

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Amendment of article 19 and  
substitution of article 326)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.55 hrs.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES  
(STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION)  
BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain to continue his speech ; he is not here.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.  
RAO) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion moved on the 21st March, 1969 by Shri Madhu Limaye, for circulation of the Central Universities (Students' Participation) Bill, 1969 for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October, 1969.

for "1st October, 1969" substitute  
"2nd March, 1970"

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain has given place to him. Mr. Banerjee, you will get a chance. Why are you in a hurry ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Minister has come forward with an amendment to the circulation motion and, I hope, this will also be accepted.

This Bill is really most timely. I would just like to bring certain points for the consideration of the hon. Minister because he has expressed his eagerness after he has taken charge of Education and Youth Services to improve the conditions of youth and students in the country. I am really glad for his eagerness and awareness of the problem.

Sir, during the last few years and more so during the last few months in India, we find students unrest in most of the universities and colleges. It has been analysed by Dr. Rao himself many times and also by most of the eminent educationists in this country. The basic fact remains that there is lack of contact between the teachers and the students in almost all the educational institutions and universities today. I can cite one instance that occurred recently in Orissa. There is one high school in a place called Bolgarh. Because there was some misunderstanding between school teachers and the students, the school hostel was burnt. More than 40 to 50 students have been arrested and many of them have been turned out also so that they cannot come over to the school again. If there had been an understanding reached between school teachers and the students, I think, such a situation could not have arisen where the police would go to such an extent as to intern the students. And it is very bad, of course. Therefore, the basic fact to be taken is how to develop contact between teachers and students. After analysing many of the grievances of the students—I was looking through the defferent reports of the universities and even the latest report about the Allahabad University in which an American Professor has made a study of the subject—you will find that many of the grievances of the students are almost genuine and they have not been looked into properly or they are not redressed. Therefore, the first task should be to see that students are associated and they participate in the policy-making bodies of the universities and the institutions and, naturally, that would develop a sense belonging amongst them. I have found that there