

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Insertion of New Article 18A)

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The High Court of Haryana Bill, 2012

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Haryana and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we shall take up Bills for consideration and passing. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

The Prohibition and Eradication of Ragging Bill, 2011

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to prohibit and eradicate ragging in colleges and educational institutions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, my Bill talks about a very serious matter. As you know, ragging is a menace, a brutal, inhuman and barbarous act committed by senior students against freshers. It has widely spread across the country and is being practiced in institutions of higher education, especially medical and engineering colleges. It has reached the stage of physical and mental harassment and torture. It has gone

beyond stripping. It has reached the stage of sexual harassment too. It gives sadistic pleasure to those who play this grievous game and traumatic torture to those on whom this game is played. In recent times, ragging has resulted into attempts of suicide and even deaths. It has taken the toll of lives of several innocent students. Several students are brutally victimized by ragging. Aman Kachru's death in 2009 was a wake-up call to the Government and to the managements of colleges and universities. His last words were, "My death will bring about a change". It has not yet brought any change. In the first decade of the 21st century, 41 cases of death by suicides have been reported. One case of gang rape of a female student in New Delhi in 2002 is reported. A strong law is required to curb this menace. Some States have made anti-ragging laws - Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Goa. Gruesome incidents of ragging have taken place in this country. Ragging is not confined to engineering and medical colleges alone. It has spread in the educational institutions at all levels. Like cancer, ragging is a deadly disease. It is prevalent in schools, colleges, universities, institutions of higher education, hostels etc.

Ragging came in India with English education. It is a product of the West. It was not prevalent in ancient universities of India. We do not find even a trace of it in Taxshila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabhi and other institutions of learning in the ancient times. European universities came into existence in the medieval times. Ragging in one form or the other entered the portals of the European universities. It was rampant in U.S. colleges from 1829 to 1845. During the colonial times it entered in the countries under colonialism. In the beginning it was negligible. It was only on the level of teasing or fun-making. During the twentieth century it prevailed in engineering and medical colleges whose number was rather limited. It increased during the last two decades of the twentieth century. There is a mushroom growth of private educational institutions today. The very first decade of the twenty-first century witnessed ragging in its fierce and formidable forms. Moral values gradually collapsed. Eventually, circumstances made it necessary to make anti-ragging acts.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh was the first State to pass the Prohibition of Ragging Act in 1997. Other States followed Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu passed the

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Prohibition of Ragging Act in 1997. Assam and Kerala passed it in 1998; Maharashtra in 1999, West Bengal in 2000, Chhattisgarh in 2001 and Goa in 2006. Jammu and Kashmir has introduced the Jammu & Kashmir Prohibition of Ragging Bill in the Assembly in March, 2011.

Sir, the U.G.C. and the AICTE have taken steps to prevent this brutal menace. They have started self-help lines and call centres. Certain NGOs have taken lead to start and participate in anti-ragging campaign. Aman Kachroo's father, Prof. Rajendra Kachroo has started a movement called "Aman Alarm" with crusading zeal. Sir, I should mention here the name of Vishwa Jagriti Mission for its initiative in curbing the menace of ragging. It took it to the Supreme Court of India through a writ petition. It is at the behest of the Supreme Court that the Central Government appointed the Raghavan Committee to suggest ways and means to curb ragging. The Raghavan Committee studied the problem in depth and made 50 valuable recommendations to the Government in its report. I mention a few of them here — measures to curb ragging should be at the level of schools, higher education institutions, district administration, universities and State authorities and Central authorities; at each level active involvement of media and the civil society is essential in tackling the problem of ragging; the statutory and regulatory bodies should make mandatory rules of discipline to be included in the prospectus of the institutions which come in their ambit; a sense of confidence should be created in the minds of the students; the affiliating universities should prepare academic calendar of the events and activities; sensitizing programmes be arranged periodically involving psychological counsellors; every educational institution must have an Anti-Ragging Committee and an Anti-Ragging Squad; complaints of ragging should be promptly taken into consideration; every university should have a Monitoring Cell on Ragging; cases of ragging should be tried on the fast-track; CPC should be suitably amended to that effect. School curriculum should contain human rights education of which awareness of ragging should be a compulsory part. A 'regular and periodic psychological counselling' be made compulsory at secondary and higher secondary levels for every student till he/she passes out. Parents/guardians should be involved in the psychological counselling sessions. The school leaving certificate and the character certificate of the student should mention the behaviour pattern of the student. DIETs should be reoriented. Corporal

punishment should be banned in schools. Teachers doing B. Ed. and other training courses should be sensitized against corporal punishment. At the level of the higher educational institutions, it should be mandatory for the student to submit a character certificate. The prospectus should contain rules, regulations and guidelines of the institutions. Undertaking should be taken from the student for orderly behaviour. The Statutory and regulatory bodies such as the U.G.C., NAAC, HCI, DCI and HCI should initiate statutory measures to curb ragging.

Sir, as I have stated earlier, ragging is not a new phenomenon. It existed even in olden times. It was part of Western civilized societies in the past. It was prevalent at the ancient seats of learning, e.g., Berytus and Athens. It existed in army schools of England. It took root in the medical and engineering colleges. In English society ragging took the form of parading the freshers by the senior students in streets. It was prevalent in the medieval European universities. It flared up after World War-1. The first "hazing" death took place in a US college in 1878. Today it is prevalent in America, Canada, European and Asian countries, especially Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Japan and Philippines.

After World War-I, ragging took a brutal form. In Indian sub-continent ragging came with English education. Ragging is not a new phenomenon; it is an old practice. It has been prevalent through and through in the educational institutions in all the countries, eastern and western. But its origin was in the West. It is known by different names such as "hazing", "ducking", "fagging", "yanking", "bullying", "racking", "pledging", "teasing", "brimade", "horseplay" etc. "Ragging" contains elements of abuse, outrage, insult, obscenity, ridicule, assault, torture. It annihilates the dignity of an individual. It violates human rights. It is a form of systematic and sustained physical, mental and sexual abuse of fresh students in the colleges, universities, hostels, dormitories etc., at the hands of senior students who get sadistic pleasure out of ragging. Ragging evolved from teasing to stripping to sexual assault. It started in fun and frolic and ends in assault and brutality.

Sir, "Ragging" means teasing. And today it has taken the form of torture. It has now crossed the civilized limits and entered into the uncivilized domain. It has defeated the very objectives and goals of education. Ragging in educational institutions is a travesty of education. We need a value-added and value-loaded education. The youth today live in a half nude, pornographic and erotic world

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where sex has become a symbol of freedom. The media has created a world of temptations and fantasies. Ragging in reality has created a nightmare in the academic world.

Sir, the following NGOs have been active enough in preventing and curbing ragging: Vishwa Jagriti Mission; CURE, *i.e.*, Coalition to Uproot Ragging from Education; SAVE, *i.e.*, Society Against Violence in Education; SPACE, *i.e.*, Society of People's Action, Change and Enforcement; SATHEE; and Aman Movement, etc. These NGOs are trying to curb and eradicate the menace.

Personality development is the main objective of education. Education is the manifestation of all that is good and beautiful in man and his culture. Educational institutions are supposed to be the seed-beds of culture and civilization. It is in educational institutions that the destiny of individuals is shaped and thereby the destiny of the country as a whole. Education is the manifestation of all that is good and beautiful in man and his culture. Educational institutions are supposed to be the seed-beds of culture and civilization. It is in educational institutions that the destiny of individuals is shaped and thereby the destiny of the country as a whole. Educational institutions are not only the transmitters of knowledge but also of values. Youth is indeed the future of the nation. Education is the fountain-head of moral and spiritual values. Through education these values should be inculcated in the students. What we need today is the value-based education in schools and colleges. Education *sans* values, however excellent it might be, is useless. It will create brutes and not human beings. We require man-making and character-building education. Educational institutions are the centres of learning where students should learn how to live together in peace and harmony as civilized human beings. Acts that amount to misconduct and misbehaviour have no place in educational institutions. Ragging is, of course, misconduct and turpitude. It should be nipped in the bud. Measures to prevent it should be taken without any delay. The U.G.C. and the AICTE have made certain statutory provisions in their rules and regulations to curb ragging, but they have not proved to be effective. They have failed to deal with the problems effectively. The Helpline has Call Centre facilities in twelve languages, *i.e.* English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati and Bengali. But it has not helped.

Negligence and indifference and apathy are the reasons. Aman Kachroo's death by ragging was alarming. "My Death will bring about a change" – these were the last words of this innocent boy. But has it brought about a change? Not yet a complete change. Ragging still continues. It is not only an aberration, it is an abhorrent persistent practice especially in engineering and medical colleges. It has gone deep into the psyche of the students. It should be uprooted from the psyche itself. President Pratibha Patil has described it "as a crime against humanity". Former President A.P.J. Kalam has described it as "terrorism". Ragging requires both preventive and curative measures. Strong anti-ragging legislation is, therefore, the need of the time. The hideous practice should be ruthlessly eliminated. We should create zero tolerance for this menace. Most of the countries in the world have made anti-ragging laws to that effect. Keeping before the eyes the suggestions of the Supreme Court and the recommendations of the Raghvan Committee we should make a strong law which should prove to be a stringent deterrent. My Bill, Sir, aims at that. Several gruesome incidents of ragging have taken place. The moral fibre of society has become fragile and weak. Erosion of values has created a kind of social anarchy. The U.G.C. Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging have proved ineffective. The Helpline has become dysfunctional. The Call Centres do not work effectively. There is negligence on the part of those who monitor the system. On complaints, the National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, itself has investigated the problem through experts and found that the Anti-Ragging Helpline and the Call Centre have become dysfunctional. The expert group visited several colleges and made a thorough investigation. Leaving things to the technical devices alone will not serve the purpose. We cannot fix the accountability on technology. Accountability can be fixed on human beings. Technology cannot be sensitized, human beings can be. It is a matter of sensitivity and accountability. We require, however, a very stringent law. Power to deal with the problems of ragging should be given to the Heads of the institutions of education and they should be directly held accountable. There should be an anti-ragging cell in every educational institution. Heads of educational institutions should be accountable for incidents of ragging. Most of the countries in the World have passed anti-ragging laws. Why should we lag behind? What should be the punishments to those who indulge in the acts of ragging? They are as follows, suspension from attending classes for a specific time, suspension from

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hostel accommodation, expulsion from the school, college, university or any educational institution, rustication from the school college or university or any educational institution for periods for one academic year or more, expulsion from the school or college or university or any educational institution and consequent debarring the students from admission to any other educational institutions ... cancellation of admission, withholding the examination result, withdrawing his scholarship and other benefits. These are the measures to be taken. Therefore, there should be a very strong legislation. The Central Government should make a very strong law that can be applicable to all the Central institutions and other colleges. This is the need of the hour. Incidents are still taking place. Even two-three months ago, a student died because of ragging. Our HRD Minister is having all types of very effective legislations to curb all malpractices in the colleges. And, this one is a very serious matter. Therefore, I request the House to pass this Bill and there should be a very effective legislation.

Thank you very much.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with this proposal of my esteemed colleague, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, I want to bring, through you, a few important points to true notice of our Union Government. The terrific behaviour of the students reflects the imbalance in his or her mental equilibrium. The mental health and the sustained self-confidence is of utmost importance to the future of 'future India'. What Shri Waghmareji is asking is to codify the existing regulations, began with an enactment in 1997 by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Not only ragging, I would like to add that the total environment of the educational institution, which is terrifying, to bring under this codification. This shall enable to evolve an educational tribunal at the State level as well as district level with the provisions of special courts so as to deal with civil and criminal procedures to curtail the criminal terrific incidents happening in lower, higher and the highest institutions. The incident of Tamil Nadu, the incidents of Andhra Pradesh and also the incidents reported in Delhi and other universities and educational institutions have brought in shame and horror to the peace-loving parents and sincere students. Hence, without taking much time, following the efforts and initiative of the Supreme Court in 2009, the regulations

stipulated by the University Grants Commission, shall form into a proper law, which will enable a serious warning and a proper behavioural pattern of the students of the country. For this, I request the Union Government, the Ministry of Human Resource Development to look into the possibilities of codifying all the existing regulations to safeguard the environment in educational institutions, to have a peaceful learning and teaching environment for both, students as well as the teaching fraternity. With that, we can give a proper focus as well as a landmark enactment which can, definitely, be followed by other nations of the Globe. Sir, I respect the understanding of and study made by Dr. Waghmare. While understanding and respecting his anguish, and also sharing his anguish, I request the Union Minister of Human Resource Development to take it up as a priority item and evolve an institutionalised structure of educational tribunals, anti-ragging and anti-terrifying committees supported by sufficient squads, so as to deal with the peace of the educational institutions. I also request Dr. Waghmare to study further about what he mentioned about Takshashila, Nalanda and all such Indian educational institutions. He also explained about the existence of European educational institutions and their internal environment. So, he shall also throw some light on other aspects enabling the Union Government to bring forward a proper law for safeguarding the peace of the educational institutions. With this, I would like to conclude. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं जनार्दन वाघमारे जी को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने रैगिंग के संबंध में चिंता प्रकट की और उस बड़ी चिंता के समाधान के लिए एक अधिनियम लेकर आए। मैं उनको सुन रहा था, उनके अंदर रोष भी था और चिंता भी थी। देश के अंदर रैगिंग के खिलाफ एक माहौल बनाया जाए। आज हमारे देश के अंदर ऐसा नहीं है। महोदय, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह हमारे समाज के लिए, हमारे देश के लिए कैंसर के समान है। अगर कैंसर से भी बड़ा कोई शब्द हो, तो वह भी मैं इसके लिए कह सकता हूँ। इसके लिए हमें इस प्रकार का माहौल बनाना पड़ेगा, जो हमारे शिक्षण संस्थान हैं, उनके जो **Head** हैं, वहां उनको एक **Anti Ragging Committee** बनानी चाहिए, ताकि रैगिंग के बारे में बताया जा सके कि यह एक प्रकार से कैंसर के समान है और इससे छात्रों के **carrer** पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और इससे बड़ा नुकसान होता है।

महोदय, इसके लिए काम किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए राज्यों के अंदर कानून भी बने हैं। इसकी शुरुआत हुई है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री बहुत विद्वान हैं, बड़े अधिवक्ता हैं और इनके दिल में इस दिशा में कुछ नया करने की इच्छा है। इनके

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

सामने बाधाएं जरूर आती हैं, लेकिन ये बाधाओं से संघर्ष करते हुए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रैगिंग के सवाल पर कठोर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी आपने देखा होगा कि इतवार को "सत्यमेव जयते" नाम से एक सीरियल आया और एक घंटे के उस सीरियल ने पूरे देश के लोगों की अंतरात्मा को छू लिया। उस एक घंटे के सीरियल से पूरे देश के अंदर ऐसा वातावरण बन गया कि यह जो भ्रूण हत्या है, वह देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। जहां से शुरूआत की गयी, मैं राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में कठोर कदम उठाये हैं और वहां की ज्युडिशियरी ने इसके लिए एक स्पेशल कोर्ट खोला है।

महोदय, मैं इस प्रकार की बात का वर्णन इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात बहुत छोटी लगती है, लेकिन यह मौत का कारण भी बन जाती है। शुरूआत एक छोटा-सा गाना गाने से होती है और वही शुरूआत आगे जाकर एक बड़ी **violence** का रूप धारण कर लेती है तथा उसमें मृत्यु तक हो जाती है। अभी वाघमरे जी ने बताया कि हमारे छात्रों ने कितनी आत्महत्याएं की हैं। महोदय, गैंगरेप, जो सबसे बड़ी खतरनाक चीज है, वह रैगिंग से पैदा हुई है।

महोदय, मैं इसके प्रावधानों को पढ़ रहा था। इन प्रावधानों में छात्र-छात्राओं को होने वाले कष्टों, चाहे वे मनोवैज्ञानिक कष्ट हों, शारीरिक कष्ट हों, चाहे उनको वित्तीय नुकसान पहुंच रहा हो, उनकी पढ़ाई पर कोई बुरा असर पड़ रहा हो, उनका शारीरिक दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इन सारी बातों का वर्णन किया गया है। महोदय, शारीरिक दुरुपयोग बड़ा भयंकर विषय है, जिसमें यौन-शोषण होता है। आज रैगिंग का यह काम छोटे-छोटे स्कूलों में पहुंच गया है। यह केवल मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजिज तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे स्कूलों तक पहुंच गया है। इसमें समलैंगिकता के हमले हो रहे हैं और इसके अंदर नग्न करने की कार्रवाईयां हो रही हैं। इसके अंदर अश्लील चित्र दिखाए जा रहे हैं या अश्लील एक्टिविटीज़ करने के लिए दबाव डाला जा रहा है। इस प्रकार का वातावरण आज स्कूल से लेकर हमारे मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों तक, हर जगह पैदा हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं लम्बी बात न करके यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में राज्यों ने शुरूआत की है। कानून बने हैं और उनका पालन भी हुआ है, लेकिन आज एक ऐसा कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे एक ऐसा वातावरण बने, जिसमें देश को हम इससे मुक्ति दिला सकें। महोदय, पहले हमारे देश में रैगिंग जैसी व्यवस्था कहां थी? हमारे देश में पहले इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। हमारे देश में तो एक ऐसा शैक्षिक वातावरण था, जिसके बारे में हम आज बड़े-बुजुर्गों से सुनते हैं। उस समय जब छात्र शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए स्कूल में जाते थे, तो

वे एक दूसरे से प्यार और सम्मान से गले मिलते थे और साथ में बैठते थे। तब एक ग्रुप होता था, जो आपस में बैठ कर आगे की रणनीति बनाता था, चाहे वे स्कूल के विद्यार्थी हों, कॉलेज के विद्यार्थी हों, मेडिकल या इंजीनियरिंग के विद्यार्थी हों अथवा किसी भी शिक्षा को ग्रहण कर रहे हों।

महोदय, अभी इन्होंने नालन्दा का उदाहरण दिया। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं। मेरे घर के पड़ोस में एक स्कूल है और उस स्कूल के अंदर संस्कृत का अध्ययन कराया जाता है। वहां कई जगहों से लड़के आते हैं, जिनमें से कोई तीन साल का होता है, कोई चार साल का होता है और कोई पांच साल का होता है। वे बहुत ही छोटे-छोटे बच्चे होते हैं। सुबह जब हम उठते हैं, तो उस समय सामूहिक रूप से जब वे प्रार्थना करते हैं, तब एक ऐसा सुन्दर वातावरण पैदा होता है, जैसे सुबह के समय चिड़िया चहचहाती हैं। ऐसे वातावरण के अंदर वे अपने दिन की शुरुआत करते हैं। उसके बाद उन सब लोगों का अपने-अपने परिवार से दूर रह कर ऐसी शिक्षा ग्रहण करना, जिसके बाद वे स्वाभिमान से कह सकें कि हमारे देश के अंदर शिक्षा है, एक अच्छी बात है। महोदय, आज हमारे देश के अंदर पाश्चात्य शिक्षा का असर आ गया है। यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि जब हम टी.वी. खोलते हैं और बच्चे साथ में बैठे होते हैं तो उनके साथ में हम टी.वी. भी नहीं देख सकते। आज टी.वी. पर ऐसी-ऐसी ऐड आने लगी हैं जो हमारे वातावरण को खराब कर रही हैं। सर, आज हम लोग इस दिशा में कठोर कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तो हमारा बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं अपने आंध्र प्रदेश को जिन्होंने 1997 के अन्दर सबसे पहले शुरुआत की। वहां पर इसका असर पड़ा है, अच्छा वातावरण बना है। आज महाराष्ट्र शिक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत आगे है। वहां पर इतनी शिक्षण संस्थाएं हैं, मेडिकल की, इंजीनियरिंग की, जो आज दूसरे प्रदेशों में नहीं हैं। उन शिक्षण संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार की रैगिंग जैसी एक्टिविटीज शुरू हुई। इसको वह अपना स्वाभिमान समझने लग गए। सीनियर छात्र या सीनियर छात्रों के ग्रुप द्वारा नए छात्र पर जिस प्रकार से अत्याचार करते हैं, जिस प्रकार से वे उस पर दबाव डालते हैं, वह बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में मेरे जिले के अन्दर एक गांव का विद्यार्थी जो पढ़ने में बहुत होशियार था, लेकिन उसको अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए उसके परिवार के पास साधन नहीं थे, जिससे उसको मेडिकल की पढ़ाई कराई जा सके। लेकिन उस परिवार ने जैसे-तैसे करके उस बच्चे का मेडिकल में एडमिशन करा दिया। एडमिशन के खर्च के कारण परिवार को अपनी जमीन बेचनी पड़ गई तथा अपने अन्य साधन भी बच्चे के भविष्य के ऊपर लगा दिए। महोदय, जब वह बच्चा मेडिकल कॉलेज में पहुंचा तो उसके साथ में रैगिंग के रूप में इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया, इस प्रकार का अत्याचार किया गया कि आप उसकी कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। महोदय, अन्त में यह स्थिति हुई कि उस बच्चे का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ गया और पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़नी पड़ गई। उस पर इतना मनोवैज्ञानिक असर पड़ा कि वह बच्चा पागल हो गया। महोदय, एक गरीब किसान जिसका सपना था कि मेरा बेटा डॉक्टर बनकर देश की सेवा करेगा लेकिन कॉलेज में रैगिंग की कुप्रथा के कारण उसका सपना साकार नहीं हो सका।

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

महोदय, रैगिंग के कारण उस परिवार पर क्या बीती होगी। महोदय, मैंने इसलिए कहा कि यह रैगिंग नहीं है, यह बीमारी नहीं है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा कैंसर है। सिब्बल साहब, इस समस्या के संबंध में आज पूरा देश आपके साथ है, आप खड़े होइए और कानून की रक्षा करने के लिए बहस करते समय जब आपका हाथ उठता है, उसी प्रकार से आज आप इस प्रकार का एक कानून लेकर आएँ, ताकि जो आज रैगिंग करने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों को यह पता लगे कि रैगिंग करने से आपको बहुत कठोर दंड मिलेगा।

महोदय, इस पर कानून बनाने का विषय राज्यों का है। मंत्री महोदय को राज्यों को चर्चा के लिए बुलाना चाहिए और कहना चाहिए कि वह इस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करता हूँ कि इसके लिए जरूरी वातावरण तैयार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर डा. वाघमरे जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक ऐसा बिल लेकर आए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे रैगिंग करने वालों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करें। डा. वाघमरे जी ने बिल में एक साल की सजा व एक लाख रुपए के जुर्माने की व्यवस्था की बात की है। मैं तो इसे छोटा दंड मानता हूँ। ऐसा करने वाले व्यक्ति को तो इस प्रकार की सजा मिलनी चाहिए जो दूसरे लोगों के लिए यह सबक बने। जो शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं इस बुराई को रोकने में नाकाम रहती हैं, उनके ऊपर भी आपको कड़ी-से-कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। उस संस्था के हैड के खिलाफ भी आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, ताकि ऐसी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को चलाने वालों को पता लगे कि अगर वे अपने यहां इस बीमारी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते तो उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, उनको सजा भी हो सकती है और ऐसी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं पर पाबंदी भी लगनी चाहिए। महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों पर गहराई से विचार कर, देश से ragging की बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए जल्द ही राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों व शिक्षा मंत्रियों से चर्चा करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Would you like to continue on the next listed day?

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 am on Sunday, the 13th May, 2012.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past five of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Sunday, the 13th May, 2012.