured the time. Dr. Gour is entitled to his full 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If we had the time I would have gladly given him more time. But there is no time now.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Why did you not control the time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not want to go beyond 5:30, because three hours is the maximum given to any Resolution in this House and it will be setting a very bad example.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: After all when a man has to speak, you all of a sudden say, "No."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am very sorry. If there was time, I would have given time for as many as wanted to speak.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Then I move that the time be extended. You put my motion before the House. I formally move that the time be extended by another half an hour.

DR. R. B. GOUR: We cannot help it, for it is an important subject.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I understand the time is fixed. But you can ask the House and if the House opposes it, then we go by it. Therefore, I move that the time be extended by another half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is entirely in the Chairman's power. The Chairman has said that it will be 3 hours, and I cannot sit beyond 3 hours.

DR. R. B. GOUR: In the absence of the Chairman, there is the Deputy Chairman here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call Dr. Shrimali at 5 o'clock. Before that as many can speak as possible, say three more speakers.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: May I submit, Sir, as you will find, the view of the House is that this debate might be extended by another half an hour. So, there is no harm.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can we extend it?

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: After all, the House is master of the situation and if the House desires it, as it appears to be almost unanimous desire of the House, the time can be extended by half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well in that case it should not form a precedent. As a special case, I take the responsibility and extend the

time by half an hour. But this will not be a precedent.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Let me make a submission . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As the Minister has got an engagement at 5.30, I am calling him at 5 o'clock. Afterwards other speakers can speak. But this will not form a precedent for future Resolutions.

Yes, Mr. Amolakh Chand, please take only ten minutes.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am happy today to hear that the Banaras University which was closed for three months has been opened, that six colleges, according to the statement of the hon. Minister, have been opened and about 2,000 students have come there. What I wanted to say today is that instead of talking about all those things that had happened and about the facts narrated by the learned Executive Council members and some others, I think, probably the House would like to know how they are going to continue the University and how they mean to create the proper atmosphere in which the 2,000 students, who have come and the many more students who may be coming, may be able to get some education in this great Banaras Hindu University. That was the thing that was troubling me all along and that is why I took up this stand to speak at least for ten minutes on that aspect of the question.

We need not now go into the details of what all happened, about the lathi-charge and all that. Mr. Bhanj Deo has told us that he had seen things with his own eyes. We have no doubt about the version of the Executive Council Members, Dr. Kunzru and Shri Basu, about the mild lathi-charge etc. I am not at all concerned with that, because the people of Banaras do know what happened on the 8th of October. How it all

happened and how the police were asked to come to the rescue of the Executive Council or the Vice-Chancellor, with all that I am not concerned at the moment. What I am concerned with is about re-starting the Banaras Hindu University. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members in this House to those persons who have done some good work in Banaras in restoring peace and order and making the University run. I commend the efforts of Justice Shankar Saran and the hope which has been expressed by the former Chief Justice Shri Patanjali Sastri who has said that the situation in the University might now improve. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to what steps he or the Executive Council people are going to take to create an atmosphere in which the students may have confidence. I would have liked Dr. Kunzru and Shri Basu to have told us about the efforts that have been undertaken to improve the situation there. The resolution of the Executive Council says that the disturbers were only a handful of people. In that case, was closing the University the only method open to the Executive Council? Could not the handful of persons be dealt with according to the ordinary law? Mr. Basu went further to say that some prominent persons, prominent citizens of Banaras, even advocated that the University should have been closed much earlier. I do not know who those prominent citizens are. If they are really prominent citizens and if they are really interested in education, they would not have suggested that method. Let us assume, Sir, that what a Member of the Executive Council says must be correct. Rightly or wrongly, there are party feelings and I think that the time which has elapsed, the two months, should have healed all the wounds. All the colleges should now be opened, at the latest by the 15th December. That is what I would like to submit. The loss that has occurred to the students cannot be overstressed. The days for the examinations may be extended by a month so that the students may be able to complete their courses.

[Shri Amolakh Chand.]

It should be our endeavour now to create an atmosphere of confidence from the side of the University authorities. Most of the students are disinterested in the recent disturbances, according to the Executive Council and the handful should not be permitted to be over-awed by outside influence. I am sorry to say, Sir, that sometimes the Executive Council meetings cannot be held for want of a quorum. I think the members of the Executive Council . . .

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: That should be contradicted. Is it the contention that rules are made without quorum? Certainly not.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: My information is that some of the meetings of the Executive Council could not be held for want of quorum.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: I stand corrected. There was one occasion, just one occasion. The quorum has been put very high. Of a Council of nine, five persons have been mentioned as constituting the quorum. If a few remain absent, there is difficulty. On one occasion that happened.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: In the present circumstances, cent per cent. should attend.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Now, the Executive Council members say that the quorum should be reduced. What I was submitting was that the Executive Council members should look more towards the interests and welfare of the University and not merely be like the bureaucrats, an expression used by my hon. friend with which, of course, I do not agree. They should try to create an atmosphere in the University so that all those boys who have been misled by outside influence can be brought back to the fold. We should treat the students like our own children. If one of my sons or one of the sons of any other hon. Member goes astray, would we ask him to quit the house? Certainly not. We will try to put him

in better circumstances. That is what I suggest, Sir, and I would like to hear something like that in regard to the intentions of the Executive Council and in regard to the intentions of the hon. Minister.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Sir, I have listened with great respect to the speeches of hon. Members both from this side as well as from the opposite side. Before I answer the criticism, I should like to pay my tribute to the members of the Executive Council who have, under very difficult conditions, guided the destiny of this University. The members of the Executive Council have been chosen because of their love for education, for their independence of judgement and for the great service which they have rendered in their own fields. After having placed the University in the hands of this Executive Council, I am quite certain that the future of the University is in safe hands.

I am glad that the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University have been debated several times. Various fundamental issues have been raised. The relationship of the Government to the universities, the question of university autonomy, whether at any stage police should intervene in the affairs of a university, whether the students must decide as to who their Vice-Chancellor should be, whether the students should be allowed to take the law into their own hands, are all some of the vital issues in our present-day education and I am glad that this House has debated them. Government also have made their policy clear. Though action has been taken by the Executive Council independently, I take full responsibility for the action taken and I stand by it and I think, in the circumstances in which the Executive Council was placed, it could not have taken any other action. The Executive Council exercised great restraint for weeks and for more than a month. What were the hon. Members doing at that time when there was lawlessness in the University? Cars were seized;

the officers of the University were imprisoned in their own houses and all kinds of vulgarity were going on inside the campus of the University. Why did not the . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: Will the hon. Minister kindly explain what he means of "vulgarity" in the campus?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Why did not the hon. Member who spoke so vehemently raise his little finger against all the atrocities that were being committed inside the campus of the University?

DR. R. B. GOUR: Atrocity against the atrocious.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The hon. Member probably would not like me to quote from British authors, but I had expected that he would have at least studied Marxist theory on education.

DR. R. B. GOUR: So, the hon. Minister has started studying that also?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I want to tell him what the rules of conduct are in Communist countries, in Soviet Russia.

DR. R. B. GOUR: In Communist countries, there are no "balti groups"

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: These are the rules of conduct, not for University students but for school children and if the hon. Member will have patience, it would greatly benefit him. It is laid down as follows:

"It is the duty of every school child:

1. To strive with tenacity and perseverance to master knowledge, in order to become an educated and cultured citizen and to serve most fully the Soviet Motherland.

2. To be diligent in study and punctual in attendance, never being late to classes.

3. To obey without question the orders of school director and teachers.

4. To bring to school all necessary books and writing materials, to have everything ready before the arrival of the teacher.

5. To appear at school washed, combed, and neatly dressed.

6. To keep his desk in the classroom clean and orderly.

7. To enter the classroom and take his seat immediately after the ringing of the bell; to enter or leave the classroom during the lesson period only with the permission of the teacher."

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Very embarrassing for Dr Gour.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I know he will be embarrassed.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Please also read the rules for the Vice-Chancellors.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI:

"8. To sit erect during the lesson period, not leaning on the elbows or slouching in the seat; to attend closely to the explanations of the teacher and the responses of the pupils, not talking or engaging in mischief.

9. To rise as the teacher or the director enters or leaves the classroom.

10. To rise and stand erect while reciting; to sit down only on permission of the teacher; to raise the hand when desiring to answer or ask a question."

It almost reads as if these are from our own Dharma Shastras:

"11. To make accurate notes of the teacher's assignment for the next lesson, to show these notes to

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parents, and to do all homework without assistance.

12. To be respectful to the school director and the teachers, to greet them on the street with a polite bow, boys removing their hats.

13. To be polite to his elders, to conduct himself modestly and properly in school, on the street, and in public places.

14. To abstain from using bad language, from smoking and gambling.

15. To take good care of school property, to guard well his own possessions and those of his comrades.

16. To be courteous and considerate toward little children, toward the aged, the weak, and the sick, to give them the seat on the trolley or the right of way on the street, to help them in every way.

17. To obey his parents and assist in the care of little brothers and sisters.

18. To maintain cleanliness in the home by keeping his own clothes, shoes and bed in order.

19. To carry always his pupil's card, guarding it carefully, not passing it to other children, but presenting it on request of the director or the teacher of the school.

20. To prize the honour of his school and his class as his very own."

It further says that for violation of these rules the pupil is subject to punishment, even to expulsion from school.

5 P.M.

Sir, these are the rules of conduct for school children in Soviet Russia.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know if the hon. Minister has taken pains equally to find out as to what kind of Registrar, Treasurer and Vice-Chancellor or corresponding persons are appointed in the Soviet universities?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The hon. Member may have patience. I will answer all the points.

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL: Sir, on a point of information. Twenty tenets have been read out just now. May I know whether the present-day Communists observe the Marx-Engels theory either in politics or in education?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: They follow neither this nor that. That is the whole trouble with them.

What has happened in the University? I am quoting here a report from the *Leader* dated the 1st December 1958, page 4, column 6. This was with regard to a speech which was made by Justice Dhavan.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Are you sure of the date?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I am more sure of my date than the hon. Member is of his.

"The speaker gave a first-hand account of what he had seen during a recent visit to that University. He had been invited by the Principal of the Engineering College to a function. Members of the faculty—students and staff—received him at the railway station. When the car reached the University gate, it was stopped by several students. They looked inside the car as if searching for something. Not finding it, they opened the 'boot'. Finally they allowed the car to enter the University campus. He asked his professor-host what all this was about, and he replied 'they are looking for the Vice-Chancellor. He is supposed to be contraband'. Later, the speaker continued, he met several students of the Engineering and Science faculties who told him that they were disgusted with the recent events which were very disturbing for their work, but they were helpless."

This is the last sentence. If this is true, it is a shame for our country and all those who support the students.

"He had heard that the wife of the Vice-Chancellor had been insulted in a manner which could not be described in polite society."

I have not verified the statement. This is a statement made by Justice Dhanvan and reported in the *Leader*. I do not know, and I do not want to go into the details, but it is true that all kinds of things have happened there which are a disgrace to the student community and to the whole country.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The Education Minister should not get excited. He must have patience and tolerance.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The whole question boils down to this, whether we want to create a proper academic atmosphere in our universities or not. If Soviet Russia has been able to build itself up as one of the greatest powers in the world today, it is through its educational system and the great discipline which it expects from the students inside the campus of universities and educational institutions.

DR. R. B. GOUR: But not under Vice-Chancellors like Dr. Jha.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The hon. Member, I thought, would stop abusing a person who is not present here. He has said it a hundred times. That would not help him in any way. Students should certainly have opportunities to express their grievances in a legitimate manner. But I think this psychology of pre-independence days must disappear from our educational institutions. Universities and schools are not the places where there should be strikes, hunger strikes and action committees. My hon. friend has suggested "forgive and forget". Well, that is for the Executive Council to consider, but with whom are the Executive Council to negotiate? Does the hon. Member suggest that that negotiation should take place with the Action Committee which has been doing all these things in the University campus? Is there any need of

the Action Committee inside the University campus? These are questions which must be discussed dispassionately and in the interests of the country as a whole. My submission is that the future of university education in India is being decided in the campus of the Banaras Hindu University. Several fundamental issues have been raised, and the way in which we tackle these issues will help in solving the problems of our universities. Universities are meant to be powerful instruments for social reconstruction. Universities are the places from which the future leaders of society will come. If chaos and confusion and indiscipline and all kinds of vulgarity prevail inside the educational institutions, this country cannot rise to great heights which we expect of it.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Can you kindly explain what is vulgarity?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Vulgarity cannot be explained on the floor of the House.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: My hon. friend spoke about the administrative clique. I would like to make it very clear that the Banaras Hindu University will be cleared of all cliques wherever they are. Whether they are administrative cliques or whether they are cliques among teachers, the University will have to be cleared of all cliques, and in future there will be no cliques. That is the position which the Government is taking in this matter.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Please do not use Ayub Khan's methods.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not be disturbed with such interruptions.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: They are running commentaries. That is the difficulty. When the Reviewing Committee was set up, I had agreed that if there was anything against the Vice-Chancellor or the Registrar or the Treasurer, these matters could be considered by that Committee. I do

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not understand why the Members are so much agitated and why they want the Vice-Chancellor to go immediately. If there is anything against him, there is the Reviewing Committee before whom all the matters can be placed, and the Reviewing Committee will examine those matters impartially. If the Vice-Chancellor is guilty of misappropriation of public funds, if the public funds are not being maintained properly, I shall not shield him, he will go. But, Sir, I cannot allow him to go under pressure from any corner, whether it is coming from the students of from any political party.

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: People expect that papers will not be destroyed.

DR. R. B. GOUR: What about the zamindari abolition bonds?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The hon. Member is not fully informed about the audit position. I have explained to him that the particular objection with regard to the zamindari abolition bonds which he had raised has been withdrawn by the Auditor General. That is a regular procedure. There are certain financial matter . . .

SHRI B. B. SHARMA: . . . Other than that . . .

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: . . . other than that, and examination is taking place. It is a continuous process, and Government has taken several measures. If you will give me more time, Sir, I am prepared to explain the measures, which the Government has taken.

Well, Sir, there was the point about victimisation. I do not know who the victims and who has victimised whom. I wish the hon. Members had realised what these students, who have been expelled, have done during these weeks inside the University campus. And if the Executive Council had asked the Standing Committee to take action, you all say, "Forget and forgive." What were they doing when all these things were happening? Why

didn't they go and dissuade the students from doing all kinds of things which were happening in the University? Well, these things happened and when people support this hooliganism and rowdiness in the University campus, I begin to doubt their sincerity. They are not interested in the future of this country on the welfare of the University. They may be satisfying certain elements in the society. To win their sympathy, they might be making speeches and seeking cheap popularity. But I would like to warn that they are playing with fire and they are playing with the future of this country. The future of this country depends on our educational institutions and universities and the way in which we run these universities and educational institutions. Take any country—whether they are democratic countries or totalitarian countries—the first thing that a country does is to set its educational system right. Efforts are being made to set the University right, and to clean up the whole University. For the last ten or twelve year, the University has been in a bad condition. We sent some of our best Vice-Chancellors to the University. Shri Bhanj Deo quoted Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's statement about Dr. Jha. When that statement was brought to the notice of the Ministry, we wrote to Dr. Ramaswami Iyer and he has contradicted that statement—it was quite wrong to say that the Vice-Chancellor was thrust upon the University. He did consult some officers of the University and that they gave him their advice. This contradiction he maintains even now. I can make it public. It is no use trying to make one person a scapegoat. The main issue with regard to the Banaras Hindu University is that there are some teachers who are not behaving properly and their professional conduct is not what it should be for a teacher in a university.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): Turn them out.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: That is the main issue which has been brought to light by the Mudaliar Committee. All kinds of things have been raised

to sidetrack this issue; agitations have been started. Thousands of rupees have been spent on publicity and propaganda. I do not know from where this money is coming. But I am quite definite that the students have been made pawns in the hands of some selfish vested interests and selfish people who are out to ruin this University.

Well, Sir, it is a very serious matter. I had expected that all sections of this House will give their full measure of support for the action which the Government has taken for the first time. The Government has taken a right approach from the very beginning. A High-Power Committee was appointed. They submitted their report. What was the Government to do when this report was submitted? If we had not taken action, hon. Members would have said that the Government had not taken any action. I am quite certain that my friend, Dr. Gour, would have come forward and said that the Government had not taken any action. And when the Government took action, an agitation started. And who are behind this agitation? This must be examined. I have great sympathy for the students who have been rusticated from the University. The student of the Banaras Hindu University is as good a student of any other university of the world. They are good material with which we can build up the country. But, unfortunately, they are not getting guidance from the people who should give them guidance. They are not led by people who should actually become their leaders. And the most guilty people among these are the teachers who are responsible for misguiding these students. The students are agitated that the Mudaliar Committee has cast aspersions on them. I have made it repeatedly clear on the floor of this House that as far as the Government is concerned, they have not accepted all the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee and all the suggestions which they have made. They have accepted the central re-

commendation with regard to the Banaras Hindu University and that issue is that there is a strong clique which has not allowed any Vice-Chancellor to function for the last several years. Many distinguished Vice-Chancellors had gone from the University. It has been the grave of many distinguished Vice-Chancellors. And we are anxious that that story should not be repeated and it will not be repeated hereafter.

Sir, it is in Banaras that the future of the universities will be determined. It is in Banaras Hindu University that we shall decide how we are going to run our universities. I am not happy at the police intervention. I am not happy at the lathi-charge. I think nothing can be more painful to the Government than that the police is to be called out and lathi-charges are resorted to in order to restore normal conditions in the University. But what was to be done? Every effort was made to dissuade the students from indulging in rowdy activities. But nothing would prevail upon them. This was considered as a sign of weakness.

Sir, I shall say one thing more and then close. I would like to submit that in this country we must make our boys and the younger generation to have respect for law and order. They must learn to respect authority. Unless that respect for authority is inculcated among the students, there will be chaos in this country and we cannot achieve the great things which we want to achieve in our society. And, therefore, it is the primary duty of every Member of this House and every citizen of this country to see and to ensure that the younger generation respects law and order. A democratic society cannot function where the citizens do not respect law. After the Bill was passed in this House, I had expected that sanity would prevail in the University. But they had no respect for the University also. They had no respect for the decisions which were taken in

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this House and agitations continued—and agitations of the worst kind that I have seen in any university campus.

Well, Sir, these are the facts which I wish the House to consider dispassionately. Some of the Members have gone out of their way to criticise the Executive Councillors, attributing all kinds of motives to them. These are the people who have taken up this responsibility under very difficult conditions and they are there not because they will gain anything, but they want to serve the University and serve the best interests of the country. We should be grateful to them and the Government is extremely grateful for the great work which the Executive Councillors are doing. I should be failing in my duty if I did not pay this public tribute to these Councillors. We have picked up these people—outstanding men—from all walks of life. There is the ex-Chief Justice of India. There is Pandit H. N. Kunzru who has devoted his whole life to the service of education and the country. There is Prof. Wadia, a renowned scholar. There is Dr. Khosla, a technologist. There is Mrs. Hansa Mehta, one of the Pioneers among women educationists. Would you say that these people would not consider the interests of the University? Is it necessary for us to tell them to forget and forgive? If the students make a right approach if the students go to the Vice-Chancellor and tell him that they had made a mistake, do you think that the Vice-Chancellor will not consider their request? Well, Sir, these are the facts. If we start an agitation, if we go and incite the students and take an agitational approach, naturally, the University cannot function.

My hon. friend, Dr. Gour, has taken objection to the permit system. I would like to ask him who were the people who went to the University and incited the people to indulge in these activities. If the people are

not allowed to go inside the University campus and incite the students to carry on an agitation like this.

Dr. R. B. GOUR: Who were the persons . . .

Dr. K. L. SHRIMALI: The Member is not prepared to face the facts.

Dr. R. B. GOUR: Who were the persons who were caught with daggers and pamphlets in favour of the Vice-Chancellor?

Dr. K. L. SHRIMALI: I do not know. The hon. Member knows more about daggers than myself.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Nobody was found with any dagger. We know it all right.

Dr. R. B. GOUR: You know what you are told.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: You know what you imagine.

Dr. K. L. SHRIMALI: I do not want to take any more time of the House. But I do wish to appeal to all sections of the society to take a little more enlightened interest in the University's affairs. Let us not try to be popular in a cheap manner. Good leadership depends on how we can lead the people and raise the intellectual and moral standards of our society. It is the responsibility of this generation to guide the destiny of this country. If we falter, I would like to warn hon. Members, the future generation will not forgive us.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU in the Chair.)

श्री राम सहाय (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक छोटा सा प्रश्न पूछना चाहूँगा । अभी आपने रक्षा के कुछ नियम पढ़ कर सुनाये थे, तो क्या उन्हीं लाइंस पर नियम बनाने का अपनी सरकार का भी कुछ इरादा है ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : मैं तो कहीं की तकल नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मुल्क के लोग भी यह समझें कि कानून के प्रति जब तक श्रद्धा नहीं होगी, तब तक लोकतंत्र इस देश में नहीं कामयाब हो सकता है ।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद (उत्तर प्रदेश):
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज काफी परेशान

श्री व्यंकट कृष्ण दत्त : एक साहब को जुकाम है और आपको परेशानी है ।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : चूँकि जो समस्या आज हमारे सामने है, उस समस्या के ऊपर गर्मी पैदा हुई, यह मुझे ज्यादा पसन्द नहीं है । हम सब चाहते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी चले, खुल जाये, और वहाँ लड़के तालीम पायें, लेकिन यहाँ अलग नज़रिया पैदा होता है और हम में इतिफाक़े राय नहीं पैदा होता । मैं परेशान इसलिए हूँ कि चूँकि आपकी तक़रीर मैंने सुनी, कुंजबू साहब की तक़रीर सुनी और मुझे ताज़्जुब हुआ कि विद्यार्थियों के खिलाफ़ कितना तेज़ जज्बा है और किस एक खास नज़रिये से पूरी समस्या को देखा जाता है ।

मैं इस बात को तसलीम कर सकता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों ने ग़लती की । लेकिन, मैं ज़रूर चाहूँगा कि आप इस बात के ऊपर सोचें, इस समस्या के ऊपर सोचें कि क्या वह ग़लती एक ही तरफ़ से हुई ? क्या दूसरी तरफ़ से कुछ नहीं हो रहा था ? क्या वे विद्यार्थी पागल हो गये ? क्या कुछ लोग जा कर उनको भड़काते थे ग़लत तरीक़े में, जिससे महज़ उस चक्कर में वे आ गये ? क्या जो एक बेचैनी वहाँ पैदा हो गई, उसके लिये कुछ आकार था या नहीं था ? इस प्रस्ताव पर आज जितनी भी तक़रीरें हुई, उनके अन्दर इसकी झलक मैंने नहीं पायी और हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भी जो बातें कहीं, वे एकतरफ़ा

बातें हैं । मैं तैयार हूँ इस बात के लिये कि सही क़दम उठाया जाय, इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये । उसमें सब मिल कर सहयोग दें । लेकिन, अगर आप एकतरफ़ा बातें करें, तो ज़ाहिर है मेरा दिमाग़ भी एकतरफ़ा तरीक़े से सोचने लगेगा । जिस तरीक़े की तक़रीरें मैंने सुनीं, उसके बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि जो रास्ता आप अख़्तियार कर रहे हैं, उस रास्ते से बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में अमन नहीं पैदा होने वाला है—अगर आप चैलेंज की स्पिरिट में चलते हैं । हमारे बसु साहब ने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं, माफ़ कीजियेगा, जो हमारे पुराने हाकिम लोग कहा करते थे । लेकिन, जो लोग यूनिवर्सिटी को चलाना चाहते हैं, जो विद्यार्थी नौजवानों को एक तरीक़े से कटौल करना चाहते हैं, उनकी बातों को ये नौजवान जो नये स्वाब देख रहे हैं, जिनकी नयी उम्रें हैं, नयी आकांक्षाएं हैं, नहीं समझ पाते । यह कहा जाता है कि “इंसाइट कर रहे हैं, इंसाइट कर रहे हैं”, तो आप क्यों नहीं उनको सही रास्ते पर इंसाइट करते हैं ? अगर कोई इंसाइट कर रहा है, तो आप जाकर सही तरीक़े से इंसाइट करके सही रास्ते पर उनको लगाइये । लेकिन, माफ़ कीजिये, या तो आपके दिमाग़ में कुछ नहीं है कि आप सही रास्ते पर उनको ले आयें या आपके तरीक़े ग़लत हैं ।

श्री जस्पत राय कपूर : मानते हैं, आपने बाज़ी मार ली ।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल का बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ देखा जाय । घड़ी-घड़ी यह बात कही जाती है कि डिस्प्लिन नहीं है । हर जगह में मुनता हूँ कि डिस्प्लिन नहीं है । डिस्प्लिन क्यों नहीं है ? कहा जाता है कि “कोई पीछे से भड़काता है ” । और खास तौर से कम्यूनिस्टों की तरफ़ इशारा किया जाता है, कि वे भड़काते हैं, चाहे वे हों या न हों, हों या

[श्री जेड० ए० अहमद]

न हों, मौके बे मौके कम्प्यूनिस्ट भड़का रहे हैं। खैर, छोड़ दीजिए उसे। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि इंडिसिप्लिन है। मैं भी स्टूडेंट रहा हूँ। मुझे याद है वह जमाना जब कि हम दिन-रात यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर शोर मचाया करते थे, क्लाम के अंदर टीचर की टोपी उतार दिया करते थे, किस्म किस्म की शरारतें करते थे। उस जमाने के हमारे जो भाई आज यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे उनको कहा करते थे कि इन में यूथफुल स्पिरिट है, यह स्पिरिट है आगे बढ़ने की, अथारिटी के खिलाफ रिवोल्ट करने की। मैं समझता हूँ, आज लड़के पहले से ज्यादा डिस्प्लिन्ड हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज लड़के पहले से ज्यादा संजीदे हैं, और इसलिये मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि अगर सही तरीके से अस्थित्यार किये जायें तो उनको ज्यादा आसानी से समझाया जा सकता है। लेकिन, हुआ क्या है? हमारे लीडरान बुझे हुए, उनके दिमाग में लचक नहीं रही। अब हमारे लीडरान विद्यार्थियों की नयी उमंगों को समझ नहीं सकते, हमारे लीडरान उनके दिलों को अपनी तरफ खींच नहीं सकते। नतीजा यह है कि वे डंडे के जोर से अपनी बान मनवाना चाहते हैं। आज का नौजवान डंडा नहीं मानेगा। आज का बच्चा बाप का डंडा नहीं मानता है, आपकी तो बात ही दूर है। आज का बच्चा मां की डांट नहीं सह सकता। माफ कीजिए, हमारे मंत्री महादय, मामूली बात हुई कि एक फौज की फौज को यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस के अंदर भेज देते हैं। लेकिन वह फौज वहां जाकर उनका मुंह नहीं चूमेगी, वह डंडे भी चलायेगी, हिड्डियां भी तड़ोएगी, सिर पर लाठियां भी चलायेगी, वह सब कुछ करेगी। मैं भी यूनिवर्सिटी के इलाके में घूम आया। मैंने उनके जजबों को देखा, मैंने उन आदमियों को देखा है...

श्री ब्रज बिहारी शर्मा : आपको देखने के लिए कोई दूसरा तैयार नहीं है।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : हो सकता है, कोई दूसरा देखने के लिये तैयार न हो। लेकिन, मैं घूमा हूँ, महज बनारस में ही नहीं और जगह भी घूमा हूँ। मेरे दोस्त आजमगढ़ से आते हैं, मैं जानता हूँ, गाजीपुर और उन इलाकों के अंदर कितना जज्बा पैदा हो गया है, इस तरह की हरकत के खिलाफ। यूनिवर्सिटी में आप फौज भेजें, सिपाहियों को भेजें, लड़कों को निकालें। क्यों आखिर आप फौज भेजें? अगर फौज भेजने की जरूरत समझी जाय, जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने कहा :

There is something wrong in the kingdom of Denmark,

तो जरूर कोई चीज खराब है कि वाइस-चांसलर के लिए नामुश्कन हो जाये कि अपने घर से बाहर निकल सके। अजीब कैफियत है। तुम लोगों में विश्वास पैदा नहीं कर सके। अगर मैं वाइसचांसलर होता और इस तरह लड़के मेरा घर घर लिए होत, तो मैं छुट्टी ले लेता और कहता मैं वाइस-चांसलर रहने के काबल नहीं हूँ। तो आपका तराका गलत है, आपका नज़रिया गलत है। आप उनको अच्छी तरह टैकिल नहीं कर सके हैं। इसलिए अगर आप रास्ता निकालना चाहते हैं, तो एक ही रास्ता है। बड़ी अदब के साथ मैं कहूंगा वाइस चांसलर साहब को छुट्टी दे दीजिए, वाइज्जत तरीके से छुट्टी दे दीजिएगा। मैं नहीं चाहता उनकी हतक हो। वे छुट्टी पर जायें, आराम करें, यूरोप की सैर करें, वे काफी परेशान हो चुके हैं। तो वे बाहर जायें और उसके बाद उनको कोई और काम दिया जाय। दुनिया में बहुत काम हैं। इसको पोंड्रेट आफ प्रेस्टीज न बनाइये। अगर आपने इसको पोंड्रेट आफ प्रेस्टीज बनाया तो आप चाहे जितने ही डंडे चलाइये, कितनी ही बार गुलिस भेज दें, कितने ही आदमियों को जान लें, लेकिन हमारी बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की हालत सुधारना मुश्किल है।

श्री हर प्रसाद सक्सेना : क्या मैं दर्याफ्त कर सकता हूँ कि स्टूडेंट कम्प्यूनिटी ने क्यों इसे

पॉइंट आफ़ प्रेस्टीज बना दिया कि यह वाइस-चांसलर जब तक नहीं चला जायगा, तब तक हम चैन नहीं लेंगे ?

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : दुबूर, मैं इसका जवाब दूंगा। हमारे बच्चे अक्सर बहुत अन-रीजनेबल बातें करते हैं। आप बुद्धि हैं, आपके भी बच्चे होंगे और आपके बच्चों के भी बच्चे होंगे। बच्चे ज़िद करते हैं, बेकार की बात करते हैं, रूठ जाते हैं, उनके आगे झुकना पड़ता है; क्योंकि आखिर हमारे बच्चे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसी नज़रिये से हम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बच्चों को भी देखें। मुझे यकीन है, वहाँ अगर हमारे नेशनल लीडर जाते और उन बच्चों को बुलाते और समझाते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि समस्या का हल हो सकता था। हमारे सम्पूर्णानन्द जी ने, जब हमारे यहाँ लोग सत्याग्रह कर रहे थे, तो अपील की और उसके ज़रिये उस सत्याग्रह को एक हद तक उन्होंने रोका। उनके टीचर्स ने अपील की तो विद्यार्थियों ने हंगर स्ट्राइक खत्म किया। अगर इस वक़्त हमारे क्रोमी रहनुमा जाकर अपील करें, उनसे बात करें, तो वह चीज़ आसानी से सुलझायी जा सकती है। लेकिन, आप मसल को उलझाते ही चले जा रहे हैं। आपकी यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पस में पुलिस और फ़ौज भेजने की सब से बड़ी ग़लती थी, उससे एक कड़वापन पैदा हो गया। मैं नहीं चाहता, यह चीज़ आगे भी मिसाल बने। आपके मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इसी यूनिवर्सिटी में हम तय करेंगे कि भविष्य में यूनिवर्सिटियाँ किस तरह चलेंगी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आखिरी लड़ाई यही पर ही लड़ लेना चाहते हैं।

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री प्रकाशनारायण सप्रू) : लड़के कुछ माफ़ी मांगने को तैयार हैं ?

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लड़कों की माफ़ी मांगने से

ह तक होगी। मैं उनको एक बाइज्जत इंसान बनाना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक बाइज्जत इंसान से कहूँगा कि तेरा रास्ता यह है। मैं किसी इंसान को जलील करना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मेरा बच्चा या बच्ची कोई ग़लती करे और मेरे सामने माफ़ी मांगने के बारे में कहे, झुके, घुटने टेके, तो मैं उसे एक बाइज्जत इंसान नहीं समझूँगा। मैं तो यही समझूँगा कि वह एक पुराने नज़रिये और दकियानूसी जंगली समाज में रह रहा है। इसलिए, मैं मंत्री महोदय से अदब से अर्ज करूँगा कि पहली बात यह है कि आप यूनिवर्सिटी में पुलिस न भेजिये।

डा० राज बहादुर गोड़ : है अभी।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : अभी तो निकल गई है, अगर फिर से भेजेंगे तो फिर बड़ी पेचीदगी पैदा हो जायेगी। यह बात नम्बर एक है। दूसरी बात यह है कि वाइस-चांसलर को कुछ दिनों के लिए ज़रा आराम करने दें। उसके बाद बड़े बाइज्जत तरीके से उन्हें कोई काम दिया जाये। इस चीज़ को पॉइंट आफ़ प्रेस्टीज न बनाइये।

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY (Bombay):
Have you established any charge
against the Vice-Chancellor?

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : यह मसला ज़ेरे वहस नहीं है; वरना उस पर भी बात करता। मैं चार्ज काउन्टर-चार्ज नहीं मानता, लेकिन मैं यह चीज़ ज़रूर मानता हूँ कि हजारों लड़के यूनिवर्सिटी के खड़े हो जायें एक इंसान के खिलाफ़, फिर भी यह कहा जाये कि लड़के ग़लत काम कर रहे हैं। वाइस-चांसलर को तो बाइज्जत उस जगह को छोड़ देना चाहिये था और उन लोगों की बातों को नज़र अंदाज नहीं करना चाहिये था और उन पर डंडा नहीं चलाना चाहिये था। दरअसल, मैं उन लड़कों को अपने मुत्क के भविष्य का नागरिक बनाना

[श्री जेड ए० अहमद]

चाहता हूँ। हम डंडे चलाकर उनको दबा नहीं सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके से मसले पर सोचा जाये। दकियानूसी तरीके और हेडमास्टर के तरीके को छोड़ दिया जाये। पोलिटिशियंस को गाली दी जाती है कि वे वहाँ जाकर दखल देते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पोलिटिशियंस को वहाँ जाने का हक नहीं है? आप लोग तो दिन रात वहाँ जाते रहते हैं और उसको खिलाफ तरीका नहीं समझते। मैं तो यूनिवर्सिटी इस तरीके से कभी नहीं गया, लेकिन अगर पोलिटिशियंस जायें तो मुझे इस बारे में कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री जस्पत जराय कपूर : इस मामले में जब झगड़ा हुआ था, तब गये थे ?

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : मैं वहाँ गया था, मगर इस झगड़े को भड़काने नहीं गया।

श्री जस्पत राय कपूर : आप कभी नहीं गये, सिवाय इस झगड़े के? भड़काने की बात मैंने नहीं कही।

श्री जेड० ए० अहमद : मेरा सूबा है। मेरी दख्खिस्त है कि इस मामले को सुलझाइये, उलझाइये नहीं। मुझे अफसोस हुआ पंडित कुंजरू साहब की स्पीच सुन कर। वे अपने बच्चों के खिलाफ गुस्से में हैं। एक्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल वाले भी गुस्से में हैं और आप भी गुस्से में हैं। इस गुस्से के वाशुमंडल में अगर पोलिटिशियंस भी गुस्से में आ जायें, तो फिर मामला कहाँ पहुँचेगा? हमें भी गुस्सा आ जायेगा और आपको भी गुस्सा आ जायेगा और इस मसले को सुलझाया नहीं जा सकेगा। आखिर मैं, मेरी यह दख्खिस्त है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर जरा ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, never being one who wants cheap popularity, I can, with a clear conscience, offer my sincere congratulations and appreciation to the members of the Executive Council who have performed their duty in a very nice, efficient and prompt manner. I would also, Sir, like to take this opportunity to congratulate the vast majority of the students of the University who kept their heads cool under very trying circumstances. We have had that evidence and even in the statement of the Vice-Chancellor himself it has been stated that the majority of the students behaved admirably well and that it was only a very small minority, although misguided by some outsiders, who created such an ugly situation in the University, which injured the cause of the vast majority of the students.

Sir, I think we are meeting today and discussing this question under very pleasant conditions, namely, that a part of the University has been reopened and about 2,000 students are now attending their classes. Let us hope and trust that the other sections of the University will also be opened soon and that all the students will come back and attend their classes regularly. Under such conditions, Sir, it is our bounden duty to discuss this question in a very peaceful and cool manner and not do or say anything which may add to the unfortunate situation which existed in the University until day before yesterday.

Sir, while dealing with students, we have to be very cautious because students are the future citizens of the country and the future destiny of the country rests on their shoulders, and we must, therefore, see that the future citizens of the country are brought up in an atmosphere which makes them good, patriotic and law-abiding citizens. I would make an appeal to our politicians, to whatever party they belong, that they should not make students and universities their hunting ground. It will recoil on them. Some of our hon. friends on the Opposition benches tried to say what some of our

elders used to say to the students in the pre-independence days. Well, the conditions were different then. But even then, Sir, some of us were of the view that it was not perhaps very wise to call upon the students to actively participate in politics, except under very very rare conditions when we wanted the British Government to be overthrown.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): This is not participation in politics. This is hooliganism.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: I could not follow it, Sir. Anyway, Sir, I do hope and trust that no politician, to whatever party he might belong, would appeal to the students to go and actively participate in politics, much less to incite them or take sides with them, even when the agitation is started by the students. Sir, the hon. mover of this motion, at the outset, said that he thought that the hon. Minister, Dr. Shrimali, would be feeling happy to know that Dr. Gour was unwell. Well, I do not know whether Dr. Shrimali felt happy or not, but certainly, all of us did feel very unhappy when we found that Dr. Gour appeared to be ill, not, of course, physically—because he is quite hale and hearty—but perhaps he was ill a bit mentally, because the whole of his speech was almost irrelevant to the motion which he himself moved. He dealt mostly with the past incidents which had led to that ugly situation and he had hardly anything to say with the situation subsequent to the closing of the University. Sir, to what extent he was irrelevant is apparent from the fact that rather than criticising the Executive Council, which is actually responsible for the closing of the University, he went on criticising the Government which has absolutely nothing to do with the closing of the University. And this Council, as was pointed out so ably by yourself, consisted of eminent educationists like Dr. Kunzru, Shri Basu, Shri Khosla, Prof Wadia and one ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. We cannot conceive of an Executive Council better

than that. It consisted of very sober-minded persons who had absolutely a judicious outlook and who had experience of educational institutions extending over a very large number of years. If this Executive Council, consisting as it was of such eminent educationists, even jurists, came to the conclusion that the only way to save the situation was to close the University, I wonder if anyone of us, unless he is of course mentally ill, would dare say that we should not abide by the verdict of the Executive Council.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Excuse me . . .

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: I don't want any interruptions.

DR. R. B. GOUR: It is not that great men do not commit mistakes but great men accept their mistakes and correct them. That is the greatness.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: I am sure never can a correct verdict by any sober body will be acceptable to my hon. friend, Dr. Gour. Only if we look at the notification which was issued by the Banaras Hindu University Registrar, wherein clearly five points have been enumerated which compelled the Executive Council to order that the University should be closed, we will come to the conclusion that under similar circumstances, nothing else could be done. Twice the Executive Council was prevented from holding its meeting within the campus, once on 6th September and again on the 25th September. The Vice-Chancellor was not allowed to move out of his house. The Vice-Chancellor's effigy was burnt, abuses were hurled and all sorts of hooliganism were resorted to. Under such circumstances, the Executive Council came to the conclusion, very regretfully, as they have said in the notification itself, that the only way to save the situation and not to let the University go to dogs absolutely was to close it for a time, until good sense prevailed on the small minority of the students who were doing all this mischief. Much has

[Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor.]

been made of the police lathi-charge on the 8th October. (*Time bell rings.*) I had occasion to make some enquiries from some students of the University who are my distant relations. Only 3 or 4 days ago I met some students who are my relations and I enquired of them as to what actually the facts were and I am sorry to inform the House that they said that some of the students were to blame for all these incidents. What they told me was that many of these students, after the issue of the order directing them to leave the University, wanted to go peacefully to their homes, to their parents but some of them closed the gate, locked it up, physically prevented them from moving out of the hostel and they found themselves in a very distressing condition. They did not want to stay in the hostels any more but they were physically prevented from moving out. They appealed to the authorities, sent piteous appeals to the authorities and then the police was called and they were grateful to the local Government and the local authorities and to the police for giving them the protection they badly needed at that time. Thereafter only they could manage to go out of the hostels to their respective homes and as Dr. Kunzru himself said . . .

(*Time bell rings.*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): You have finished your time. I must ask you to finish.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: I am concluding, Sir. Even up to the 14th or 15th October the students continued to go out of the hostel to their respective places. My hon. friend Shri Bhanj Deo said that he was present there and he saw some students bleeding. I would like to know for the sake of my information and I would beg of him to give it for the enlightenment of the House as to what that particular student was doing there. Was he reading quietly in the library or was he inside the room, or was he singing somewhere in his room? How did he

come in conflict with the police? If he came in conflict with the police, then surely the fault was his but it may not be so. Maybe he was working in his room. If that be so, I will be the first to condemn the police but if that is not the case he is himself to blame.

(*Time bell rings.*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Shri Mahesh Saran.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will try my utmost to be very brief.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): You have only 10 minutes.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: Whatever remarks I make, I do it with the sole purpose of clearing some of the points that have been raised in the debate. I am sorry that on both sides accusations have been made. Some blamed the students, others blamed the authorities. This is not the way to tackle the situation. The question is: Why did all this trouble begin? After all boys are boys. Why did they go out of hand? According to the Education Minister these things were going on for many years and yet no step was taken. Why did all this happen? Because, there was no contact between the authorities and these students. Even the present Executive Council, in which eminent men are there, has not had contact with the students. They don't meet the students or try to understand them. The students are the future generation and on their shoulders would lie the Government of the country. Are we doing the proper thing? Are we going to curb their spirit by using policemen? This is not the right way. The Education Minister said a few things which I do not like at all. He has said that on the way we solve the Banaras Hindu University problem depends the future university education in India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Very true.

(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: I agree with him. At the same time we must win the hearts of the students. They are our own men. We have to bring them round and I am sure if we mix with them, and do not sit in Delhi or Bombay or in Calcutta but go to them and meet them as friends, talk to them, try to understand their difficulties, we will be able to solve their problems. The whole difficulty is that we have got out of touch with the students. The University has become unwieldy and therefore, things have gone from bad to worse, and prompt action has not been taken. No action would have been necessary if we had acted at the right moment. If for many years things had been going wrong, we should have put our heads together and tried to solve this question much earlier.

These students have a fund of energy. We can turn that energy towards the right direction, we can turn it towards wrong direction. What is being done? People wanting to turn it to right direction do not meet and encourage them. They don't talk to them, and what happens? Other people, who have time, do so and mislead them. Now, they begin to complain: "You see things are going wrong." Things are going wrong because we are not doing our duty. We are not properly handling the students' situation. My submission is that this is a very big question but it cannot be solved by policemen. It can only be solved by understanding, by telling the students their duty and trying to bring them round. For example, take Shantiniketan or the other universities. There is a feeling of love, there is a feeling of goodwill and mutual understanding. Here other universities. There is a feeling students whom we consider as our children. Is this the way that we should treat the children? We should treat them kindly, we should treat them sweetly and I wish to assure you that if we take this attitude, if we go to them and meet them, things will change in no time

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Are we to present them with the title of 'Padma Shri'?

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: I can assure you that my interest and the interest of the Education Minister are similar. But a lasting effect can only come about through love and not by coercion. As soon as coercion comes, the spirit of rebellion comes in. But if we win them over, if we love them, we will make a change of heart and that will be for the everlasting glory of the Education Department and of the country.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: I may point out to the hon. Member that we made an effort lasting for twelve hours, but it came to nothing.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: But this meeting once in a year, this meeting just for twelve hours one day, will not produce any result. Go and stay there. Consider this as a university where you are trying to make an experiment. Try to make the best use of it. Go there, leave the Parliament. Go and sit and talk to them. Twelve hours in a year is nothing. I am told the meeting of the Executive Council had to be adjourned because all the people could not come together. Cent per cent members should have been there, but the quorum was not complete. I am very sorry I have to say this.

Therefore, my submission is that only meeting them once is not enough.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: They are all great men.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: What have you done to bring them round? What have you done towards that end? You say the majority is with you and that only some 500 are against you. So, can't you try to bring them round? There should be a conversion of hearts. Why can't you bring that about in the boys and try to solve this great problem?

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: That sort of atmosphere is now being built up.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: We should go and sit there and not here. Some of the colleges have reopened and others will shortly be reopened and in the near future we hope that the University will function properly. To that end, it is necessary to see that there is conversion rather than coercion. The Standing Committee of the University is to punish a number of students.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): You have no condemnation for the University students?

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: Those at fault should be condemned. But the Education Minister, I think, says that it was only the teachers who have not behaved properly and he had said nothing about the students. If the students are sorry for it and if they come, try to treat them with sympathy. They must have been in the University for two or three years. Some of them may be in the M.A. final year. Some may be preparing for competitive examinations. For God's sake, try to bring the students round and let there be a change of heart. Do not be very harsh to them, because they are, after all, your children. If your son had done it, would you not try to convert him? Would you not try to bring him round? So, I would request the Education Minister to do that. All these years things have gone wrong. And for all this I lay the blame on the Ministry, because it had not properly looked after the University for the last several years when things went wrong. Why was it necessary that this step, this most hateful step, had to be taken? Why did it become necessary?

Sir, one word more, and that is about the Standing Committee of the University. It is necessary to see that the punishment given is not excessive. As I said, some of the boys may be in the final year of their education, and unless their offences are absolutely unforgivable, their studies should not be allowed to suffer. That is my last request.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): Even if they do not give an unqualified apology, they should be allowed?

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: That you have to decide. I do not want to go into that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Will the Vice-Chancellor apologise to the student community? Is he such a person that he is not answerable to anyone?

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: Various factors have been influencing the students. There should be a move to create the proper peaceful atmosphere and for that, I submit, sympathy and love will be more successful. So, take interest in the students. Go there. The one man who can change the face of the University is our beloved Prime Minister and the students look to him for guidance and I have no doubt that if he were to go to Banaras, all this trouble and controversy will vanish.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has he not already given them guidance?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Just half a minute, Sir. Before Dr. Gour replies, I would like to make one submission. I would suggest that the words that the hon. Minister has used against the student community like "holligans" and "rowdies" be all expunged from the proceedings. I would not like the Education Minister to go on record with such expressions and accents which are understandable in a Police Minister, but never in an Education Minister.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The Education Minister will call a spade a spade.

DR. R. B. GOUR: My complaint is exactly that, that the Education Minister is not calling a spade a spade. That is my complaint.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: He is too sweet-tongued.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I can understand Mr. Kapoor speaking to a brief, as an advocate. But I cannot understand the Education Minister. They say the students are there and they are indisciplined, as if indiscipline is only among the students. Sir, you find it among the Congress party also, groupism and everything. But the question is, what is happening to your administration? What is happening to the University administration which is responsible for the whole thing? It has now become a fashion with some hon. Ministers to talk of students' indiscipline and quietly and conveniently ignore the responsibility of the administration in whose hands the destinies of the students are given. That is exactly our complaint. You have not called a spade a spade. I would like to ask them if that gentleman who owes some eight to nine lakhs of rupees as income tax to the Government of India, the man who does not even pay his chartered accountant and who has to be sued, is he the man to hold the purse strings of the Banaras University? I want to ask if this is the only gentleman who can run the University. I should like to ask if the scholarship funds can be invested only in the zamindari abolition fund bonds. They are all great men. But they are great men who do not find time to attend the meeting of the Executive Council and it has to be postponed for lack of quorum. Great men have made mistakes and they should accept it. I do not say that they are mistakes arising out of their subjective desires or animus on their part. I do not say that Justice Patanjali Sastri has got any animus. I do not say that Dr. Kunzru or Mr. Basu have got any animus. But do you or do you not in the Executive Council take your stand on the papers supplied to you by the University administration?

Sir, I have got an authority that a person was caught in a rickshaw coming out of the Vice-Chancellor's lodge with a dagger and leaflets in

support of the Vice-Chancellor. I have met that rickshaw-boy. The whole thing was submitted to the Provost. He found a dagger. And the case was handed over to the magistrate. And now Dr. Kunzru says that that is all wrong and that he had enquired into it. That only means that even papers are being tampered with. So, will any justice be done by those who are in charge of the administration? You have said that the Reviewing Committee are examining these cases. What does it mean? Dr. Kunzru says it is only a mild lathi-charge. I thought it was only Gen. O'Dyer who spoke of a "mild-lathi charge" at Amritsar.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Dr. Kunzru has never experienced it.

DR. R. B. GOUR: What is all this? You say, Raj Bahadur Gour is not condemning the students. It is not a question of condemning the students. Sir, you also referred to apologies. Will you take your stand on this and say that Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar should apologise to the entire U.P. people, to the students of Banaras University and everybody for putting in certain things in the Mudaliar Committee's Report? Then you say that you have not accepted everything in the Mudaliar Committee's Report.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is defamation of your children.

श्री राम सहाय : श्रीमान् मे एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मुद्दी सुस्त और गवाह चुस्त।

DR. R. B. GOUR: I am not yielding, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sit down, be good.

DR. R. B. GOUR: You have had your say.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: It is very difficult to follow what Dr. Gour is saying. He is so fast.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I am not yielding. Last time you started with groups and Eastern U.P. and now you talk of politics and politicians. You have also supported victimisation. Is this the beginning of the reform of the Banaras Hindu University? You have not touched the administration at all. You have not touched the finances. You have not touched the bureaucratic reign. That is exactly my point. Is this reform? Or is it going to lead to further consolidation of the deformity which has already taken root in the Banaras Hindu University for the last one or two years? Therefore, Sir, this is my complaint. You are condemning the politicians. Politicians are condemning politicians. If your

politics is to defend in season and out of season the administration which could not administer the University, then my politics is to oppose that politics of yours.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. N. SAPRU): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1958.

The House then adjourned at six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 10th December 1958.