

the 1st December, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Economic Offences (inapplicability of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1981."

(ii) "In accordance with provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Oil Industry (Development) Amendment Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1981."

PHARMACY (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Pharmacy (Amendment), Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT VIOLENT INCIDENTS AND UNREST IN DELHI UNIVERSITY AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister Education to the following matter of urgent public im-

portance and request that she may make a statement thereon:—

The recent violent incidents and unrest in the Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): On November 5, 1981, the Delhi University Students' Union informed the Vice-Chancellor that they will be holding a rally on November 10, 1981. They wanted the Vice-Chancellor to receive a Memorandum from them personally. On November 10, 1981, a group of about 500 students carrying banners, sticks etc. led by the Students' Union Office Bearers came to the office of Vice-Chancellor in a procession shouting slogans and demanding fulfilment of their demands. Of these about 100 stormed into the office of the Vice-Chancellor and started damaging office property and telephones etc. without any provocation. The remaining students who were outside the office also indulged in wanton destruction of property. About an hour later, when the situation was getting out of control, the law and order authorities who were outside the main gate, were asked to enter the Campus. With the entry of police in the Campus, the demonstrators started dispersing. They did not hand over any Memorandum to the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor has appointed a retired Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court to conduct an enquiry into those incidents and submit a report to him.

3. On November 13, 1981, the Vice-Chancellor had to seek Police assistance to disperse a group of about 100 students of a college who came in a procession to his office and had turned violent.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Will you please listen? No whispering, no talking in the House. If somebody

[Mr. Speaker]

wants to have a discussion, go outside and have it. Don't disturb the proceedings of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This is a parliamentary work. We can discuss here. There is no rule barring us from discussing matters connected with the work before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No whispering allowed.

4. Since the beginning of the current academic year, the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been functioning without any major incident. However, on October 30, 1981 when the Prime Minister visited the University to participate in the Silver Jubilee function of the School of International Studies, a section of students, staged a protest demonstration and indulged in slogan shouting. After the function, they entered the Pandal and damaged chairs and tubelights. Some of the protestors who attempted to force entry into the pandal were detained by the Police and were let-off after the function was over. As a protest against the police entry on the Campus, the Students Union organised a demonstration on October 31, 1981 for about half an hour.

5. The Delhi University is a complex structure catering to the higher education needs of the metropolitan city of Delhi. Besides, large number of teaching departments, the University has 64 colleges and institutions affiliated to it. It has over 83,000 students and over 12,000 employees. Similarly, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, though comparatively small in size with student strength of about 3300 has certain special characteristics related to its objectives. What is important, however, is that the University community consisting of students, teachers and other employees is highly sensitive. Even small problems sometimes manifest themselves as major incidents. These situations have to be

handled with sympathy and understanding. I am glad that the University authorities are alive to this situation.

6. I appeal to the Hon'ble Members to use their good offices in creating conditions in which the University authorities can find satisfactory solutions to problems as and when they arise in an atmosphere of peace and normalcy so that the academic objectives of the two prestigious universities are promoted without disruption.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: So far as hon. Members are concerned, they are trying their level best to see that Universities are run properly. But my problem is that the Ministers themselves are not trying to set things right.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): They are not serious at all.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: These two Universities are very great Universities of this country. But if you just look into it, you will find that there are lot of problems also in these Universities.

There is one College known as Rao Tula Ram College. This College has been closed. This College is under Delhi University and our Agriculture Minister has been the main person to run that College. But he has decided to close it down and now it has been closed. Teachers and employees of this College have been rendered jobless. Some of the employees have been given jobs but still 9 teachers of this College are not getting any job anywhere while the Vice-Chancellor of the University has assured that he would accommodate them. But he could not do anything in this regard. Therefore, this will be my request to the hon. Minister to see that these teachers are given some jobs in some College of this Delhi University.

Now there is a college known as Dayal Singh College.

(Interruptions)

That is why I said that Members are interested to run Colleges properly but our Ministers themselves are not interested.

(Interruptions)

There is one Dayal Singh College. In this College, clashes have taken place several times between two groups but no action is being taken against any person.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Vce Chancellor's Office was ransacked by a mob of DTC employees but no action has been taken against any person.

This type of violent activities are always going on in various Colleges.

What is happening in Ramjas College, you all know. This Ramjas College has become a centre of great corruption. For the last two weeks, this College has not been functioning. The Principal is acting arbitrarily. The lecturers went on strike because there was one employee, Sitaram, who had not been paid salary because he had said something against the Principal in an Inquiry Committee, that is why the Principal became vindictive and did not pay him the salary and the teachers went on strike. This kind of thing is going on. There is mass bungling in admission. The University Academic Council is going to meet and discuss all these matters. But that Principal is being protected by several University authorities, by even the top person also.

One-third of the teachers of the Ramjas College are temporary. For example, I would like to say that there are three permanent vacancies in the Political Science Department. Four teachers are already working on a temporary basis, but they are not being absorbed. One teacher out of those four had already been interviewed, but he is also being kept on an *ad*

hoc basis and has not been given a permanent post. This kind of thing is creating a lot of frustration among the teachers in that College.

There are several Committees which are completely defunct. For example, there is one Hostel Committee, but it is not being consulted on various hostel matters and affairs. There are Committees like Leave Committee, Purchase Committee and Provident Fund Committee. But all these Committees are not functioning properly. Some of them have not been constituted even. This is the state of affairs in the Ramjas College.

One thing is very serious and that is, there is no capital expenditure account in that College which is against the rules of the University. Government must look into all these serious charges of corruption. In that College no construction is taking place, but cement is drawn. It is a matter of great concern where the cement is being used while no construction is taking place in the College. Such types of things are happening.

According to rules, all purchases exceeding Rs. 5,000 should be made through advertisement. For the last one year there have been no advertisements, at all, but purchases have been made. Therefore, this matter also should be inquired into.

Six Attendants have been hired for the science laboratories, but they are not having the requisite qualifications. They should be at least science matriculates. One person is having some kind of a certificate in animal husbandry. Another person is having some certificate in geography. They do not know any thing about physics or chemistry, but they have been kept there. This is against the rules.

There is one student whose name is Shantanu Shaika. He is a very good scholar, but he was not giving admission because he had once participated

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

in a demonstration against the Principal—there was some demonstration against corruption, etc. This is the position in Delhi University.

There is one Board of Residence, Health and Discipline. This Board has not been duly constituted, and the illegally constituted Board which is functioning at the moment is not functioning properly.

Rules of discipline and proper conduct of students under Ordinance 15 of Delhi University have not been framed. This is the Delhi University Calendar, I am quoting from p. 289:

“Without prejudice to the powers of the Vice Chancellor and Proctor as aforesaid, detailed rules of discipline and proper conduct shall be framed. These rules may be supplemented where necessary by the Principal of Colleges, Head of Halls, Deans of Faculties and Heads of Teaching Departments in this University. Each student shall be expected to provide himself with a copy of these rules.”

Since these rules have not been framed, where is the question of the students being provided with a copy?

There are a lot of problems. No disciplinary action is taken. Violent activities are taking place. One person has informed me—the hon. Minister may please inquire into the matter—that is one College the Home Minister is protecting some people who are creating a lot of problems in that College, it is the DAV Evening College. Some anti-social elements are saying that they are getting protection from the Home Minister. This is very serious matter. If such types of things are happening, how can we control the situation? Therefore, these are the serious allegations and these allegations must be looked into carefully.

Now I would like to say a few words about the teachers also of this University. In September 1979 the Tea-

chers' Association has submitted a charter of demands to the University authorities and in that very year itself the University Executive Council constituted a committee known as Mathur Committee to look into all these things and give its recommendations. After some time this committee had recommended something. They had submitted their report. They had recommended something and most of the things which were recommended by that committee were turned down by the Executive Council itself. Now the teachers of the University are going on a strike again from 10th to 17th of December. Their demands are very genuine. They want housing facilities, medical facilities, security of service...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You need not go into all those things.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR: Some points only I am mentioning not the whole thing. Democratisation of the college and the University structure, etc. These are the important demands. They want promotional avenues and incentives. These are the very important demands of the teachers. These demands are not being properly considered by the University authorities. That is why they are being forced to go on a strike. This is the situation so far as teachers in the Delhi University are concerned.

Now with regard to JNU, I would like to say that one Jha Committee was set up by the Government itself to review the affairs of that university. But this committee itself has said that they were not given proper co-operation by the University authorities and therefore they could not function properly. They have concluded:

“Some hard decisions by the appropriate authorities are necessary to remedy the situation and enable the University to fulfil its statutory mandate effectively.”

It means that the University is not fulfilling its statutory mandate properly. The committee has said all these

things. 160 Members of Parliament had submitted a memorandum and they wanted a Visitor's inquiry but no inquiry was instituted. While these Universities are not running properly, a lot of incidents of violence are taking place. Violence is there but the Government is not seriously looking into it. Therefore, in view of all these points which I have already stressed here, I would like to put a few specific questions and get categorical reply from the hon. Minister.

(a) Will the Government institute a Commission of Inquiry to look into the allegations made by the teachers, students and other employees of the Delhi and JN Universities?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Where are the students? The teachers are creating trouble.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Students are not creating trouble. The University authorities and some senior people and some important people who are at the helm of affairs are creating the trouble. They are instigating the whole thing. That is why I want a Commission of Inquiry. Is the Government prepared to institute a Commission of Inquiry?

(b) Will the Government institute a Parliamentary Committee to look into these matters?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Headed by Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I will be very happy.

Will the Minister intervene in the matter of the teachers of the Delhi University who are going on a strike from 10th December in support of their genuine demands?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has just now mentioned a few names of different colleges of Delhi University which, according to him, are not functioning in the manner

that they should. He has mentioned the name of Rao Tularam College, Dayal Singh College, Ramjas College and Bhagat Singh College. As regards Dayal Singh College and Bhagat Singh College, there was an altercation between the students and the DTC staff which has been amicably solved.

This is about Rao Tula Ram College. The College has not been functioning but the Governing Body of the College has been re-constituted and it is expected that with the necessary steps taken the college is expected to function normally. (Interruptions). What has actually happened is a very long story.

श्री हरेश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) :
आज्ञा भोगव का केस दो साल से चल रहा है।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The long story of Rao Tula Ram College was this. I told you just now that the teachers' salaries were withheld sometimes. But, the U.G.C. was giving their salaries. The case went up to the Court and it said that the university had not done the right thing. Actually, their salaries were stopped—not withheld. They are considering this and I think things will move quickly now. (Interruptions)

As regards the demands of the Delhi University Teachers, their first demand was security of service. The University had accepted this demand and had agreed to recommend to Government if necessary, amendment of the Act.

Democratisation of college and university was their second demand which is under active consideration. Already there is a good deal of participation of faculty members in the functioning of the colleges and universities. The other demand was in regard to the promotional avenues. They have accepted the proposal in principle. The modality will be worked out in consultation with the U.G.C.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

They have asked for more housing and medical facilities. The university authorities are very much concerned about these. They also try to look into the matter. These are the demands of the Delhi University Teachers. Is there anything else?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the Commission of Inquiry?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I think there is no need for a Commission of Inquiry since the university authorities are looking into these things. We should not interfere too much into the university affairs because, as you all know, they are the autonomous bodies and so, it is not right for us to interfere.

श्री हरोश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय , ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सत्य बोलना ।

श्री हरोश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं श्री वाजपेयी की आज्ञा ले लेता हूँ सत्य बोलने के लिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : मगर अप्रिय सत्य न बोलना ।

श्री हरोश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : ज्यादा अच्छा सत्य तो अप्रिय होगा ही— आपके लिए अप्रिय होगा । लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि मूढ शब्दों में कहूँ ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य के लास्ट पैराग्राफ में यह भावना व्यक्त की है कि सब लोग दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और जे० एन० यू०, इन दोनों प्रैस्टीजस यूनिवर्सिटीज में, शान्त और सामान्य वातावरण बनाए रखने के लिए अपने सद्भाव का प्रयोग करें । उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं ।

यह एक अच्छा प्रयास है । लेकिन आज जो स्थिति इन दो विश्वविद्यालयों में है, जिस तरह ये विश्वविद्यालय गड़बड़ के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं, वह सब लोगों के लिए बड़ दुख का विषय है, चाहे वे एकैडेमिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे प्रोलोडिकल क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग हैं और चाहे सोशल क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, और सब इससे कनसर्ज्ड हैं । आज हालत यह है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ऊपर के तबके के अधिकांश लोग, टीचर्स, पालिटिक्स में इनडल्ज करते हैं । किसी न किसी दल के साथ उन का सम्बन्ध है । राजनैतिक पार्टियों का भी इतना ज्यादा और इस तरीके से वहाँ पर इंटरफेयरेंस है कि एक पार्टी जो इस समय दिल्ली स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के एलेक्शंस में जीती है उस में जिस तरीके से सक्रिय भूमिका एक राजनैतिक दल के लोगों ने वहाँ पर अदा की है और जिस तरीके से पैसा और फण्ड इत्यादि दिया गया, जिस तरीके से जोर जबर्दस्ती से छात्र यूनियन के चुनाव में लोगों को जितवाया गया वह भी अपने आप में एक उदाहरण है ... (व्यवधान) ...

आप दिल धाम कर बैठिए, आपका भी जिक्र करने वाला हूँ । आपका भी जिक्र करूँगा । मैंने पहले कहा कि कटु सत्य है लेकिन बड़े मूढ शब्दों में कह रहा हूँ । ... (व्यवधान) ...

दूसरा जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है । जिस समय यह विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की बात इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर सोची गई उस समय यह उम्मीद की गई थी कि यह रिसर्च को प्रमोट करेगा । लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में जितना ऊपर का स्ट्रक्चर है टीचर्स वगैरह का वह सब एक पार्टी विशेष के कार्ड होल्डर्स हैं और उस पार्टी के लिए वे वहाँ पर अपना स्टडी सकिल चलाते

हैं। रिसर्च में भी उन लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है या पास करने में मार्क्स इत्यादि देने में उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जो एक पार्टी विशेष के कार्ड-होल्डर्स होते हैं। जो उस पार्टी के कार्ड-होल्डर नहीं होते हैं या नहीं होना चाहते हैं, जो उनके स्टडी सर्किल को ज्वाइन नहीं करते हैं उनमें योग्यता भी होती है तो उन लोगों को एनकरेजमेंट नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि उनको डिस्करेज किया जाता है ताकि वह रिसर्च इत्यादि के क्षेत्र में आगे न बढ़ सकें।

तो यह सारा मामला इतना गड़बड़ और इतना विस्फोटक है, आपको और आपके मंत्रालय को अच्छी तरह से मालूम होगा कि पिछली बार जब प्रधान मंत्री जी उन लोगों के नियंत्रण पर वहाँ गई थीं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ डिमांडेशन करवाने की कोशिश की गई और वह डिमांडेशन टोचर्स के द्वारा करवाने की कोशिश की गई, टोचर्स उस में इण्डलज कर रहे थे। तो जहाँ ऐसी पोजीशन हो कि देश की नेता को, प्रधान मंत्री को बुला कर लाया जाय और उनके खिलाफ टोचर्स ऐक्टिवली डिमांडेशन में भाग लें, लड़कों को उकसायें और लड़कों से कहें कि पत्थर इत्यादि फेंको तो यह मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है और जिस तरीके से योग्य लोगों को पीछे दबा कर कार्ड होल्डर्स को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है और जिस तरह से एक पार्टी विशेष का झुंडा उसे बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है, बल्कि जिन की एक्स्ट्रा टेरिटोरियल लायल्टीज हैं उस टाइप के लोगों को जिस तरीके से वहाँ बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा टाइम आ गया है... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, this is very serious. Is he able to prove there is extra-territorial loyalty? I am a teacher and I can say what he is saying is unfounded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot interrupt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is speaking about teachers. I am a teacher of this country. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt. He can express. Mr. Chakraborty, he has not mentioned about your party. Why do you get up? It is for the Government to reply. Mr. Rawat, you have to address me. Nothing will go on record without my permission. (Interruptions)**

श्री हरेश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : आप मेरी बात भी तो सुनिए। (व्यवधान) मैं एक घटना को उदाहरण आपको दे रहा हूँ। उसको सुनने के बाद आप कुछ कहिए।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything of what Prof. Chakraborty has said. It will not go on record. Other than Mr. Rawat's speech, nothing else will go on record.

MR. CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is raising a point of Order.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, this heated discussion has taken place because Prof. Chakraborty has very rightly felt that this very unfortunate observation by my young friend Mr. Rawat to some teachers as teachers with extra-territorial loyalties, amounts to an aspersion on the entire teaching community. Therefore, I would request you that you should look into this and get it expunged, because, Sir, the charge of

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

any 'extra-territorial loyalty' on a very important class or any section of the society is wrong. And I think, in this way, if we go on making allegations of this kind, allegation against any class, then it is bound to hurt their feelings. This is not in keeping with the dignity of the proceedings of the Parliament.

Therefore, I would request you to please get it expunged—that extra-territorial loyalty charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record, Mr. Yadav. I will see. If anything derogatory or defamatory has been said, I will take care of that.

Now, Mr. Rawat.

श्री हरोश चन्द्र सिंह रावत मुझे खेद है कि मेरी बात से मेरे कुछ मित्रों की भावनाओं को दुख पहुंचा है। मैंने कहा था कि वहाँ पर मेजरिटी सेक्शन आज ऐसा हो गया है जोकि एक पार्टी विशेष का कांड होल्डर है, वह एक पार्टी के साथ ल्वायल्टी रखने वालों, उस से सम्पैथी रखने वालों को ही प्रमोट करता है। इतना ही नहीं, कुछ एक्टिविटीज ऐसी भी हैं जो एक्स्ट्रा टेरिटोरियल ल्वायल्टी की बात कही जा सकती है। कुछ लोगों की ऐसी भी एक्टिविटीज हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सितम्बर, के अन्तिम सप्ताह में वहाँ पर एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया गया था जिस में कुछ इस तरह की बात कही गयी कि चीन के साथ यह जो हमारा बार्डर ईश्यु है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया जिस में कहा गया कि अक्रसाई चीन के कुछ पब्लिसिटी को चीन को देना चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान की जो सरकार है वह चीन के साथ केवल विश्वास रखने के लिए ही इस मुद्दे को उलझाए हुए है। तो इस तरह की बात वहाँ पर

एक रेजोल्यूशन में कही गई है। इस टाइप के कुछ सेमिनार आज भी वहाँ पर चलते रहते हैं। उस ग्रुप का कुछ नाम भी रखा गया है जोकि एग्जैक्टली मुझे याद नहीं है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kundrapura): Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, our M. P. has mentioned exchange of territory. Does it mean extra-territorial loyalty? It is only an opinion. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT): I felt like this. It is my feeling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete it. There are 3 more Members.

श्री हरोश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : आपका यह दृष्टिकोण हो सकता है, आप उस बात को ठीक समझ सकते हैं लेकिन मेरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि यह गलत है और मैं समझता हूँ इस से देश को नुकसान पहुंचता है। मैं इसको देशभक्ति की बात नहीं समझता हूँ। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपके डिक्शन पर नहीं चलूंगा।

मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस प्रकार की जो स्थिति वहाँ पर पदा हो गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई कारगर ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का एकेडेमिक कैरियर बरकरार रहे। वहाँ के टीचर्स वास्तव में लड़कों को ज्ञान, शिक्षा देने के लिए हैं। जो छात्र शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहते हैं, अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहते हैं उनके लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बना रहे—यह आपके विभाग का कर्तव्य है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि वहाँ पर जो इस टाइप के अच्छे काम करने वाले हैं, अच्छे टीचर्स हैं, जिनकी कोई राजनीतिक

ल्वायल्टी नहीं है, उनको संरक्षण प्राप्त हो सके और ऐसे छात्रों को भी संरक्षण प्राप्त हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं—एक बात तो यह बतला दीजिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में जो हाल में एक प्रदर्शन हुआ जिस में स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के लोग एक डिमाण्ड लेकर गए कि हमारे सारे एग्जामिनेशन का रिवायल्युएशन किया जाए और इस में डिमाण्ड को लेकर वाइस-चांसलर के आफिस में तोड़-फोड़ की गई यद्यपि यूनियन के लोगों का कथन है कि उन्होंने तोड़-फोड़ नहीं की थी, वहाँ पर पुलिस आ गई थी—मेरा मतलब है कि इस विषय में कुछ कांट्रोवर्सी है—तो इस विषय में दृष्टि-कोण स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि क्या रिवायल्युएशन दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को स्टैट्यूट बुक के नियमों के अनुसार सम्भव है? या रि-काउन्टिंग की बात है, तो वाइस-चांसलर को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए कि हम रि-काउन्टिंग कर सकते हैं और रिवायल्युएशन की बात है, तो उसके विषय में भी निश्चित उत्तर दिया जाए और इस एक प्रश्न पर एजेंटेशन हमेशा लिगर आन करते जा रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त जैसा कि श्री हरिकेश जी ने कहा है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स एसोसिएशन के लोगों की जो तकलीफें हैं, वे बाजिव हैं। उन तकलीफों पर वाइस चांसलर ने एक माथुर कमेटी एप्वाइंट की, जिस में वाइस चांसलर के ही ज्यादातर लोग नामिनी थे और एसोसिएशन के कम थे और इस माथुर कमेटी ने कई मांगों को बाजिव माना है। न उस माथुर कमेटी

की रिपोर्ट पर वाइस चांसलर एक्शन लेते हैं और टीचर्स एसोसिएशन ने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को जो अपनी चार्टर्ड डिमाण्डस पेश की हैं, उस में उन्होंने माथुर कमेटी की यूनेनिमस रिक्मे-डेशनस का भी जिक्र किया है तथा आपके विभाग से भी वे लोग मिले थे और उनके सामने भी अपनी बातें रखीं। लेकिन उनकी मांगों पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

उनकी एक मांग एच० आर० ए० के बढ़ाने की है और इस के साथ प्रोमो-शनल एवेन्युज की बात है। एक-एक टीचर को दस-दस और 12-12 साल हो जाते हैं पढ़ाते, लेकिन उनका प्रोमोशन नहीं होता है। उनके सामने आगे का कोई पयूचर नहीं है। यदि कोई एम० ए० कर के यूनिवर्सिटी में रिसर्च कर लेता है, तो वह सोचता है कि आगे पढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन आगे पढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। सर्विसेज की सिक्योरिटी नहीं है, जब चाहे निकाल देते हैं। कई कालेज में ऐसी गड़बड़ हैं। जहाँ मैनेजमेंट प्रिंसिपल है, ऐसे दृष्टि-कोण से काम करते हैं, उन्होंने टीचर्स-को भी नाराज कर रखा है, कर्मचारियों को भी नाराज कर रखा है और छात्रों को भी नाराज कर रखा है, हर वर्ग उनके खिलाफ एजेंटेशन कर रहा है तो आप ऐसे लोगों को कब तक ओटो-नामी के नाम पर प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कालेज में अधिक गड़बड़ है, जहाँ टीचर्स भी नाराज हैं कर्मचारी भी नाराज हैं और स्टूडेंट्स भी नाराज हैं, आप उनको टेक-ओवर क्यों नहीं करते हैं, उस में अपना डायरेक्ट इन्टरफिरेन्स क्यों नहीं करते हैं? ऐसे इशूज जो कि बराबर सारे दिल्ली के लोगों के अंतः एकेडेमिक क्षेत्र के लोग-

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

को ज्यादा पिन्च न करें, उन पर आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन बिन्दुओं पर माननीय मंत्री महोदया विचार कर के एक निश्चित उत्तर देंगी।

श्रीमती शोला कौल: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय स्टूडेंट्स कम्युनिटी यानी हमारे लड़के-लड़कियाँ जो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते हैं, वे करीब सवा लाख के हैं। जैसा कि अभी जिक्र हुआ, जब दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में झगड़ा हुआ, तब वाइस चान्सलर के कमरे में 100 लोग आए और जो एक बड़ा क्राउड बना, वह पांच सौ का था। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि स्टूडेंट्स जो ये काम करते हैं, ये बहुत ही कम माइनोरिटी में है, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी के एटर्नासफियर को खराब कर देते हैं। हम खुद देखते हैं कि जब हमारे खानदान में तीन लड़के हैं, तो उन तीन लड़कों को संभालना मुश्किल हो जाता है। ये सवा लाख बच्चे हैं, इनको यूनिवर्सिटी देखती है, वह जो कुछ कर सकती है, वह कर रही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खानदान में तो मां होती है, यूनिवर्सिटी में मां कहां है।

श्रीमती शोला कौल : यह कहना कि सब टोचर्स झगड़ा करना चाहते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां थोड़े लोग हैं, जो इन बातों में अपना वक्त जाया करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां बहुत से कन्स्ट्रक्टिव काम हो रहे हैं, जिसका हमें जिक्र करना चाहिए और लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि ये हमारे बच्चे क्या करते हैं।

Many constructive things are happening. The participation of stu-

dents in the NCC and NSS has been on the increase. The performance of students in the examinations at higher level shows a marked improvement.

मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे अपने बच्चों को लेकर लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि 75 परसेंट मार्क्स आ गए हैं, लेकिन इसके अलावा लोग मेरे पास दफ्तर में आते हैं, जिनके बच्चों के मार्क्स 92 परसेंट होते हैं और इतनी हाई उनके पास क्वालिफिकेशन होने लगी है।

Higher level shows a marked improvement. In the field of cultural activities also there is a larger participation and there is a tendency towards originality and innovation.

मैं इस बात का जिक्र इसलिए कर रही हूँ कि अगर हम खराब साइड का ही जिक्र करते रहें, तो कभी-भी किसी को एन्करेजमेंट नहीं दे सकते, खास तौर से उन कामों के लिए जो अच्छे काम हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि यूनिवर्सिटी में झगड़ा ही झगड़ा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, अच्छे काम भी हो रहे हैं, पहले से स्टैंडर्ड बेहतर हो गया है।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया कि जो टोचर्स की डिमाण्ड्स है उनके बारे में फैसला होना चाहिए मैं इसके बारे में पहले जिक्र कर चुकी हूँ दोबारा क्या जिक्र करूं, फिर भी यूनिवर्सिटी ने उनकी जायज डिमाण्ड को माना है और वे चाहते हैं कि जो नेसेसरी एमेण्डमेंट्स हैं वे एक्ट में लिए जायें। इसी तरह से होस्टल के लिए, घर के लिए वे सोच रहे हैं, जो सही डिमाण्ड हैं उनके बारे में गौर करेंगे।

यहां तक दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के री-इवैल्युएशन की बात है: जो उनकी

एकजीवपूटिव कान्सिल एकेडेमिक कान्सिल है वह कन्सीडर कर रही है। लेकिन म रावत जो को यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूं कि बिल्ट इन-सिस्टम-आफ रो-वैल्युएशन यूनिवर्सिटी में पहले से हैं।

श्री हरश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैंने एक पत्राईन्ट यह कहा था कि ज० एन० यू० का जो स्ट्रक्चर है उससे वहां एकेडेमिक क्लाइमेट नहीं बन रही है। इसके बारे में आप क्या विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : जहां तक मैं समझती हूं—ज० एन० यू० और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं जिनका बाहर के मुल्कों में भी बड़ा नाम है। यह कहना कि ज० एन० यू० में ठोक से काम नहीं हो रहा है, मैं समझती हूं यह ठोक नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं—इस यूनिवर्सिटी और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में थोड़ा फर्क है, क्योंकि इनके "एरिया आफ स्टडोज" में कुछ खास एरियाज हैं जो दूसरी जगह नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए इस यूनिवर्सिटी को अपनी एक खास अहमियत है, पर्सनेलिटी है। फिर भी अगर कुछ खामियां हैं तो जो नए वाइस-चांसलर आये हैं उनको आये अभी थोड़ा ही वक्त हुआ है, वे इसको देखेंगे कि उन को कैसे इर किया जा सकता है, वे उन सब बातों पर नजर डालेंगे ऐसा मैं समझती हूं।

श्री० अजित कुमार सहता (समस्तीपुर) :
 उपाध्याय महोदय, हिंसा और अराजकता आज कल विश्वविद्यालयों के परिसर के जीवन का एक अंग बन गया है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले नार्थ-ईस्टर्न यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर की हत्या यूनिवर्सिटी के परिसर में ही हो गई। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे अधिकारियों ने ऐसी प्रवीणता हासिल कर ली है कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को बिलकुल नजरअन्दाज कर दिया जाय, जैसे कि कोई घटना ही नहीं हुई है। ऊपर से तो हिंसक घटनाओं के अनेक कारण हों सकते हैं, किन्तु जो मूल कारण है उस के बीच में जाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं होता है। आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को लीजिए, ऐसे बहुत से कारण हैं जिनकी चर्चा अखबारों में और सदन में पहले भी हो चुकी है। यहां विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उनके रहने सहने का कोई उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता है। दिल्ली की आबादी का लगभग 5वां हिस्सा पूर्व में रहता है, ईस्ट-कैम्पस की योजना मन में लाकर भी उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है। नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को 20-20 किलोमीटर तय कर के कक्षा में जाना पड़ता है, कालेज में जाना पड़ता है। इस की ओर लोगों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

री-इन्वैल्यूएशन की बात अभी कही गई है। मैं इस बारे में आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि री-टोटलिंग और री-इन्वैल्यूएशन में फर्क है और री-इन्वैल्यूएशन की बात को दो-चार दिन से नहीं बल्कि वर्षों से कही जा रही है। उस पर किसी निश्चित निर्णय पर अभी तक नहीं पहुंचा गया है। पिछले साल की घटना- है कि इतिहास के परीक्षा पत्र में री-इन्वैल्यूएशन हुआ और आप को आश्चर्य होगा यह जान कर कि 5 विद्यार्थियों

[प्रो० अजित कुमार महता]

में से 3 विद्यार्थी तीसरे दर्जे से यानी थर्ड डिवीजन से फर्स्ट डिवीजन में चले गए रो-इवैल्यूशन के बाद, चौथा विद्यार्थी थर्ड डिवीजन से सैकेन्ड डिवीजन में और पांचवां फीज हो गया यद्यपि उस के नम्बर बढ़े। यह केवल कम नम्बर देने की बात नहीं, कभी कभी ऐसे सक्षमदानों भी देखी जाती है कि ओवर-मार्किंग होती है, अधिक नम्बर भी दिए जाते हैं। मैं कामर्स, एम० फिज का उदाहरण यहां प्रस्तुत करता हूं। अधिकतम एग्जामिनेट निश्चित किए थे 7 लेकिन एक विद्यार्थी को दिए गए 8। अब अगर आप हिसाब जोड़िये तो पता चलेगा कि उस विद्यार्थी के 120 नम्बर 100 नम्बर में आए यानी 120 प्रतिशत नम्बर आए। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि रो-इवैल्यूशन से निश्चित रूप से चीजों पर रोक लग सकती है। इसलिए विद्यार्थियों की जो वाजिब मांगें हैं, उनको नजरान्दाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उन पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ये सब दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को घटाए हैं और इन सब बातों पर ध्यान न देने से कम्पन में रोष होगा और विद्यार्थी यह समझेंगे जैसा कि अभी तक समझते रहे हैं कि उन का उचित मांगों पर लोगों का ध्यान तब तक आकृष्ट नहीं होता जब तक कि कोई हिक घटना न हो जाए। इन तरह की घटना हो, जिस से लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित हो, तभी लोग विद्यार्थियों की जायज मांगों जायज हकों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं ऐसा उन लोगों का विश्वास हो गया है। इस तरह से लोगों का विश्वास प्रशासन पर से, अथॉरिटी पर से उठ सा गया है और काइसिस आफ काफ-डेंस की स्थिति सी पैदा हो गई है।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना स्वर्गीय पं० नेहरू के निदानों

को मूर्त रूप देने के लिए हुई। तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री का मानस पुत्र होने के नाते इस विश्वविद्यालय को सभी सुख-सुविधाएं मिली लेकिन उस का हाल क्या हो रहा है, इस की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। मैं आप का ध्यान जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्टेटूट की धारा 28 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। उस में यह है कि पर्सन आफ एमिनेन्स का एवा न्टमेंट बिना किसी एडवर्टाइजमेंट के होगा यानी कान्ट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर एडहाक होगा। पर्सन आफ एमिनेन्स एक, दो, तीन, चार और पांच यानी इने-गिने ही हो सकते हैं और पूरा का पूरा स्टाफ पर्सन आफ इमिनेन्स नहीं कहलायगा। आप यह देखिये कि वहां पर करीब 30-32 नियुक्तियां इसी धारा के अन्तर्गत हुई हैं। फेवरेटिज्म, भाई-भतीजावाद और कुनबापरस्ती का हाल यह है, आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा, कि वहां पर 18 पति-पत्नी अभी काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि दोनों एक साथ इन्टरव्यू में आए और एपॉइन्ट हुआ। पहले पति या पत्नी को नियुक्ति हुई और बाद में उन्होंने अपने ससुराल की नियुक्ति करवा ली। यह वहां पर कुनबापरस्ती का हाल है। इसका उदाहरण कुनबापरस्ती का यह है कि वहां पर प्रोफेसर की पत्नी एकोनामिक में जूनियर लेक्चरर के पद पर थी। वह प्रोफेसर बाद में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के चेयरमैन भी हुए। उनको पत्नी इकोनामिक विभाग में जूनियर लेक्चरर के पद थी, उसे उस के विभाग से हटा कर भाषा विभाग में रोडर बना दिया गया।

कुनबापरस्ती का एक और उदाहरण है। वहां के प्रशासन के अधिकारी वर्ग में जो लोग हैं उनके रिश्तेदार सुविधा-भागी हो जाते हैं। उन्हें विदेशों में भ्रमण को इजाजत मिल जाती है। पिछले साल

एक रेक्टर ने अपने भतीजी को भ्रमण करने के लिए जापान भेज दिया ।

कुनवापरस्तो के ये कुछ उदाहरण हैं । गड़बड़ों यहीं तक नहीं है । एकजोक्युटिव बाडो के जो मिनट्स होते हैं उनको भी बाद में टेम्पर कर दिया जाता है और इसलिए कर दिया जाता है कि किसी जान-पहचान वाले या किसी फेवरिट्स को लाभ पहुंचाना होता है । इसके बारे में हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य श्री रशीट मसूद साहब ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर, एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर और प्रेजिडेंट को भी इसकी जांच करने के लिए लिखा था किन्तु अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया ।

असल में ऐसा हुआ था कि एकजी-क्युटिव कमेटी के मिनट्स को टेम्पर कर के, महज बी०ए० तक की योग्यता रखने वाले एक लिपिक को यूनिवर्सिटी का रजिस्ट्रार बना दिया गया था ।

वहां की लाइब्रेरी का यह हाल है कि लाइब्रेरी भवन के निर्माण के लिए जो सामग्री इकट्ठी की गयी थी उस में से दो लाख रुपये का लोहा गायब हो गया । संसद् सदस्यों की मांग के बावजूद इसकी जांच नहीं हुई ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may ask the Government whether such things took place. You are yourself giving the information.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: We have asked it in our earlier questions. These are accepted facts.

पुस्तकालयों की किताबों के रख-रखाव में लापरवाही बरती जाती है । उसका नतीजा यह है कि बहुमूल्य पुस्तकें दीमक चाट जाती हैं । वहां की पुस्तकों

को प्रोफेसर अपने नाम इशु करा लेते हैं और सालों उन्हें अपने पास रखते हैं या अपने प्रियपात्रों को दे देते हैं । उन पुस्तकों से विद्यार्थियों को लाभ नहीं मिल पाता ।

वहां के प्रोफेसर साल में 9-10 महीने विदेशों में रहते हैं । इस तरह से वे अपने विभाग के साथ क्या न्याय कर पाते होंगे, यह वही जानें । वहां पर कई ऐसे विभाग हैं जहां पर विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं लेकिन शिक्षक पूरे हैं ।

अन्त में मैं वहां की अनियमितताओं का एक और उदाहरण देता हूं । जो विद्यार्थी अधिकारियों के प्रियपात्र होते हैं उन से मेस ड्यूज वसूल नहीं किए जाते । इस तरह से वहां के मेस का हजारों रुपये विद्यार्थियों की तरफ पड़ा है जिस को कि वसूल करने के प्रयास नहीं किए गए ।

महोदय, इन सब अनियमितताओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए अब मैं भारत सरकार से सवाल करूंगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Mehta, you should give all the facts and ask whether they are true or not. They will enquire. It is not a Government body. It is a university.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं केवल इतना पूछना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालयों की अराजकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की जो उचित मांग हैं क्या उन पर कोई उचित निर्णय लिया जाएगा ? दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय का पूर्वी परिसर का निर्माण कराया जाएगा तथा जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में 161 संसद्

[प्रो० अजित कुमार महता]

सदस्यों ने हस्ताक्षर कर के जो ज्ञापन प्रेजीडेंट को दिया था और जिस में उन्होंने मांग की थी कि विजिटोरियल इक्वायरी हो, इस मांग पर सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : मान्यवर, प्रोफेसर मेहता ने जो जिक्र किया है कि एक वाइस-चांसलर—नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में हत्या कर दी गई। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है और बड़े दुख की बात है कि एक वाइस-चांसलर के खिलाफ वहाँ के लोगों ने इस तरह का कदम उठाया। अगर ऐसा होता रहा तो आगे के लिए बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

इसके बारे में मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि 4-5 आदमियों को इस बारे में पकड़ा भी गया है, जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने यह कार्य किया है। ऐसा हुआ, इसके लिए हमें बहुत अफसोस है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार महता : पहले भी आपने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था। एक कर्मशियल पेंटर को कारपेंटर के रूप में रखा गया है और सरकार इसकी जांच कर रही है। पता नहीं कब तक जांच होगी?

श्रीमती शोला कौल : प्रोफेसर साहव, इस वक्त जो बात हो रही है, उसको मुझे करने दीजिए।

आपने जो जिक्र किया है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर स्टूडेंट्स की पापुलेशन बढ़ती जा रही है, होस्टल पर्याप्त नहीं है। यह बात सही है। इसके लिए दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने डी० डी० ए०

से जमीन का हिस्सा मांगा है, जिस में लड़कों के लिए इंतजाम किया जा सके।

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): His question has not been answered:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down. It is for him to ask for clarification after she finishes her reply.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: She is not replying to his questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can she reply when every now and then he is getting up and asking questions? Afterwards he can ask for some clarification.

श्रीमती शोला कौल : दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के मेडिकल कालेज की इमारत बनाने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है, पूर्वी दिल्ली के हिस्से में और एक रीजनल लाइब्रेरी बनाने का भी इन्तजाम हो रहा है।

आपने जो री-वैलुएशनकी बात की है, इसके बारे में मैं पहले कह चुकी हूँ। अब जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो एडहाक अपाएंटेमेंट्स है, अब जो नए वाइस-चांसलर आए हैं, वे बहुत मेहनत कर रहे हैं और यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि उनकी मौका न दिया जाए। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि मुझे सालभर का मौका दीजिए, ताकि मैं कुछ कर के दिखाऊँ और अगर मैं समझूंगा कि मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ तो मैं अपना फैसला खुद ले लूंगा। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से यह बेहतर होगा कि आजकल जो वाइस-चांसलर हैं, उनको पूरा मौका दें, काम करने के लिए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार महता : हर बार वाइस-चांसलर को बदल दीजिए और एक-एक साल का मौका देते जाइये।

श्रीमती शोला कौल : अभी जो वाइस-चांसलर हैं, वे बहुत नामी साइंटिस्ट हैं और बड़ी मेहनत से काम कर रहे हैं। अगर 2-3 महीने में ही वाइस-चांसलर बदलते रहेंगे तो वहाँ पर कोई भी वाइस-चांसलर बनने के लिए नहीं आएगा।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आदमी को मौका तो देना चाहिए और फिर जो यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, मुझे बार-बार कहना पड़ता है कि...। (व्यवधान)

The Vice-Chancellor is very much concerned about *ad hoc* appointments that have been made. He is trying to see that these can be reduced or limited. He has already reduced the number of *ad hoc* appointments.

This is for your kind information.

13. hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I want to ask... ((Interruptions))

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Only one question. Finished.

It is over. I am not permitting.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: She is not replying the question that has been asked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting. They take their own time. I am not going to allow. I am Sorry.
Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sam-balpur): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker... (Interruptions)

PROF. RASHEED MASOOD: Please read the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention rules, you want to read? (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the rules. I am sorry. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi. These things will not go on record.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, much has been talked about the violence which is taking place in Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University and the hon. Minister has given a reply categorically to the question raised by my hon'ble colleagues. I must congratulate the Minister for the steps that are taken for promotion of higher education in the country. University campuses, in my opinion, are places of worship and they are places of learning for talented students who come from different parts of the country, from Kanyakumari to Himalayas. Students some of whom are geniuses, come to Delhi for their education. Just as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a referral hospital, these two Universities in Delhi are referral institutions for higher studies. But unfortunately, with great sorrow and anguish, I want to put few questions and seek some clarifications from the Minister about these institutions. Before the promulgation of the Emergency all the Opposition Parties wanted to create chaos through these educational institutions. Now the Parties which have lost the elections last time, they are trying to ferment trouble through the students and their unions as they do not have any case before the people. Like that in Delhi there is a marriage of inconvenience. The CPI(M) is supported by R.S.S. in the D.U.T.A.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not true.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The students are indulging in hooliganism,

[Shri Krupasindu Bhoi]

they are fomenting trouble supported by these political parties. Unless the root is not uprooted, it is useless to discuss the measures to be advocated. Genuine demands of teachers and students should be looked into. Let us take the case of Ramjas College. What happened there? A Mali has been deprived of his pay for three months. But he should appeal to the proper authorities. Why should the teachers go on strike and take law into their hands?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is the proper authority?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You know it. And you are asking. They should go to the Vice Chancellor or approach the Finance Officer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No body listens to them.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In that context, I want to know whether the Mali has represented to the proper authorities, and whether nobody has replied to that. For that reason the teachers should not go on strike.

Shri Vajpayee is very much kith and kin with these people who are fomenting trouble.

About the gherao of the Vice-Chancellor, the hon. Minister has answered categorically. Only a hundred students staged demonstration but more outsiders were there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Parents should have come.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Outsiders, political parties which are frustrated, are fomenting trouble through the students and killing the academic career of the boys. I want to know how many outsiders were present at that particular time of demonstration and whether the outsiders have been identified as to which party they belong to.

About Jawaharlal Nehru University my colleague, Prof. Ajit Kumar Meh-

ta has said so many things, which are based on facts. I do agree with it, but he has not mentioned the political parties who are fomenting these disturbances and what is their design. We must know it. There are 38 couples working in JNU. More than a hundred teachers are remaining outside the country for seven months. This is not a small affair. The idea of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was that this university should be research-oriented and it should build up the future dynamic people for the democratic functioning of this country. So, it should be research-oriented. But out of Rs. 30 crores, only Rs. 20 lakhs have been spent for research programme. So, how can you demand that this is a research-oriented university? When Mrs. Gandhi had gone there at the invitation of the JNU authorities, these political parties attached to some left front have fomented trouble there. (*Interruption*) A number of boys from my place are reading in the university and I know how they are being forced at the time of election. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not mentioned the name of any political party. Why do you get up? He does not want to politicise the student movement, with which you also agree. (*Interruptions*).

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: These particularly bourgeois leftist parties who always advocates democracy—why have they instigated a few students and so many outsiders to foment trouble and create conditions giving rise to law and order problem? (*Interruptions*) I join my colleagues, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Prof. Mehta and Shri Rawat, in categorically demanding a visitatorial enquiry into the JNU affairs so that discipline and democratisation of the University can be established. This is a research oriented body and instead of spending Rs. 20 lakhs out of Rs. 30 crores, at least 25 per cent of the annual outlay should be spent on research.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has mentioned about the Ramjas College. Allegations were made against the Principal. A Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri G. D. Khosla, a former judge. But that Committee has exonerated the Principal. The trouble arose over a mali. The mali was very indifferent to all these happenings. Though he had not made any appeal or anything of that sort, some people got interested and caught hold of him. And the result was that there was some trouble. Now everything is all right. His salary has been given to him. The College has started functioning from 1st of December.

I forget to mention about a few enquiries that were made by the previous Member. So much confusion is created that we cannot even reply properly. It occurred to me later that I had missed two points. If the hon. Members had waited for the reply, they would have got it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Especially when the Minister is a lady.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Thank you.

Enquiries were made regarding irregularities in the construction of the JNU building. These are mostly under arbitration at present. As soon as these are cleared, necessary action will follow.

A mention was made about mess dues. Some of the students have not paid mess dues. The present Vice-Chancellor has evicted about 50 of these people who have not paid mess dues. He is looking into other cases.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Some of them have been appointed lecturers there.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: My friend has asked for a Visitorial enquiry into the JNU affairs. I wish to inform him that such an enquiry is ordered only when the situation is grave. As I said just now, a new Vice-Chancellor has come. We have to give some time. A review committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Jha. They have given an interim report. The whole thing will come before the Executive Committee. Before that a Visitorial enquiry will not help.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the last speaker in the Calling Attention is always at a disadvantageous position. I am fully aware of that. Many of the speakers spoke about the conditions in the University, of the teachers, about politics, students, violent incidents, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, you straightaway come to the question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I would draw your attention to the fact that these two Universities are in Delhi, the capital of India. Naturally, anything of a grave nature which happens in these universities will naturally prejudice the functioning of other universities in the country and this type of activities will spread throughout the country like wild fire. So, we have to be careful. While discussing these issues, the Government should not try to reply to question just for the sake of reply. They should take serious notice of the whole thing. Then only something will come out by which the entire country or the entire nation would be benefited.

Let us try to understand what is going on in the Delhi University.

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

On the one hand, we find from the newspapers that for all these agitations the students are blamed, saying that the students are taking to violent activities. But what are the reasons? What is the admission system in that University? If the common students are not getting admission in a regular manner, in a fair manner, automatically the student community would be agitated and there would be this kind of activity.

What is the admission system. Is there a proper policy or system by which the admission is regulated? In my constituency of Amdaman and Nicobar, we do not have any university; we have only one degree college, which is affiliated to the Punjab University. We have to run from pillar to post to get seats in the different Universities of the country. Our students find it most difficult to get admission in the Delhi University, even though it is centrally located.

What is the reason for indiscipline? If the teaching staff in the universities themselves indulge in indiscipline, if they themselves are threatening the authorities to go on strike, if they forget their duties and responsibilities towards the students, if they are not taking classes regularly, automatically the student community will be agitated. Because, though there may be a section of the students, who would not like to attend the classes regularly, a large number of students would like to attend the classes, as they really want to study. They also feel agitated and they indulge in indisciplined activity.

According to newspaper reports and other sources of information, the upper hierarchy in the teaching staff or a major section of the teaching staff are having their alignment with a particular political party. They are trying to preach their own ideology among the student community, which may not be liked by some students, and then trouble starts. In the lower hierarchy, the non-teach-

ing staff, most of the people have their leaning with some particular political party. They are pressurising the students in their own way. People are talking about RSS and CPM.... (Interruptions). We are functioning in a democratic institution. All of you speak so much about democracy. Why don't you listen to others? Be patient and listen to us. If this type of unholy alliance is taking place, then it is bound to result in some kind of eruption.

So far as the JNU is concerned, it was set up mainly for research work and what I understand today is that in respect of the very person, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after whom this university is named, even today you cannot put a photograph of Jawaharlal Nehru in that University.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Who prevents you from doing it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: If that is wrong, it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply to that.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Any way, I am happy that the hon. Members from the other side who are very much concerned with the University and who have perhaps so much of link with that University, have corrected me. (Interruptions). You have corrected me. I am accepting that you are helping me because you have got so much of affinity with that university.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Please talk sense. You have your people there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the Calling Attention nobody should interrupt.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: They always speak of democracy. I thought I might say anything and you will listen to it and at the appropriate time you will reply. But you—I mean those who preach democracy—do not have that much of patience also. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By mentioning the name of any party, that party is made prominent. You must be happy about it. Only you could go there. Why do you oppose it?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, the unfortunate episode is, there are certain loopholes in the appointment policy of the JNU. A section of people had entered and created a political den in the JNU. They are now forgetting the research work and other things, they are trying to preach their political ideology and that is also to destabilise the country's political situation because this sort of activities which are going on in that University (Interruptions). It is not a question of my discovery, in the newspapers and other things you can find it. You are reading them well, I know.

My point is that you should not under-estimate this sort of things and it is high time that Government must think and come forward and there should be some high level inquiry committee in this centrally located University and the area of investigation should be some high level inquiry would like to urge the hon. Minister not to try to sidetrack the issues. Let us accept the reality and there is no question of let up in respect of eminent educationists. You institute an inquiry and let the country know, let the parliament know and let the people know what is going on there so that remedial measures can be taken. At the same time, I would like to ask her another question. About the inquiry she has mentioned, she may kindly state

what are the terms and conditions of that inquiry. At the same time I would like to ask another question: Has the new Vice-Chancellor of JNU initiated any steps to tone up the administration of the University, and if so what are the steps?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply. He also mentioned about the commission.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am very happy that Shri Bhakta has said just now that a large number of students want to study and only a very small number is there which causes all this disruption and creates unrest. He has also spoken about the admission policy in the colleges. The Jawaharlal Nehru University admission to courses offered in the different Departments is based on merit and there is no special reservation for Delhi students.

It only depends on the merit and students from all over the country are eligible to seek admission if they come up to that standard.

He has also mentioned about instituting an enquiry. I have just now mentioned that the visitorial enquiry is made after very great thinking. I did not say that I am going to by-pass as these hon. Members have said. I must have enough seriousness of the whole thing before me when we do this.

The hon. Member has also asked what has the new Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University done? I would like to bring to your kind notice that he has tried to bring forth a few ideas and he is working on them.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: What are the steps taken?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The drive was launched to vacate unauthorised occupants of the hostel as I mentioned previously. Fifty unauthorised allotments were cancelled. The administration has been asked to

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

reduce or discontinue daily wage and *ad hoc* appointments as I mentioned to you previously. Senior officer is being appointed as an Officer on Special Duty to look into the pending grievances of individual staff members and allegation of mal-administration. A Chief Security Officer has been appointed to strengthen the security system there. For toning up the academic work, the centres and schools have been asked to prepare a record of their major achievements in the past and plans and programmes for the next ten years for evaluation. Examinations are being held as per schedule and all academic activities are going on smoothly.

We take into consideration all these things from the present academic session i.e. 15th July, 1981. Things are going on very smoothly. I am sure you will agree with me that they should continue for the sake of our children who are studying there. Their year must not be wasted and they must get along in life. Thank you very much.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Bu-

siness Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1981."

I find, four hon. members have given notice of their amendments. Are they moving the amendments?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, substitute

"That the 22nd Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 2nd December, 1981, be referred back to the Committee since it fails to include the issue of violation of section (3) of "The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, in registering the 'Indra Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan' under the Chairmanship of Shri A.R. Antulay, without securing the previous permission of the Central Government to use the Prime Minister's name for the Pratisthan".

(1)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I beg to move: That for the original motion, substitute

"That this House refer back the 22nd Report of the BAC to the said Committee for its failure to include two items:

(a) National Slum Policy.

(b) Bombay Suburban Railway Services." (2)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I beg to move: That for the original motion, substitute