

दूसरी बात—होटल इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का शासन का सध्य क्यों है ? हमारे एक मित्र हैं उन्होंने बताया कि दस परसेंट पैसा हम तैयार करते हैं और बाकी पैसा शासन से लेकर होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । वह दस परसेंट पैसा वापस इकट्ठा करके बाकी पैसा शासन से लेते हैं और होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । ऐसा क्यों है ?

इसके धरावा भीर बहुत सी इंडस्ट्री चलाई जा सकती हैं । जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में फारेस्ट इंडस्ट्री बहुत चल सकती है । उसके बासी सब भी हो चुका है । लेकिन इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट नहीं होती है । जो स्टार्ट किया है वह है स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन का प्रदेश गेड-वेज, उसमें उनका सब लाभ ह्रां लाभ होता आ रहा है । उसके अन्दर इतनी प्रबलवस्था है मगर उसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान ही नहीं है । सारा पैसा स्टेट का लगा है हर साल लाभ होता है . .

अधिसूत्री लुशीला टोहसगी : कौन से उद्योग का जिक्र आप कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रार० बी० बड़े . स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन, राज्य परिवहन निगम । अब उसमें ऐसा होता है कि एक एल० आई० सी० से भी पैसा लेते हैं, कोप्रोपर्टिव बैंक से पैसा लेते हैं, स्टेट फाइनेशियल कार्पोरेशन से भी लेते हैं और स्टेट से भी लेते हैं । लेकिन उसका विनियोग किस प्रकार से किया जाता है यह देखना चाहिये । इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं है ।

इतना ही नहीं हमारे कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं जो पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं उनकी एप्लीकेशन जो जाती है उसकी प्रोसेसिंग में इतनी देर लगती है कि जिसकी कोई हद नहीं । होना तो यह चाहिये कि उनको एकरेज करके उनका पैसा इंडस्ट्री खोलने में लगाना चाहिये । फिर जहाँ तक पैसा धिल्ले की बात है जो कॉमन पार्टी के लोग हैं, य. जिनकी सिकारिक होने उनकी पैसा-मिल-जबान, सबी लोगों की नहीं मिलेगा । यह होता है । मेरा कहना यह

है कि स्टेट फाइनेशियल कार्पोरेशन को खुद इनीशिएटिव लेना चाहिये और इंडस्ट्री जहाँ खुलनी चाहिये वहाँ खुलवाना चाहिये । जैसे बस्तर में मिनी स्टील इंडस्ट्री खुल सकती है और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज खुल सकती है । लेकिन केवल एक इंडस्ट्री बैलाडिला में खोल दिया है और बाकी वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं है ।

शासन ने वहाँ बहुत से लोगों को बुलाकर कहा कि कौन-कौन इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है ? बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि पैसा देते तो हम लगायेंगे । लेकिन पैसा देने का प्रोसेस इतना लम्बा है कि तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने तक उनकी एप्लीकेशन पड़ी रहती है और वे चक्कर काटते रहते हैं, कुछ भी उन्हें पता नहीं लगता कि क्या हो रहा है । शासन को खुद इंडस्ट्री को यह बतानी चाहिये कि तुम्हारी एप्लीकेशन इस स्टेज पर है । लेकिन होता यह है कि किसी ने एक बार दरबारास्त डाल दी तो उसके बाद उस पर क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं चसता है । तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने बीत जाते हैं । फिर वह एल० आई० सी० के पास एप्लीकेशन देते हैं, कोप्रोपर्टिव बैंक के पास देते हैं, प्रसन-मलन जगह एप्पाई करते हैं, जहाँ से पैसा मिलता है वहाँ से लेकर काम करते हैं । स्टेट फाइनेशियल कार्पोरेशन से पैसा उनको मिलना नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We take up the discussion under rule 193.

10.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STUDENT UNREST IN THE COUNTRY AND INCIDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ON DECEMBER 6, 1972

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the discussion under rule 193 on the increasing student unrest in the country and the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the House on the 7th December, 1972. Shri K. Lakkappa—absent. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi (Shajapur) rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was not informed about it. Both are to be discussed together. Shri Ganga-deb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I rise to speak on the increasing student unrest in this country. The problem of unrest in university campuses today is experienced in many of the countries of the world, but what we are experiencing in our country now is something which we cannot ignore, because indiscipline in the campuses adversely affects academic standards. Therefore, the quality of human capital is also affected. Therefore, it is a problem for which the Government and the people of the country should try to find out a lasting solution.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

It is certainly important that we try to analyse today the causes of the so-called indiscipline in universities. It may not be quite charitable to accuse the student community for all the disturbances because they themselves may be victims to certain environmental and external influences of the vested interests and the frustrated politicians. There has been an unprecedented explosion in terms of student enrolment for higher education. In this case, the UGC has increased the expenditure by more than 1000 per cent. Yet it is difficult to say that we have succeeded in finding adequate amenities to the student community. Instead of checking admissions to the universities, we have perhaps been admitting a fairly large number of sub-standard students who had no definite aptitude for higher studies and research.

Likewise, the recruitment of teachers has also deviated from certain norms on account of rapid expansion in the students' enrolment. Frankly speaking, we may be guilty of yielding to pressure from less informed quarters and thereby allowed admissions on grounds of minimum eligibility conditions. Simultaneously, we

may have offered uncertain future to large numbers of young men by not insisting on admissions dovetailed to requirements for the socio-economic development of the country.

All this has only meant postponement of frustration till the completion of University education. This has also caused a large volume of expenditure on education without improvement in the quality of the real education. The innocent young people are also exposed to the influence of frustrated politicians who have otherwise achieved much success in the past. For example, the rusticated President of the Delhi University Students' Union to take over the administration of the university is definitely a move of a politician's instructions rather than a scholar's goal.

There is also legitimate apprehension in certain quarters that some foreign lobbies also are working in the country to spread feelings of frustration and desolation so that the country does not make faster development to occupy its place of pride in the world. It is indeed tragic, therefore, that while the Government despite limitation of resources is giving priority to higher education, certain vested interests and the politicians may be busy fishing in these troubled waters. At the same time, however, reluctant the Government may feel and however opposed to certain vested interests it may be, we shall be failing in our duty unto the nation, if we do not take courage in our hands to identify the anti-social and non-academic and politically motivated forces in the campuses and eliminate them.

I would, in conclusion, in all humility seek to make the following suggestions. Firstly there should be a check on the rapidly growing strength of the students at institutions of higher learning plus again a check through entrance-cum-aptitude tests for admissions. Secondly, there should be comprehensive screening of

candidates seeking employment as college and university teachers; of course, only those committed to academic values should be considered. Thirdly, a built-in mechanism should be created through suitable provisions in the constitution of the students' union and teachers' associations so that only brilliant students and capable, experienced teachers provide the leadership. Lastly, there should be a national scheme of vocationalising education to reduce uncertainty about the future and to make education purposive at the school level itself, because school education is very very important in my opinion and we should not ignore it.

Therefore, I am confident that the Government and the hon. members of this House will consider this discussion as a matter of collective responsibility to restore the universities as eminent places of higher learning in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have only two hours and I have before me a formidable list of speakers. I would, therefore, request members to be indulgent to me if I am strict about time. Shri Joshi.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): How much time do I have, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of 2 hours, 4 minutes have been allotted to Jan Sangh on the routine basis.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I want to make a submission here. We have discussed this matter with the hon. Speaker and he has said that time would be given for a meaningful contribution. In this particular case, they should like to hear the opposition more. If you go on dividing time on the basis of the strength of each party, some parties might get even minus time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Joshi asked how much time he has got and I said that his party has got four minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Minutes have no meaning in this context.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : महापति महोदय, 6 दिसम्बर को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में पुलिस वालों ने विद्यार्थियों पर जो बर्बरतापूर्ण अत्याचार किये, उगड़ात को लेकर सदन में 7 दिसम्बर को माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था वह पूर्णतया असन्तोषजनक था क्योंकि वस्तुस्थिति बिल्कुल इससे विपरीत थी। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से, जो दिल्ली का जाना माना अखबार है, कुछ अंश पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ जो उसमें छपे है :

"The police went into action just as DUSU President, Mr. Shri Ram Khanna, was requesting the largely peaceful crowd of about 2,000 students to disperse."

यानि वह कह रहा था कि यहाँ से धीरे-धीरे चले जाओ। ऐसे समय में पुलिस वालों ने धुमे और उन्होंने उनको एकदम पीटना शुरू कर दिया। यह देखिये :

"But over 50 lecturers, who witnessed the entire incident, described police entry as 'unprovoked' and condemned the 'beating up of students and teachers'."

यानि पुलिस वालों ने टीचर्स को भी नहीं छोड़ा। उन्होंने टीचर्स को भी मारा। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जिस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ स्टेटमेंट दिया था उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था कि विद्यार्थियों ने पत्थरबाजी शुरू की। उस आफिस के जो शीशे बरत रह थे वह टूट गये। किन्तु विद्यार्थी नेता जरूर यह कहते हैं कि वहाँ जो प्रेस के संवाददाता थे, उनको उन्होंने दिखलाया कि जिस तरह शीशे टूटे पड़े थे उससे लगता था कि किसी ने अन्दर से जानबूझकर उनको फेंक दिया है और बाहर से बहाना बनाया गया पुलिस वालों को बुलवाने के लिये क्योंकि जैसे ही पुलिस घुसी पहला टियरगैस गोल छोड़ा गया बिना पहले से बतलाये हुये। यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपी खबर है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा) : जानबूझकर तो किसी ने अपने को नहीं पीटा ? (व्यवधान) ।

श्री जयशंकर शर्मा बोली . यह हिन्दु-स्थान टाइम्स का सवाददाता कहता है । आप जानते हैं कि वह दिल्ली का जाना मना अखबार है । मैं उससे से ही कोट कर रहा हूँ । यह मेरी अपनी बात नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह चित्र भी दिखलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें एक विद्यार्थी को पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । विद्यार्थी एक है और पीटने वाले तीन हैं और स्वयं ए० डी० एम० कहता है

ADM said lathu charge was made on the falling students despite the magistrate's shouting "enough enough"

यानी स्वयं मजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि काफी है । एक विद्यार्थी को तीन पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । यह फट पेज पर छपा चित्र है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में और मंत्री महोदय मुझसे पूछत हैं कि आपने किसी को देखा है । (व्यवधान) ।

समापति महोदय, मैं जरा इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का एक अंश है

" according to eye-witnesses a constable began belabouring a prostrate student who was later identified as Mr Raj Kumar of the Hansraj College The Hindustan Times photographer, who clicked the scene, was justified until other newsmen intervened The bleeding student was dragged to a waiting jeep and driven away minutes later "

यानी उनको ले गये और जिन्होंने देखा उन्होंने कहा कि गाड़ी में ले जाने के बाद भी पीटा गया ।

समग्र यह है कि जो रिट्रांसिटीव हुई हैं वह देखने लायक हैं । सिद्धारथ कालेज की जिस प्रथा दीक्षित ने बताया

"a Miranda House lecturer, Miss Prabha Dikshit and two students saw the police 'beating the students inside the vehicle' "

बाद में पता चला कि महिला प्राध्यापक के साथ भी पुलिस वालों ने दुर्व्यवहार किया, उन पर अत्याचार किया । यह घटना दिल्ली की है, हमारी भाषों के सामने की है । 6 तारीख की घटना होने के बाद यदि मंत्री महोदय हमको बतलाते हैं कि यह सब नहीं हुआ, तो मैं एक बात समझना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मेरी मग पर जुडिशियल गन्वायरी क्यों नहीं होती है ? विद्यार्थियों पर अत्याचार क्यों होता है । एक महीना लगातार 14-15 नवम्बर से लेकर 6 दिसम्बर तक यह सब चला और उसके बाद ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था मंत्री महोदय स कि आप इटरेवीन कीजिये, दखल दीजिये । वह नेताओं से मिले, कालेज के प्रमुख से मिले पेरट्स आर्गेनाइजेशन से मिले और मिल कर रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करे, जो भी विद्यार्थियों के इन्टरनेशन हैं उनको दूर करे ।

पेरट्स आर्गेनाइजेशन की तरफ से जो सूचना मुझे मिली है उसमें उन्होंने यह बात कही है कि जो चार मेडिकल कालेज हैं उनमें आज भी 65 सीटें खाली हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं । वह थोड़ा सा खुलासा करे । इस फास में दिया है कि क्रिच-किस कालेज में किस-किस कारण से सीटें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं । कुल 65 सीटें हैं । पेरट्स आर्गेनाइजेशन की प्रेसिडेंट एच० एच० कौर हैं ।

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him confine himself to student unrest.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI. Simultaneously, along with student unrest, we are also discussing the incidents which took place in the Delhi University campus on the 6th December

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not objecting to his referring to student unrest.

But he is speaking about admission to the medical colleges That is not strictly relevant

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI
The main cause for student unrest is that from July, 133 students have been denied admission in medical colleges while there are so many seats vacant in the medical colleges

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Is the Chairman aware of the fact that one of the demands that have been submitted by the students is admission to medical college? So, it forms part of the debate It is meaningless to debate issues in isolation

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी इस बात को लेकर मैंने दो बार ध्यान, आकर्षित किया, लेकिन बाद में जो लाठी चार्ज हो कर अत्याचार हुये उनको ले कर जो वक्तव्य दिया गया था वह बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। विद्यार्थियों के साथ अन्याय करने वाला था। इसलिये मैंने जानबूझकर समय माना और उस पर चर्चा उठाना चाहता था। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से इसलिये कोट कर रहा हूँ कि यह यहाँ का जाना-मना प्रचलन है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का जो सवाददाता था उसने देख कर सारी बातें कही हैं। उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने इसके मुतालिक यह बात कही थी कि जो कैम्पस हैं, विश्वविद्यालय का प्रमाण है वहाँ से हम पुलिस वालों को हटायेगे। उसके पहले दिन, 4 दिसम्बर को वहाँ विद्यार्थी इकट्ठे हुये थे, लगभग 10-15 हजार विद्यार्थी वहाँ इकट्ठे थे और कोई धमियाँ बटना नहीं हुई। 6 तारीख को पुलिस वाले अन्दर आते और बाइस चांसलर के आफिस को प्रोटेक्ट करते तब भी बात मेरी सत्यता में आती, लेकिन आते ही बिदाउट बार्निंग उन्होंने आसूँ नौस छोड़ी। स्वयं जलकान कहना है कि बिना कोई भी सूचना दिये दिल्ली की सड़कें बन्द कर दी और विद्यार्थियों पर अत्याचार किये गये। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का सवाददाता जो लिखता है आप उसको पढ़ें। इकट्ठे सड़क बन्द कर दी और

तब बना जब विद्या के क्षेत्र में विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं, उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

बनारस का मामला भी यही है। जब कि विद्यार्थी मिल कर आये थे, प्रेजिडेंट, बाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी मिल कर आये थे, मंत्री महोदय ने जानबूझकर प्रेजिडेंट का नाम तक नहीं लिया। वह तीनों मिल कर आये थे और विद्यार्थियों को बतलाना चाहते थे कि उनके साथ क्या बात हुई? जिस समय बिल्कुल शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सब मामला चल रहा था, पी० ए० सी० वहाँ बुलाई गई और अत्याचार हुये, किन्तु विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। सिर्फ़ पिटाई होती रही। अगर सिर्फ़ इसी तरह से होता रहे तो बड़े दुःख के साथ हमको कहना पड़ेगा कि यहाँ पर राजनीति को बड़े भददे तरीके से काम में लाया जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से दिल्ली के आई० टी० आई० का मामला है, जहाँ प्रो० स्वामी ने क्लास तीन और चार का संगठन किया। क्या यह अपराध है? जहाँ 5 लाख का खपला है, जहाँ पी० ए० सी० इज सीज्ड प्राक् डि प्रो लेंस, इस स्थिति में, प्रोफेसर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यस्वामी को बहा से निकाल देना, डिसमिस करना यह दिखलाता है कि यह बिल्कुल बिडविटव ऐंटीड्यूड है। आखिर यह अनरेस्ट या गडबड क्यों होती है इसका पता इसी बात से चलता है। चाहे दिल्ली में हो, चाहे बनारस में हो, चाहे आई० आई० टी० हो, कहीं भी हो, जो जायज मांगें हैं उन पर विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। आज सरकार की नीति हमारी समझ में नहीं आती। चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ, उन के द्वारा देश पर हमला होने पर भी मित्रता के साथ बैठ कर वह हल निकालना चाहती है, लेकिन क्या विद्यार्थी हमारे दुश्मन हैं? जैसा मैंने उस दिन कहा था, अगर आते आते दातों के नीचे जीन आ जाती है तो इस का यह मूल्य

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोगी]

नहीं होता कि दाता को ही उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया जाये। आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। हमारे यहाँ निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि रिस्ट्रेट रक्खा जाये। (व्यवधान) केन्द्र ने जा निर्देश दिए हैं वह इस प्रकार है

"While there should be no lack of vigilance or firmness the need for restraint as well as a visible proof of such restraint should be equally obvious"

Where is the visible proof of restraint?

यानी उन के साथ कार्ड डायलाग न हो टीचर्स और रिचार्जिया को जा कमन्टेडिव कमेटी उनी है उन में यह मामला गया ही नहीं। उन दिन जग मा मामला होते ही एडम में रस्टीकेशन आई है जाता है। इस में मझ का लगना है कि इस में राजनीति आती जा रही है। यह ठीक ठीक नहीं है। अगर विद्यार्थी और टीचर वर्ग में असन्तोष है तो उन का हल करने का तरीका राजनीति नहीं है। इसके बिना दा माइड अपनाये जा रहे हैं। छात्रा की ओर से पुलिस वाला के साथ जब कानकला के मैदान में सफर होता है और मिनिस्टर माहव को उसका पता चलता है तो वह स्वयं वहाँ उपस्थित हो जाते हैं। और कई पुलिस वाला को उन्होंने सस्पेंड कर दिया लेकिन यहाँ यह चलता है कि रिटाई होने के बाद जब इस कार्रवाई को कडैम किया जाता है वकीला के द्वारा स्टाफ के द्वारा, कर्मचारियों के द्वारा फिर भी उनकी कार्ड सुनवाई नहीं होती है। ये दा माइड क्यो? विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असन्तोष है वह बहुत गहरा है। पन्चवीस साल के बाद भी वास्तव में शिक्षा की ओर जो ध्यान हमें देना चाहिए था वह हम दे नहीं पाए।

Even education has got a body and a soul

उसकी भी देह है उसकी भी एक आत्मा है। देह तो वही विदेशी है और जहाँ तक आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है उसका तो वही पता ही नहीं है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि आदमी सुमकून बने सुबुद्ध उसे और समाज के लिए आवश्यक हर काम को करने के लिए तैयार हो। वह है शिक्षा। लेकिन शिक्षा यहाँ किस माध्यम से देनी है यह तक पन्चवीस साल में आप तय नहीं कर पाए हैं। इनका परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थी वर्ग में असन्तोष है उसके सामने आज फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। उसके लिए आप विद्यार्थी वर्ग का दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं। रुइली यूनियनिटी में स्वयं हमारी प्रमान मंत्री गई थी। वहाँ विद्यार्थियों ने नारे लगाए कि हमें डिग्रिया नहीं चाहिये हमें सर्विस चाहिए हमें काम चाहिए। साठ मत्तर हुआ इंग्लैण्ड और भी बेकार है। हम चोरी थार पानी पोन्नामा को ले कर चले रहे हैं और हजारों करोड़ खर्चा उन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो परिणाम इस सब के निकल रहे हैं उरासे पता चलता है कि दानों में कार्ड मेलजोल नहीं है। विद्यार्थी वर्ग काम करने के लिए तैयार होता है लेकिन उनका काम नहीं मिलता है। कार्ड स्काप ही नहीं है। वे अन्धकार में हैं उनका भविष्य अन्धकार-मय है। उन में फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। यह जो चीज है इसकी गहराई में आपको जाना पड़ेगा और यह एक अलग चीज है। हमारी जा, शिक्षा है हमारी जो परम्पराये रही हैं उनका मूलरूप आपको इसको ढालना पड़ेगा।

समापति महादय, विद्यार्थी वर्ग यहाँ पर ही नहीं बल्कि मैसूर में भी, इलाहाबाद में भी और दूसरी कई जगहों पर उठा हुआ है। वहाँ पर भी उनके एजेंटेशन चाख हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में ली बहुत खान है। जहाँ विद्यार्थी बी एस सी के लिए बैठता है लेकिन पास उसको बी ए में किया जाता

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

है। समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो रहा है। फोटो स्टेट कापी भी उसकी धबलेबल है। जो बैठता हो नहीं है उसको भी पास कर दिया गया है। जो बैठा है हिन्दी में उसको मार्क्स दे दिए गए हैं अर्थात् शास्त्र में। क्या हो रहा है समझ में नहीं आता है। यह सब कुछ इस में दिया हुआ है।

बनारस में हमारे अटल विहारी वाजपेयी जी ने बताया था कि जो एम एस सी भी नहीं है, जिस के पास एम एस सी की डिग्री तक नहीं है उसको प्रोफेसर रख लिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको इसका पता नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा आई बिल टेक नोटिस

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) I would like to interrupt him I had made a statement on the floor of the House that if the hon Member would let me know in writing a specific case, I will immediately enquire into it I do not think there is any point in repeating precisely the point that has already been discussed in the House only the other day.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI I am incidentally referring to it

PROF S NURUL HASAN If the hon Member keeps on making allegations, I am afraid I cannot go into them unless some specific information is given.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): In writing

SHRI PILOO MODY. Why in writing? It is your job to run your Department.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : हिमाचल में ये घटनाएँ हुई हैं, बनारस में हुई हैं, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। वास्तव में मालूम उनको होना चाहिए, नहीं नहीं। हमारे पास इनकॉम्प्लेन है तो उनके पास नहीं है।

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विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असन्तोष है उसका दूर करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर हैं, उनको वापिस लिया जाए। उसके लिए विद्यार्थी अधिकाारी, अध्यापक तथा दूसरे लोग बैठ कर विचार करे और किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे और जब तक वे किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं, रस्टीकेशन आर्डर को सस्पेंड किया जाए।

मे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में जो एक राजनीति चलाई जा रही है, यह बन्द होनी चाहिए। उसके पहले भी रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले थे। लेकिन यहाँ से किसी के हस्तक्षेप की वजह से वे वापिस ले लिए गए थे। विद्यार्थी परिषद् के नेताओं के खिलाफ जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले हैं वे केवल एक ही संगठन के लोग नहीं हैं। उन में कांग्रेसी भी हैं। राजनीति विद्या के क्षेत्र में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। बम्बई के कालेज में मुझे एक बार बताया था। वहाँ मैंने कहा था कि आपको आईडियो-लाजीज बाहर से बारो नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आप अपनी पार्टी बना सकते हैं। उनको आप दूसरे नाम दे सकते हैं। पार्टी इन पावर फैन बी काल्ड इकी पार्टी और पार्टी इन अपोजीशन फैन बी काल्ड मकी पार्टी। इकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि उसको सब बोझ उठाना पड़ता है और मकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि अपोजीशन पार्टी को मकी ट्रिक्स करने पड़ते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि विद्या-भियो में जाए। लेकिन वह एक तरफा खेल नहीं चल सकता है। इसके वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेता बैठें और कोई कीड प्राक कंडक्ट तय करें। इस इसके लिए तैयार हैं। इस सारे क्षेत्र को राजनीति से दूर रख दें, इस के लिये हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन वह नहीं बलेंगा कि पार्टी इन पावर आई बिलना

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

रुपया खर्च कर दे और जो चाहे करें लेकिन दूसरों को शिक्षा देती फिरे। यहां पर डेमोक्रेसी है, हर एक को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की स्वाधीनता और स्वतंत्रता है। लेकिन आपने आई आई टी के श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को इस बास्ते निकाल दिया कि उसने क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के एम्प्लायीज को भार्गोनाईज, करने की कोशिश की थी। जब इस तरह से निकाला जाता है तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि केवल राजनीति काम कर रही है। छः दिसम्बर को जो घटनाये घटी है, मेरी मांग है कि उनकी न्यायिक जांच हो और जो दोषी पाए जायें उनको सख्त सजा मिले। विद्यार्थियों के साथ डायालाग शुरू आप करें। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अपनी स्वर्ण जयन्ती मनाने जा रहा है। ऐसे वक्त में इस विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द रहना शोभा की बात नहीं है। राजधानी का विश्वविद्यालय बन्द रहे, ठीक नहीं है। आपको इस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए, दखल देना चाहिए। विद्यार्थी नेताओं, टीचर्स आदि सब प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर आप कोई रास्ता निकालें और विश्वविद्यालय को जल्दी से शुरू करें। दुष्मन समझ कर विद्यार्थियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है वह बन्द होना चाहिए और कोई डिस्टर्बाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr Chairman, Sir, I listened to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and I am really sorry to say that he has totally failed to do justice to the subject under discussion. He confined himself only to the incidents that had occurred on the 6th December. He should have tried to study this problem of unrest in students as a world phenomenon and found also in almost all the States of our country.

Sir, the causes and reasons of this world phenomenon of student unrest are so obvious and clear. The time at my disposal will not permit me to explain all those points. In Western

democracies, because of the affluence, because of the draft which compels the youth immediately after coming out of the university to join the army and because of the political causes, there is student unrest and students also as a rule are against the Establishment in Western countries. Therefore, the causes of student unrest are totally different in Western countries

So far as our country is concerned, we have got to see whether the signs and symptoms of the unrest in students are only the outward signs and symptoms or some deep-rooted inner causes which are developed recently in the body-politic of India. There are a number of causes. Before I deal with the causes of unrest amongst students and youth, I must tell you that there are certain redeeming features which are found in our country

The first is that the parent-child relation is still maintained in this country. In the Western countries, in a number of countries of the world, that relationship, the filial duty between the child and the parent is destroyed. It is not so here. That relationship still persists here. Our student community has not taken to the reading of M. Regis Debray's Revolutionary writings. Once they go to these Revolutionary writings, this country also will fall on the same lines with the rest of the world. There is no visible sign of the sphere of influence of Guevarist Adventurist philosophy found amongst the student community of India.

What are the causes for outward or deep-rooted unrest amongst students then? The first is the educational system itself. While I may not agree with Shri Jagannathrao Joshi when he tampered with the problem of unrest amongst students while dealing with the incidents that had taken place on 6th December, the main cause is the system of education. The education is not need-based and utility-based. That point may be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister. The Kothari Commission, the New Policy on Education, suggest a number of remedies, that is, bifurcation

after 10th standard, work experience and part-time education. In this country, a number of students go without education. Therefore, I advance the proposition that some education is better than no education. Part-time education is much more useful than no education at all. I am just mentioning the causes to which you cannot be blind or you cannot shut your eyes.

Then there is the psychological factor; mental agony starts with the question of admission. As soon as the student passes out his SS examination, the big question of admission is standing as a monster before his mind. This is also a psychological factor. 'What is the use of education' is the question that baunts the educated young man because there are a number of unemployed educated persons and the unemployment problem is a gigantic problem among one of the causes.

Then I come back to the point raised by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi—union and political rivalries inspired the political parties amongst the student community. It is one thing to condemn the political rivalries or inspiration given by some political leaders and another thing to advise the world that politics should not come into the university campus. Yet, I know it for certain that certain political parties are playing a most important role in creating unrest and disturbances in the university campus.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Name them.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Obscurantists and ultra leftists are the political leaders which create disturbance in the university campus. Curiously enough, it is only the democrats who are simply passive spectators and on-lookers, who do not try to mould the opinion of the students or the teachers. But the ultra-radicals and obscurantists and dogmatists do play the most important part.

Another thing is the uncontrollable

passion among the teachers to use the students as instruments to further their own interests. There are so many factions and divisions among the teacher-community that the teachers utilise some of the students and organisations of students as instruments to further their own cause. I know, there are certain honest, diligent and conscientious teachers, but their number is very negligible.

Then there is rivalry between college and university authorities and the teachers. Since you are looking at me, Mr. Chairman, I need not elaborate.

The presence of police in the university campus irritates the students very much. Therefore, police should not be called off and on into the university campus. The hon. Minister, the other day, asked, if there is a law and order problem or if there is violence, what should be done. Violence must be condemned at all costs but when the police is called, they do not behave with the students in such a manner as they are expected to deal with their own children. After all, their own children are also studying in colleges and schools. But there are a number of excesses committed by the police. (Interruption)

So far as Delhi is concerned, there is the peculiar problem of transport facilities which is also causing a great deal of unrest and mental disturbances among the students . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Lack of facilities.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am thankful to the hon. Member for correcting me.

The gap between promises and enunciation of policies and performance created bad effects and doubting minds, suspecting minds, among the students. It is no use philosophising or sermonising. I must tell the hon. Education Minister my own experience. Only some 15 days ago, I had invited some of the students

[Shri R D Bhandare]

from the Delhi University and I asked been the fate of it I do not know one of the students to go and face tion of that student. Some proper the inquiry You know, what has the reasons that led to the rustica-

[Shri R D Bhandare]

inquiry must have been made I do not accuse that they have destroyed all norms of natural justice I have no means of knowing how the inquiry was conducted

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI R D BHANDARE An ounce of intellectual and moral discipline on the part of parents teachers and politicians is more useful than tonnes of advices and sermons to the students—advising, sermonising and philosophising to the students This is not a value-judgment that I am expressing These are very peculiar and curious facts to reflect upon

My last point is this There are a number of points which I want to make, but I will not touch on them because time will not permit me Violence and hooliganism must be condemned but students must be treated very politely, leniently, as we treat our own children

We have also to develop in the students a sense of participation Let there be a sense of participation developed in the minds of the students that they are also parties to Government colleges and universities In this connection, I would only refer you to the Report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, para 1, page 36, which reads as follows —

“The crucial element in this whole scheme is that the constituent units should have a sense of commitment to the ideals of university and a sense of participation in problems of policy, planning and decision-making, and implementation of plans and plans of development”

The university authorities, including the Ministry of Education, must take this into consideration I also appeal to the University Grants Commission to insist on the university and constituent colleges to take into consideration this recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Committee.

So far as the Delhi University is concerned, the University authorities, teachers, students and parents must sit at a round-table conference to find out a solution so that peace can be restored in the Delhi University campus and the students can prosecute their studies peacefully Let it not be made a question of prestige by the Vice Chancellor or the Ministry or the police or, for that matter, students and teachers

With these words, I conclude

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) For the present crisis in our educational system and for the turmoil amongst the student community, there are socio-economic and political reasons At the very outset, I would like to say that the present situation is the result of the sad failure on the part of the Government to bring about meaningful reforms in the field of education during the last 25 years after independence And it is also a fact that the students who are in the educational institutions do not know what they should do after completing their education The growing unemployment makes their future dark, and in their hopelessness and frustration, they become sometimes violent It is understandable And this situation, the failure in the field of education and the failure in the field of economy and particularly, in providing employment, the worsening unemployment situation—these are all the results of the greater failure of the Government in various fields

But, a new situation has been created in our country. The students rather looked to the Congress Party in the recent past with hope, and

there was a relative calm and peace in the academic atmosphere in our country. But, I should say that even after getting such a 'massive mandate'—a term the Congress Party would like to use—they sadly failed to bring about the reforms which the student community expected from them in the field of education.

If you take the recent tendencies, firstly, I would like to point out three things. One is: in the recent meeting of the Governors His Excellency, the President of our country, while addressing them, said, 'You should deal with the students firmly'. I could not understand that. Is it that you are going to deal with this matter merely as a law and order problem? If that is the way the problems are going to be tackled, I think that will not bring about any solution to the problems which we are facing to-day.

The second factor is that the discontent that is growing is being utilised by reactionaries. I do understand that and particularly, the recent developments, in the Banaras Hindu University, and to a greater extent, the developments in the Delhi University, are all the results of the Jana Sangh and such political elements . . .

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): It is all wrong and false.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You might have objections to that, but, the fact remains a fact, Jana Sangh, RSS and Vidyarthi Parishad, helped and inspired to a great extent by the CIA, are trying to penetrate among the students and trying to create a situation out of these and, here, the ruling Party should share its responsibility. They have created a fertile ground where frustration is bound to grow and the Jana Sangh and other reactionary Parties in the country are using the frustration and they are

sowing the seeds of discontent in that soil which is so fertile for the growth of discontent.

This is the situation and you take one specific example. In recent periods, in most of the Hindi educational institutions, you could see that the examination system was one single factor which created a lot of trouble in our country. The students there were stabbing invigilators. It is not that, by their character, the students have become violent and are attacking the invigilators. It is because of the fact that the examination system is so rotten and dead and stinking system you are carrying on and exhibiting throughout the country and spreading the stink all over. The Minister, I am sure, will say, 'We have brought about so many recommendations. So many good and bad recommendations are there. What we are worried is not about the recommendation. There was no lack of recommendations. Commissions after Commissions were appointed and public money has been wasted so to say because of all the recommendations which have been made for a meaningful reform in the examination system, nothing has been implemented and, to-day, the tendency is to copy. Why don't you allow the open book policy in the examination halls? Mr Chairman, to know what is written in a book, the student should at least once read a book and if you adopt the open book policy in the examinations that will eliminate the factor of copying. That will give perhaps a guarantee for the invigilator to get out of the examination hall safely. And that is No. 1.

Recently, in many of the States, the running of the schools and colleges by the private managements has created a problem. They say they run educational institutions out of humanitarian grounds. It is just like the old Englishman's claim of saying that he is carrying the white-man's burden on his shoulders. They have run the institutions in such a way that students, teachers and all the people

[Shri C K Chandrapan]

concerned are dissatisfied Slogans for nationalisation of schools is coming from certain sections I do not say that you should nationalise schools and colleges tomorrow But what I say is, you should have a sympathetic approach to this problem You should eliminate such people who get benefit and big profits out of running of these educational institutions

I now come to my last point about medical colleges, they collect big capitation fees The Minister might say, this is connected with Health Ministry But the problem is this A rich person who can spend Rs 20 000 or Rs 40 000 can get admission The fellow may be a worthless one he will come out of the college with the degree he will kill people after getting that degree Why should Government encourage such people? Why should a Government in a modern State give permission for these managements to run schools and colleges like this?

The education system in the past was suited to a different purpose The education system was given shape by people who came from abroad the foreign and alien administrators They had a purpose We have different purpose now We are a free and independent country and our pattern of education should suit the needs of our people Education should enable a new generation of people to come forward to face the challenges of the nation I do not blame the Education Minister Many Ministers have come before him he is the last in a series of such Ministers They have all pursued the same bankrupt policy for the last 25 years unless you change the policy, the country will go to the dogs

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जीनपुर) सभा-पति जी, आप ने जो इस बहस में मुझे भाग लेने का मौका दिया उस के लिए मैं आप का धन्यारी हूँ। आज यहाँ चर्चा चल रही

है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो कुछ हुआ उस के बारे में और उस के बाद हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया तथा दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, विद्यार्थी असतोष के नाम में, यह चर्चा का विषय है। तो विद्यार्थियों में असतोष है— इस का हमें पोस्ट मार्टम कर के देखना है, अच्छी तरह डाइगनोसिस कर के देखना है और इस का इलाज करना है। लेकिन जिस तरह से विद्यार्थी ग्रान्दोलन के नाम पर आज विश्वविद्यालयों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है विश्वविद्यालय की प्रापर्टी को फूटने की कोशिश की जा रही है और बसों को हाईजैक कर के सड़कों पर चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है किसी को कुचल कर मारा जा रहा है (व्यवधान) .

इस ग्रान्दोलन को हम विद्यार्थी असतोष का कारण नहीं कह सकते हैं।
(व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय आप लोग डिस्टर्ब न करें। आपको अपना मौका मिला, उन्हें अपने मौके पर बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राजदेव सिंह अगर आज विद्यार्थी लाइब्रेरी में कमी हो उसके लिए एजिटेशन करे फर्नीचर की कमी हो जिससे उनको परेशानी हो या स्टाफ निकम्मा हो, पढाई लिखाई की सहुलियत न हो, बोर्डिंग हाउसेज की कमी हो उनको रहने की जगह न मिलती हो, इन बातों के लिए यदि वे एजिटेशन करे तो मैं समझता हूँ हर सम्भव-दार धादमी उनका सम्भर्न करेगा। उनके ग्रान्दोलन सिर्फ पढ़ने पढ़ाने से संबंधित होने चाहिए। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की चर्चा हमारे विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य ने की। उन्होंने बहुत धासू बहाये कि पुलिस ने कुछ विद्यार्थियों को मारा लेकिन उनके

मुह से एक शब्द भी इस बात के लिए खेद का नहीं निकला कि जो एक गरीब घर की गाँव की औरत ताने पर जा रही थी और जो बस हाईस्कूल करके स्टूडेंट चला रहे थे उसके नीचे मर गई। हम मान करते हैं कि उनके ऊपर 302 का मुकदमा चलाया जाए।

आज हर यूनिवर्सिटी में यूनियन्स हैं जिनमें काफी पैसा होता है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के संबंध में मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर 15 हजार स्टूडेंट्स हैं और वहाँ पर साल भर का 90,000 रु० चन्दा आता है। एक केस हमारे समक्ष है कि लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन के दो लड़के आए इस काम को लेकर कि हम दिल्ली जा रहे हैं प्रधान मंत्री को इन्वाइट करने यूनियन के जलसे में आने के लिए लेकिन हमें नहीं मालूम कि वे प्रधान मंत्री के पास गए या नहीं गए लेकिन इतना जाहिर है कि प्रधान मंत्री उस जलसे में नहीं गई। लेकिन उसका खर्च 11 सौ या 13 सौ दिखाया गया है। इस तरह से आप समझ सकते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन मेंबरशिप का जो लम्बा चौड़ा फंड होता है उसमें अनाप-शनाप बाते की जाती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री चरणसिंह ने जो यूनियन को आप्पनल कर दिया था कि जो विद्यार्थी चाहे वह उसके सदस्य हो सकते हैं, आज मालूम होता है कि वह चीजें उचित ही थीं। होना चाहिए यह कि विद्यार्थी की भर्जों के खिलाफ यूनियन का चन्दा उनसे नहीं लेना चाहिए।

चूँकि मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का विद्यार्थी था और नज़दीक का रहने वाला हूँ इसलिए थोड़ी सी चर्चा वहाँ के बारे में करना चाहूँगा। उस दिन काल प्रदर्शन के समय बहुत गलत सलत बाते कही गई थी। बहुत सी बातें जो मेरी जानकारी में हैं वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं 9 तारीख को वहाँ गया था, 5-6

घंटे वहाँ रहा, वहाँ पर विद्यार्थियों से बातचीत की, प्रोफेसरो से बात-चीत की और वाइस चांसलर से भी बात-चीत की। वहाँ की हालत यह है कि कैम्पस के भीतर आर० एम० एम० की बिल्डिंग है जोकि सभी को मालूम है जिस समय हम वहाँ पड़ते थे उस समय से वहाँ आर० एम० एम० का केन्द्र है। (ध्वजवाहन) आप आगे सुने कि किम कन्टेक्ट में मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। अप्रैल, 1972 में यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस के भीतर बिना वाइस चांसलर की आज्ञा के आर० एम० एम० की रैली निकाली जाती है नगरी तलवारों के साथ। उसके बाद यूनियन का इलेक्शन होता है और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन होता है। आन्दोलन की शकल यह है कि 5 को विद्यार्थियों ने काला दिवस मनाया। अभी जोशी जी ने एक बात कही मैं उम्मीद काटना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट का जिक्र नहीं किया शिक्षा मंत्री ने। अस्लिपत यह है कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट है वह विद्यार्थी परिषद, आर० एम० एम० के नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अपने का डिमोग्राफिक्ट किया मूवमेंट से। और जब उनमें डिमांड शिएट किया तो छात्र सचर्य समिति बनाई गई जिनके प्रेसीडेंट हैं यूनियन के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट। हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सचर्य समिति के अध्यक्ष का एक तार 5 को मिला जिन दिन कि काला दिवस मनाया गया। तो इस तरह से क्रमबद्ध चीजें चली हैं नगरी तलवारों की रैली, यूनियन का ऐलक्शन और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन।

आन्दोलन किस शकल का है मैं चाहता हूँ उसे भी आप सुन लें। जो चीजें इस्ट्राय की गई हैं उससे आन्दोलन के स्वरूप को आप समझ सकते हैं पहले तो यूनिवर्सिटी आफिस में ताला तोड़ करके लोग घुसे और तमाम रिकार्ड जलाया। उसके बाद स्टेट बैंक की लूटने और जलाने की कोशिश की गई और जब पुलिस पहुँची तो उसको बचाया जा सका। पोस्ट आफिस को लूटने

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

की कोशिश की गई। इसके बाद जो हेड आफ वि वि पार्टमेंट हैं वे लोग एक जलपान गृह बन करते हैं, उस को सूटा गया और बर्बाद किया गया। नगर निकाय कार्यालय जोकि विद्यार्थियों के इन्टरैस्ट के लिए है उसका फर्नीचर तोड़ा गया और उसमें धाग लगाई गई। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया, दो हेडगीयर उठा ले गए लोग, पता नहीं कहा ले गए। क्या यह विद्यार्थी मूवमेंट है। एक टन्ट फूक दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी डिस्पेसरी का ताला तोड़ करके दबाये छिटका दी गई। एक यूनिवर्सिटी कार को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। 6 लकड़ी के बड़े-बड़े बक्से जोकि ठेले पर स्टेशन से आ रहे थे जिसमें साइम का सामान था उसको तोड़ करके विद्यार्थियों ने तोड़ा और धाग लगा दी। यह सब उनके फायदे की चीज थी उनके नुकसान की चीज नहीं थी और न ही, उसमें बन्दूक और कारतूस भरे हुए थे। चार कज्यूमर स्टोर्स लूटे गए और वहां की चीजें फेंक दी गई तोड़ दी गई। कज्यूमर स्टोर्स को लूटने में और किनका इन्टरैस्ट हो सकता है। जो वहां का एम्पलाई रहा होगा, जिसने गबन किया होगा वही पहले कोशिश करता कि उसके रिकार्ड जला दिये जायें। यह सब एलिमेंट उस आन्दोलन में शामिल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 15 हजार विद्यार्थी हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ दो सौ विद्यार्थी इसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं, इस आन्दोलन में। इसमें कुछ विद्यार्थी परिषद् के लोग हैं और कुछ जो राज नारायण सिंह का फंक्शन है सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का उसके हैं और एन्टी सोशल-एलिमेंट है। प्रोफेसर और विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे बताया है कि जिह्वा के जो आर० एस० एस० के सचालक हैं वे कई गाड़ियां और मोटर-साइकल लेकर वहां पड़े हुए हैं। इस तरह से यह मूवमेंट संचालित किया जा रहा है। बाइस बासलर के बारे में यहां तक कहा गया है कि उसके कपड़े उतार लो और नंगा कर दो। यह विद्यार्थी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वहां पर इस तरह की

बाते की गई हैं।

समर्थन महोदय कृपा करके श्रव समाप्त करें।

श्री राजदेव सिंह 4 म समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आज उस यूनिवर्सिटी की यह हालत देखकर तकलीफ होती है। मालवीय जी ने किस भावना के साथ धीरे-धीरे भाग-भाग कर उस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाया था लेकिन आज वहां की जायदाद फूँकी जा रही है, जलाई जा रही है, तोड़ी जा रही है। मैं वहां का 1930 से 1938 तक विद्यार्थी रहा था। सन् 1934 में सेन्ट्रल ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने स्कूल बना के विद्यार्थी कांसेस मूवमेंट में पार्टिसिपेट करते थे इसलिए तीन लाख जो ग्रांट-इन-एड दी जाती थी उसके लिए डिक्लेयर कर दिया कि हम बन्द कर देंगे। इसी यूनिवर्सिटी से जहां आज यह हालत हो रही है जो मैंने बयान की वहां पर उस समय विद्यार्थियों ने एक मीटिंग की और कहा कि हम दूनी फीस देंगे, अगर गवर्नमेंट एड बन्द करती है तो करे। वहां पर स्टाफ की भी मीटिंग हुई और उन्होंने कहा कि हम धांधी पे पर काम करेंगे। तो जहां पर इस प्रकार की फीलिंग थी वहां पर आज यूनिवर्सिटी की जायदाद जलाई जा रही है। तो आपके माध्यम से मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन कायदे से चले तो हम सभी लोग उसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अब मैं मंत्री जी को दो सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। कोई एजुकेशन पालिसी लेटेस्ट आपकी होनी चाहिए। मैंने सुना है कि सदन यूनिवर्सिटी में एक कोर्स है जिसे सेंडविच कोर्स कहते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को रेगुलर कोर्स के साथ-साथ टेकनालीजी और दूसरी चीजें भी पढ़ाते हैं जो यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर निकलने पर जीवन में उनके काम में आ सकती हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हायर एजुकेशन के लिए आप सेलेक्टिव एडमिशन की व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER** (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the problem of widespread student unrest now prevalent throughout the country. The student unrest has gone to the extent of compelling a few Vice-Chancellors of Universities to resign in despair. Some Universities have also been closed indefinitely. Only the other day the students attacked the Office of the Chief Minister in Lucknow. Sir, today we are faced with this kind of serious situation in the country. If we try to analyse the causes leading to violent agitations among the student community, you will find that the undercurrent of frustration existing in the society is reflected among the students.

Sir, the students have entered the political arena, neglecting their studies, on account of the unceasing efforts of the political parties in the country vying with each other to woo the students to their fold for the purpose of deriving narrow political gains. Secondly, the uncertain prospects of their future have disturbed them to the extent of engaging themselves in violent activities. Have the Government given any reasonable guarantee for their future prospects by incorporating employment-oriented schemes in the plan programmes? This kind of uncertain future has led the students astray and unwittingly they join the band-wagon of political parties, thus becoming pawns in the political chess-board.

It may so happen that today in Delhi a particular political party may be blamed for instigating the students. But it is common knowledge that in the States whenever the ruling party makes fervent appeals to the student community to desist from violent agitations so that peaceful conditions can be maintained in the University

Campus immediately the opposition political parties call upon them not to heed to such advice. In Delhi the Congress, which is the ruling party here, may exert all its energy in ensuring normal and peaceful conditions in the Delhi University. But, what does the same party which is in opposition in Tamil Nadu, do there? The Congress Party in Tamil Nadu is bent upon inflaming the students against the ruling party. It is trying to bring as many students as possible to its fold and to create disturbances in the State.

17.02 hrs

[SHRI K N TIWARY in the Chair]

In a democracy it is quite possible that today's opposition party may become the ruling party tomorrow and face the music. I have no hesitation in saying that the main cause of student unrest in the country is the involvement of political parties in the affairs of the students.

It is the duty of the Government to see that the students are able to pursue their studies unhindered and whatever steps are required to be taken in that direction must be taken. When a college boy gets himself involved in a minor conflict with a Bus conductor, within a short while it takes a serious turn resulting in the burning of buses and in the agitation being carried to the University Campus. We have already evolved a code of conduct that the Police will not enter the University Campus without being requested by the Vice-Chancellor for protecting the University property and for maintaining law and order inside the campus. We are witnessing today the unfortunate situation of Police entering the University Campus and the students raising their voice of protest about the entry of Police into the Campus. Such a confrontation leads to violence and loss to public property. Naturally, the general public raise the pertinent question as to why they should be

[Shri J Matha Gowder]

made to suffer for an unseemly controversy raging between the University authorities, the Police and the students. For this kind of worsening situation, the political parties of the country have the major share of the blame. It is imperative that any effort of a political party to get a foothold among the student community for short-term gains must be curbed. The students and the University authorities must be left alone to solve their problems. The students and the Universities must sit across a table and thrash out the problems. They should themselves chalk out their future course of action for maintaining peace and tranquillity in the Campus. We cannot take political advantage of the students.

Before I conclude, I would just refer to one important point. At present the voting age is 21 years. The students who are mature enough to understand and appreciate the political trends in the country are not able to become active participants because of the age restriction of 21 years. If we reduce the voting age to 18 years in all probability the students will give vent to their political grievances and will try to achieve their political aspirations outside the Campus rather than inside as it happens now. This will also reduce the frequent frictions that take place now between the University authorities and the students. I would also suggest that educational reforms which will ensure them a definite and prosperous future, must be implemented forthwith. Then only we will be able to find a permanent solution to this problem of student unrest in the country.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) Sir, the discussion on student unrest becomes irrelevant if we do not pause for a moment to understand that the student of today is not the student of the past days. A student of the past days was unaware of what was hap-

pening in the country whereas a student of today is terribly involved in what is happening around him. He is not only a student but also a citizen. He travels by bus, reads newspapers, comes to the Lok Sabha gallery and watches the proceedings of the House. Therefore his sense of the events becomes sharper and his expectation from the leaders of the country also is equally higher. If we are unable to give him what he wants it is our failure and not the failure of the students. If we try to exploit the students for purposes other than academic, it is our fault.

All that has been said about the student community is hardly justified in view of one experience that I had. During the days of student unrest in Punjab I was travelling from Nangal to Himachal Pradesh and I found that quite a few of the buses had been deflated and others had been set on fire. I was told that the persons who did it at Nangal were neither the students from the colleges nor students from higher secondary schools but workers of the CPM. Shri Ram Krishan Baduria, a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly at one time had brought a gang of workers from distant places for this particular purpose. As a result, there was huge devastation between Nangal and Rupar. When students and teachers are subjected to this kind of exploitation it is not an academic problem. I warn the Education Minister that academic solution cannot be found to this problem. We must know where the disease lies before we find a solution. If we seek the solution elsewhere, we will not arrive at the correct solution.

MR CHAIRMAN He is a professor. He can give a solution.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR How many universities in the country have been allowed to have student representation in the senate? There are 83 universities in the country. In answer to a question, it was said that it is there only

in very few universities. So, the students are not given a sense of participation.

During the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, a resolution was passed unanimously to appoint a sub-committee to examine the causes of student unrest in detail. That sub-committee was to submit its report within four months. I do not know whether the sub-committee has started functioning after it was appointed. Now when we ourselves are feeling that whatever the Vice-Chancellor does has to be vetoed at the highest level, when the UGC has become a more signing machine, when the Vice-Chancellors of the country are thinking in terms of submitting their resignation in the context of student violence, can the problem of student unrest be solved? No; it cannot be. The Vice-Chancellors must stand firm. No Vice-Chancellor should resign when the students demand it in the wake of unrest. The political leaders and, specially, the leaders of those parties who have semi-student organisations, like, Vidyarthi Parishad, must understand that they are doing great harm to the country.

One reason why this problem has become acute in Delhi is because Jana Sangh has been defeated in the elections to the Metropolitan Council and the leaders of Jana Sangh who were running the Government are out of the Government today. They want to exploit students for their purposes. They are organising all sorts of gimmicks to impress upon the students that they are their sincere followers. No; they are not.

The cause of student unrest goes deeper. When there is no sense of participation amongst students, when there is no feeling amongst students that they are being heard, when the students feel that they are being ignored, and when they are being asked by one party to go in one direction and by another party to go in another direction, naturally, they suffer

from split personality. It is a psychological phenomenon. Our students at the moment are being subjected to this kind of undue exploitation. This must stop. For this, the police is not the answer. If you send batches of police and kill students on the spot, it will not do.

When the students at Moga in Punjab see that a police inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when the Income-tax inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when a political leader can get a free ticket for the cinema, they feel, what harm has the student leader done, what harm have the students done in demanding cheap-rate tickets for the cinemas? When the society is behaving in a very much desperate and disgusting manner, the students cannot be expected to rise above society. When the leaders of society who are there to mould the public opinion are failing in their duty it is hardly wise to condemn the student community.

It is believed that the wisdom is frozen like the snow on the Mount Everest in a few heads, like, Vice-Chancellors, Deans and Professors, who run the universities. May I ask: Out of 3000 lecturers of Delhi University, how many are there on the Academic Councils? Not more than 10. Out of Deans and Professors, how many are there on the Academic Councils? What for are they? The educationist of today is the one who takes the class and not who comes from abroad with a big degree or with a black gown or with a doctorate. He does not know the students: he does not feel the pulse of the students.

I condemn the violence of students and equally the violence by the police. I must say the students will have to be listened to with a heart full of sympathy. If you go with the rod, if you go with the police, the students will not listen to you. But if you go like a father or an elder brother, if you go like a person who is bothered about the future of the

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

students, the students will listen to you. The student who listens to you is the same student who behaves nicely in the college or in the university campus, is the same student who wants to study in the class and is the same student who wants to be assured of a job. When the students see that degrees are being sold, when the doctorates are being sold when the examinations are being manipulated, they feel what harm have they done.

We have to re-assure the student that the system which obtains in the country is the one which will give him justice. When the student feels that there is no justice for him, then he is angry, then he is there to abuse me and everybody, and even the highest leaders will not be spared. So, we have to re-assure them that justice will be done to them.

Earlier in the Lok Sabha, that is, last year, I referred to the fact that the students had to run to the High Courts to get justice done to them in the matter of admissions. When the Education Department here, the U.G.C. here, the Central Advisory Board here, fail in their duty to give justice to students, they cannot be expected to behave politely. Today, the students want to be re-assured and the Minister of Education, the leaders of this country, the Vice-Chancellors, and others who mould public opinion have to re-assure them that they are not isolated and neglected, and that there is a heart in the person of the Education Minister, that there is a heart in the leaders of this country, which feels for them, which feels their pulse and which is agitated over the problems facing them. Once this is done, the universities can be re-opened tomorrow, whether it is the B.H.U. or the Delhi University.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not often

that I compliment a member of the Congress Party on a speech that he delivers in this House. But I would like to do so to my dear friend, Mr. Parashar, for the wholesome truth and good sense that he has spoken to knock some sense into the Education Ministry and the Treasury Benches. There was only one fault that I found with what he said and that is, when he deviated from his concern about the education of this country and thought that he would play a little politics on the side because when he accused the Jan Sangh about interfering, in student life, he certainly had a point, but you cannot point a finger forward without pointing four fingers to yourself, and this he failed to do.

The politics of this country has been vitiated in the universities through political wings of students, through political parties being active on campus. Today I hear a lot of sanctimonious sentiments being expressed on this particular subject. I hope the speakers, who talked about political parties not interfering in campus life, will finally not merely mouth these sentiments but actually carry them through. I was very happy when I heard these sentiments because at last the ponies of the Swatantra Party regarding student activities on campus are being vindicated, and even the arch criminals of this particular activity are beginning to understand what it implies.

Basically, the fault is not that of universities and students; basically the fault is of our Government that in 25 years has destroyed the perfectly beautiful picture of a future India; we have destroyed the belief that this country should have been well on its way to a great, progressive and prosperous nation by this time and that, in spite of the fact that we have every wealth in this country, every possible type of people, every possible type of expertise, knowledge, minerals—call it whatever you may—we have not

been able to use them for the good of the people. Therefore, the first condemnation for what is happening in the student world in India rests squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government, not the State Government to whom the Central Government would like to pass the buck, but on the shoulders of the Central Government.

This, perhaps, must be one of the few countries in the world where we have had Education Ministers who are not even Cabinet Ministers. You can understand from this the importance that we must be giving to a subject like education....

AN HON MEMBER: Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray was there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We had one here and there, just for a few months. But the fact that the Education Ministry does not deserve a man of such seniority and importance as a Cabinet Minister is itself evidence of the contempt in which we hold Education in this country.

Take the example of what is happening in Delhi. What have the students demanded? It is this. The students have demanded restoration of normal teaching in the College of Engineering and the College of Arts. Can any demand be more reasonable than asking the Government to resume teaching in two colleges which, for 15 months, have not functioned at all? The colleges in this country are not functioning for 15 months and the students are demanding 'Please teach us'—can any demand be more pathetic or more reasonable that this Government cannot meet it within a minutes time, within five minutes? It is going on and on. And does this Government care? They have all manner of alibis and excuses—this is an administrative problem; so, and so is in control But who, the hell is interested in who is in control? The important thing is that, the colleges in this country are

not functioning; it is not the fault of the students; they want teachers, but teachers are not available.

The second point is reinstatement of dismissed teachers of Delhi College of Engineering. Look at the happiness with which students and teachers are thrown out without any consideration, without any care, without proper inquiry, sometimes cursorily examined without thinking about the repercussions of such a thing! Is this such an unjustifiable demand that the University should take over the Colleges of Engineering and the College of Arts? It is under the Delhi administration that these two institutions have suffered and that is why the students have finally said 'Let the University take them over.'

Admission of all First-Divisioners into the MBBS course—I understand that the Government has a problem. Let them sit down and talk it out. I have here a catalogue that the students have prepared and said that 65 seats can be utilised that are already existing in the four Medical Colleges. Maybe the number is not 65. Maybe it is 63. But, anybody in the Government could have gone and investigated this. But the Minister for Health in whose charge this thing comes is much too busy politicking and collecting money all over the place to pay any attention to his Ministry or to do any serious work for which he is paid.

Then, students' participation in the decision-making bodies of the University—this is a sort of eye-wash which has been going on for many years. No committees are formed in which the students have actually any say. There is a Teachers' Council of some sort and I do not think it has even met for so many months when the entire University is closed down.

Finally, a library for the South Campus Colleges.

These are the demands that the students have made. I cannot see how the Government can possibly

[Shri Piloo Mody]

deny any one of these demands including the reinstatement of these rusticated students I just cannot see, Mr Chairman

I desperately need your attention, because I cannot see why the Government cannot fulfil these demands and restore peace

I am prepared to guarantee peace in Delhi University if the Government would meet those six demands that the students have put forward because I see nothing in them which inhibits them from doing so

About the ordering of the Police into the campus, this has become now almost fashionable. The Vice-Chancellor merely makes a declaration, 'I feel that my life was in danger and, therefore, I ordered the Police into the campus' The Vice-Chancellor's life is definitely precious, but it is not as precious as the lives of into the campus. The Vice-Chancellor, if he feels that his life is in jeopardy constantly, he has no business occupying that chair

Therefore, I seriously feel that unless a dialogue is started immediately with all concerned, without any preconditions whatsoever, and we sit down and discuss a family problem, we sit down and do so, for the benefit of our country, for the benefit of future generations, we will continue to go on having this serious problem

Finally, I would like to make an appeal I do not know who this Vice-Chancellor is I have never met him Everybody says that he is a very good man I do not know what has happened to him It is his job to be in his office It is his job to meet the students It is his job to solve the problems of the students and, therefore, when the students go to him, he should be available and he should be there Let us not create a society where the breaking of a few glass panes is equated with the breaking of heads

श्री सत्पाल कपूर (पटियाला)
चेयरमैन साहब, आज सारे कट्टी में होने

वाले स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट पर डिसकशन हो रहा है और इस हाउस की मार्फत काफ़ी लम्बे लम्बे सेरगन्स स्टूडेंट्स और यथ को दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं समझ नहीं आता कि मौजूदा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम से सरकार किस तरह आज की नई प्राबलम्स को साल्व कर पायेगी। आज कोई स्टूडेंट फर्स्ट या सैकंड क्लास में एम० ए० करे, या यूनिवर्सिटी में फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट स्टैंड करे, लेकिन उस को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है, जब तक कि उस के पास कोई निफारिश न हो। मैं ऐसे स्टूडेंट्स को जानता हूँ। अगर ऐसा कोई स्टूडेंट आ कर कहे कि मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, मैंने बड़ी क्लर्क लगवा दो, तो आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारी हालत क्या है। अगर इस एजुकेशन सिस्टम का जारी रखा गया, तो यह हमारे देश को तबाह कर देगा। इसका टोटल शोक अप करने की जरूरत है।

सरकार आज की अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में सेरमन दे, प्लानिंग करे और वह प्लानिंग फेल हो, वह कहे कि हम इतने स्टूडेंट्स को जान्स प्रावाइड करेंगे और उसकी बात खोखली साबित हो और फिर भी वह कहे कि यूथ और स्टूडेंट्स उस के पीछे चने। आप बड़ी बड़ी कोडियो में रह रहे हैं और हमें सेसन्स, लैक्चर और भाषण दे, तो उन का कोई असर आज के यूथ पर नहीं होने वाला है। मैं उस सोसायटी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, जिस को आप मुधारना और बनाना चाहते हैं। हम लोग किसी से कम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, किसी से कम समझदार नहीं हैं, हम में जिम्मेदारी को निभाने की ग्रहलियत किसी से कम नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी आप हमें दबा कर रखते हैं, हमारी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

यह ठीक है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ स्टूडेंट्स को जायस और नाजायस डंग से एक्सप्लायट करती हैं। पिछले दिनों जो

बाकयात हुए हैं, अगर हम उन का एनेले-सिख करें तो साफ़ नजर आता है कि कुछ पालीटिकल पार्टीज ने अपने सियासी मकसद के लिए स्टूडेंट्स को यूज किया। लेकिन आप अपने एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को सुधारने की कोशिश न करें और सारी जिम्मेदारी पोलिटीक्स पार्टीज पर डालें, तो मेरे खयाल में यह ज्यादा मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं उन पोलिटीकल पार्टीज से हमदर्दी नहीं रखता हूँ। मैं उन की मुजम्मत करता हूँ। जो स्टूडेंट्स तशहूद में हिस्सा लेते हैं, मैं उन को भी सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन सारे प्लानिंग और एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को शेक अप करना होगा। आप इस मसाल को इसी तरह चलाना चाहें और सेरमन दे कर हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहें, यह नामुमकिन है।

प्र. 3 हमारे एजुकेशनल सिस्टम की हालत यह है कि आप मिडल क्लास फैमिली से ताल्लुक रखने वाले स्टूडेंट का मुकाबला पब्लिक स्कूल से पढ़ने वाले स्टूडेंट से करवाते हैं आप चाहते हैं कि एक स्टूडेंट की टाग बाय दी जाय और वह एक दूसरे स्टूडेंट के साथ दौड़े। वह कैसे दूसरे स्टूडेंट का मुकाबला कर पायेगा? आप का सारा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम डिफेक्टिव है। इस को शेक अप करने की जरूरत है। आप को अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम की तरफ ध्यान देना है और नई जायज कीएट करनी है। पिछले बजट और इस बजट में इम्प्लायमेंट के कंश प्रोग्राम के लिए करोड़ों रुपए रखे गए हैं। लेकिन उस पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर खर्च नहीं हुआ है।

स्टूडेंट्स प्राबलम को सिर्फ़ ला एंड थॉर्डर प्राबलम समझना बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी। एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को क्षाम हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटीज के लीडरो को यहां बुलाना चाहिए

और उन के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए कि किस ढंग से यूनिवर्सिटीज में खर्च कायम किया जा सकता है, किस ढंग से उन को अच्छी तरह चलाया जा सकता है। अगर आप स्टूडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन को रोकना चाहें, तो उस का नतीजा ठीक नहीं होगा। एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को इस तरफ़ कदम उठाना चाहिए।

सरकार इस सिलसिले में तमाम पोलि-टिकल पार्टीज के लीडरो की एक काफ़ेम काल करे। जिस तरह वह लेबर के इश्यू पर एक कानसेन्सस तैयार करती है, एक कोड आफ कन्डक्ट तैयार करती है, उसी तरह वह पोलिटीकल पार्टीज के लीडरो से बातचीत कर के स्टूडेंट्स प्राबलम पर एक मिनिमम कोड आफ कन्डक्ट बनाने की कोशिश करे। अगर आप इस तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे, तो इस का एक हैन्दी इफ़ेक्ट हो सकता है। सिर्फ़ सेरमन या भाषण देने, स्टूडेंट्स को रस्टी-केट करने और पुलिस भेजने से कोई प्राबलम मालूम नहीं होने वाली है। सरकार को फौरन दिल्ली और यू० पी० की यूनि-वर्सिटीज के बारे में बातचीत करनी चाहिए अगर आप या वाइस-चांसलर इस-कोफ़ाल्स प्रस्टीज का सवाल बना ले, तो यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। आप को इन तमाम इश्यूज को दूर-अन्देशी से और ब्राड पर्स-पेक्टिव में देखना चाहिए।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

Mr CHAIRMAN: Please keep decorum in the House. If one gets up and I hear him, others should not get up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to make a humble submission. It is such an important issue and the fate of not only the present generation but future generation depends on this and if you ask us to speak in two or three minutes, it is better not to speak. I make the request that the time should be extended.

MR CHAIRMAN I am not in favour of it, as yet. But I am in the hands of the House. The whole problem is this I have to finish it. If you have to sit half an hour late, you should finish it today.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) I have a very important conference in connection with the Delhi University. I most humbly request you to permit me to leave the House at 6, because I was under the impression that the House would adjourn at 6 and the meeting had been fixed at 6.15. This time I do not know whether that will succeed but I request your permission to leave the House at 6.

SHRI VASANI SATHI (Akola) We can postpone it till tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have talked to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and made a request because this is a matter which involves the entire student community, professors, school teachers, in six States education has come to a standstill and a two-hour debate would not do. It should be a whole day debate. I would not go to that extent. Today the hon Minister is going to the Delhi University to help a settlement. It will be better if he replies tomorrow and gives us more news. After half an hour you can adjourn the House at 6 today and give two hours tomorrow for a better discussion of the whole thing. I am quite sure nobody in this House will oppose this.

MR CHAIRMAN My difficulty is this. There are certain parties which I have not spoken as yet—the CPM, Congress (O), S P, unattached, etc. Nobody is taking less than ten minutes or eight minutes. There is then Mr Sathe also on the Congress side. There are five persons altogether. If everybody takes ten minutes, it will be fifty minutes, or we can cut it at

least to 30 minutes. The Minister is making a request that he has got an engagement and he should be relieved at 6. I should like to have the suggestion from the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has come. What is the position? Do they want to finish it today? Or do they want it to be carried over tomorrow?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR As the House is aware, we cannot sit beyond the 22nd for reasons which I need hardly state, nobody would like to be away during the Christmas holidays. In all humility I can say that we have provided opportunities for discussion of private motions, including call-attention motions unprecedented in number in any session so far—so many call-attention notices, so many motions of private Members have hardly ever been allowed. The duration of rule-193 discussions is normally one hour. We have provided two hours. I want to say this. If we want to make speeches extending over half an hour rule 193 is nowhere. Either the rule is there or it is not. Government business is very badly suffering. I have got a number of Bills which have to be passed. We cannot sit beyond 22nd. I ask the Members to bear with me when I say that in short-duration discussions it is very not possible to accommodate everybody to the extent of the time that he requires.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want to make a submission. We are quite willing to forgo our lunch hour tomorrow. If the Government gives us one hour it will make two hours. Why should they take this attitude? Do you realise that the country is in a ferment?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We look utterly ridiculous if we are asked to express our views on a subject like this in two or four minutes. It is completely useless.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR We have to take instructions from the Speaker.

If you can get it through the Secretariat we shall be grateful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a difficulty. The Chair goes on ringing the Bell. But nobody takes his seat. The Chair cannot go on quarrelling with every Member and it becomes very awkward. That is why I am asking your help and co-operation. I am prepared to call the Minister because every body wants to hear the Minister and know what is the Government's attitude. I am prepared to call him and I want you to co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We fully co-operate with you. Let the Minister intervene today, and let him continue tomorrow. We will forgo the lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the position?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have agreed that he should be called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I used the word "intervene."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is utterly ridiculous.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमने प्रस्ताव किया तो हम को सिर्फ चार मिनट दिए । यह क्या है ? अगर हम को इस तरह से दो चार मिनट मिलें तो हम बोलेंगे क्या और जवाब वह किस बात का देंगे ?

we want replies from the Education Minister and the other Minister—both the Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary affairs. I am not in favour of cutting the lunch hour period. But at the end of the business, if the House is prepared to sit late, this will be discussed tomorrow... (*Interruptions*). Do not insist on your pound of flesh every time. Do not

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insist that whatever you say must be done. That attitude is not good. This is the consensus of the House. There is no other time available. I take it that you agree that after finishing the other business which is on the list for tomorrow, we shall take this up and finish it, and the hon. Minister will give a reply. That is all.

श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री (पटना) : जो लोग बोल चुके हैं उन को आप ने कम समय दिया है तो उन का क्या होगा ? उन लोगों को भी और दिया जाय जब समय बढ़ रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय : केवल उन्हीं लोगों को दिया जायेगा जो लोग बोलने को बाकी हैं । और किसी को टाइम नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री : यह उचित नहीं होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : उचित हो अनुचित हो जो हो । जो एक दफा बोल चुका हैं उस को मैं फिर से बुलाऊँ तो यह और ज्यादा अनुचित होगा ।

श्री राजाबख्तर शास्त्री : तब तो हम एग्री नहीं करते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिये । श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : श्रीमान, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि देश कोई बड़े संकट का शीघ्र सामना करने वाला है । यह संकट सर्वप्राप्ति होगा, आल पर्वसिव होगा, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है । राजनैतिक एवं आर्थिक कारण तो इसके हैं ही लेकिन सबसे बड़ा बुनियादी कारण इसका शिक्षा के स्तर में विनाशकारी पतन है । देश उतना ही ऊँचा होता है जितने उसके इनसान ऊँचे होते हैं । हमारे देश की ऊँचाई कोई एक्सेल्ट की ऊँचाई नहीं है ।

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

हमारे देश की ऊंचाई हमारे यहां की ग्राम जनता की ऊंचाई है। जब शिक्षा इस तरह की हो जैसी कि आज दी जा रही है तो हमें साफ तौर पर स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि हमारे बच्चों का उन्नयन करने के बजाये हम एक उल्टी प्रक्रिया हम अपने देश में चला रहे हैं। आज का छात्र असंतोष बुनियादी तौर पर शिक्षा में इसी अवनीति का परिणाम है। शिक्षा के प्रति विद्यार्थियों का आकर्षण आज क्यों कम हो गया है—हमको इसकी जड़ में जाना पड़ेगा। विद्यार्थी दुनिया में हर चीज होना चाहता है लेकिन आज वह विद्यार्थी होना नहीं चाहता है। इसके मूल कारण यह है कि शिक्षक भी दुनिया में सब कुछ होना चाहते हैं लेकिन शिक्षक होना का अभिमान उनके मस्तक में नहीं हुआ करता है। वे राजनीति में बहुत कुछ हिस्सा लेते हैं और साथ साथ जो शिक्षकों की परम्परा पहले हुआ करती थी उस परम्परा के अनुसार नहीं चलते हैं। आज विद्यार्थी अध्ययन में समय लगाने के बदले आन्दोलन में समय लगाते हैं, तहरीक में समय लगाते हैं—इसके क्या कारण हैं, इस पर हमको ज्यादा गम्भीरता में विचार करना चाहिए। अगर शिक्षा आकर्षक होती तो अपने क्लास-रूम से बाहर वे क्यों जाते, अपनी शिक्षण मस्याओं से बाहर क्यों जाते? अगर उनकी सारी परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी होती कि उनमें उनका भविष्य बनता तो मैं समझता हूँ विद्यार्थी कभी आन्दोलन या तहरीक में शरीक नहीं होते और उनके असंतोष का इतना बड़ा विस्फोट नहीं होता जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं। अब इस अध्ययन के आकर्षक न होने के क्या कारण हैं? चूंकि दो चार मिनट में सारी बातें कहनी पड़ेगी इसलिए संक्षेप में ही बताना चाहता हूँ।

पहला कारण, जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते हैं, विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक का अनुपात ऐसा बुरा है कि हमारे क्लास-रूम में बड़ी

भीड़ लग जाती है। बहुत से विद्यालय तो आज सिर्फ पैसा अर्जित करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला करते हैं, ज्यादा विद्यार्थियों को लेते हैं ताकि उनके पास ज्यादा पैसे हों। इसीलिए विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले की कोई इन्तहा नहीं होती।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि स्कूल के भवन या उनके क्लास-रूम भी बहुत सी जगहों में उचित प्रकार के नहीं हुआ करते। खेलने के लिए कोई मैदान नहीं होता। उनके लिए लाइब्रेरी, पुस्तकालय के भवन भी नहीं होते। बहुत से कालेज जो आज हम देखते हैं वे तो सिर्फ नाममात्र के कालेज हुआ करते हैं। कालेज का एक ताजिया खड़ा हो जाता है लेकिन उसमें जो उपयोगी साधन होने चाहिए वे बिल्कुल नहीं होते।

तीसरी बात यह है कि शिक्षक की योग्यता जैसी होनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं हुआ करती।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र धारमाल जहाँ पर सबसे ज्यादा सुविधायें हैं वहाँ पर अधिक असंतोष है।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं अधिकतर देखायायी सकट की तरफ देख रहा हूँ। मेरे सामने केवल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है।

इसलिए आज कोई शिक्षा चल रही है ऐसा मोटे तौर पर नहीं मालूम होता है। बहुत सी जगहों में परीक्षाएँ नहीं चल पातीं। फिर भी राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि हम शासन बना रहे हैं। जो परीक्षा नहीं चला सकें, जो इम्तहान नहीं चला सकें, उस सरकार को यह दावा करने का हक नहीं है कि वे वह का राज्य चला रही हैं, वे वहाँ का शासन चला रही हैं।

मैं आपसे यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि दूसरा कारण जो इससे कम बुनियादी नहीं है वह है बेकारी की समस्या। शिक्षा की उपयोगिता में अब विद्यार्थियों की आस्था बहुत कम रह गई है। उनके सामने भीषण बेकारी है। बेकारी के आकार प्रकार में जाने की इजाजत अभी समय नहीं देता लेकिन इतना तो आप देखते ही हैं कि 23-24 फीसदी के हिसाब से बेकारी प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रही है। मैनपावर प्लानिंग, मानव शक्ति का नियोजन जैसा होना चाहिए वह हमारे देश में नहीं है। एक हिसाब लगाया गया है कि 1985 तक करीब 70-80 लाख स्नातक, सभी तरह के स्नातक, हमारे महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे और उनके लिए काम की सूरतें करीब आधी होंगी। तो आज बहुत से विद्यार्थी समझ रहे हैं कि जो विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे उनके सामने बेकारी की समस्या मुंह बाये खड़ी रहेगी। इसलिए आज की शिक्षा विद्याहीन और आदर्शहीन—दोनों—हो गई है और इसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वर्तमान छात्र असंतोष के भी मैं दो एक कारण बताना चाहता हूँ। इन बुनियादी कारणों के बाद भी जो विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाइयाँ बहुत दिनों से डकट्टा हो रही थी उनकी तरफ शिक्षा अधिकारी और सरकार उदासीन है और बहुत दिनों से उदासीन रही है। उनकी जरूरतें जो पूरी होनी चाहिए थी वह पूरी नहीं की गई। दूसरा कारण यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। मैं साफ तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकारी पक्ष भी उसी तरह जिम्मेदार है बल्कि कई माने में ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। मैं इसकी मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से सरकारी पक्ष हमें ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। आज सरकारी पक्ष के लोग कहते

हैं कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के साथ बहुत कुछ ज्यादाियाँ हुई हैं और ज्यादाियाँ होने की सम्भावना थी। मैं शिक्षक वर्ग में रह चुका हूँ इसलिए मैं तो कभी भी अनुशासनहीनता को तरजीह नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन मैं जरा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के बारे में तो ऐसा समझते हैं लेकिन जोधपुर विश्व-विद्यालय के उपकुलपति श्री बी०बी० जान के साथ जब दुर्व्यवहार हुआ था तो क्या आपकी आवाज इसी तरह से उठी थी? कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हुआ, जब सेन साहब के साथ छात्र परिषद् के लोगों ने ज्यादाियाँ की और आवाज उठाई तो वहाँ पर आपकी सरकार ने छात्र परिषद् का साथ दिया, उप-कुलपति का साथ नहीं दिया। आप बतायें कि अगर इसी तरह से आप काम चलाना चाहेंगे तो क्या काम चलेगा? आज हम जो दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग हैं वह दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं, हमारे विद्यार्थी इन दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं। एक बड़ी चक्की है जो उधर है और दूसरी चक्की जनसभी भाइयों की है। जहाँ कहीं दोनों मुकाबले में खड़े हैं, उन दोनों की बड़ी ताकत है, जहाँ कहीं दोनों में धीगा-मुश्नी हो वहाँ दो चक्कियों में हमारे तमाम विद्यार्थी आज पिस रहे हैं। चाहे विद्यार्थी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के हो चाहे हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के हो। दोनों जगह उन को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। कि उन के पीछे राजनीति काम कर रही है। आप को पूरी ईमानदारी से निष्पक्षता से इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात मैं आप के यहाँ देख नहीं रहा हूँ।

आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की बात को ले लीजिए वहाँ क्या हुआ? 21 जुलाई को जब यहाँ पर अनुशासनहीनता का मसला पैदा हुआ, और उस अनुशासनहीनता को लाने में सरकारी पक्ष की जिम्मेदारी थी, अन्य दलों की नहीं, उस समय आप ने कोई

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

कारवाई नहीं की। इसीलिये आप ने जो बीज बोये थे वह उस हवा के थे जो आधी के रूप में आज यहाँ बरपा हो रहे हैं। इसकी जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है, हम लोगो पर नहीं। जहाँ विद्यार्थी जायेंगे वहाँ कयामत आयेगी, उनके असन्तोष का विस्फोट होगा तो कयामत होगी। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि एक सर्वप्राप्ति सकट, आल पर्वेस्त्र काइस्त्र हमारे देश में आ रही है। मैं ने तो मिसाने बतलाई है कि किंग प्रकार म यह राजनीति यहाँ पर घसी हुई है।

मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि शिक्षा के ऊपर अब आप को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। जितना आप डिफेंस के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय आय का जितना अनुपात आप रक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं, उतने अनुपात से कम आप को शिक्षा पर खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये। आज आप उस का आधा खर्च करते हैं। इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है साथ ही वहाँ जितनी सुविधाएँ होनी चाहिये उन की पूर्ति आप को करनी होगी।

दूसरी बात शिक्षा नियोजन की है। कोई एजुकेशन प्लानिंग आप की नहीं है। आप ने कई आयोग बिठाये, किन्तु उन मारे आयोगों की सिफारिशों पर भी आप ने पूरी तरह विचार नहीं किया। उन सारी रिपोर्टों को आप ने तर्क कर दिया है। उन्हें कहा रख दिया है इस का भी कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। हमारे देश में मानव शक्ति का नियोजन मैनपावर प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह सुझाव दूँगा कि हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है उस के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन बुलाये। जितने दल पार्लियामेंट में हैं उनका सम्मेलन बुलाये और उन की एक कमेटी बनाये। शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा बुलाये सम्मेलन से हम वांछित फल प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। अगर हम को शांति के लिए प्रयत्न करना

है तो हम दरवाजे इस तरह से बन्द नहीं रख सकते। सरकार ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये, उपकुलपति ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये और विद्यार्थी असहाय चारों तरफ बिलबल रहे हैं। यह नहीं हो सकता। खासकर सजा के जरिये आप जो परिस्थिति को सुधारना चाहते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं। इस तरह से परिस्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। जब उस तरह का सम्मेलन होगा तब उस में सभी राजनीतिक दलों को आप एक कमेटी पर रखेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र एक 'एरिया आफ पीस' हो। आज हम अक्सर सुनते हैं कि हिन्दू महासागर को 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस के पहले विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, तभी हम विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य बना सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) Mr Chairman, Sir, picking up the thread from Shri Mishraji, I would say, I agree with him entirely that universities, which shape and mould our young people, shape their character, mould their ideas, give them certain values and prepare them for life, making them good citizens, the places which we call temples of learning, certainly, should be areas of peace in order that students may get a kind of training of their minds, of their character, which all of us want them to get. Therefore, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon friend, Mishraji, and as far as I am concerned, why I am intervening in the debate is to place before the House the difficulty of the Government in case the University does not remain an area of peace, in case peace is disturbed, violence is indulged in, then what does Government do, this is the problem I want to pose to my hon friends opposite, not in a partisan spirit but in a broader spirit because there may be a strike here or there may be closing down of the University for a few days, but ultimately we are far more concerned with the

overall fate of our young people in their colleges and universities on whom the future of the country depends. So, I am intervening in this debate only in relation to the motion that stands in the names of three hon. Members which relates to the statement I made on the 7th December, in relation to the incidents on 6th December.

Sir, the matters of general education policy, to which the other motion refers, will be dealt with by my colleague, the Education Minister, and I do not think I should take up the time of the House in trying to deal with those aspects.

In relation to Delhi also, there is really nothing new that I can say. The Education Minister has made a long statement here dealing with the precise contents of the Memorandum, the demands of the students and exactly what the response of the Vice-Chancellor and the University authorities was. So, all those things, he has placed before the House.

As far as the law and order situation is concerned, I have also tried to place before the House the incidents as and when they took place. But in spite of that, today, Joshiji raised certain points and he was the only one, as far as I can understand, who referred specifically to the incidents and to my statement. When I speak of these incidents, I want to make it clear that we feel that only a handful of students are involved in the creation of this kind of violent incidents, that it is not the bulk of students and that the bulk of the students want very much to pursue their studies in peace and to be given an opportunity to pursue their studies.

The Delhi University, as you well know, Sir, and as all of us know, has a high standard, has a certain tradition, has a history, has attained a certain level of performance and

excellence, and I think it is a common concern of all of us to see that we are able to maintain that standard and at least help to the extent that Parliament can help in the maintaining of that standard.

When Shri Joshi spoke about what happened on that particular day, he chose to say that the entry of the police into the campus was unprovoked. This is what he said, and he did not utter a single word condemning the violence that took place. . . (Interruption) I was listening very very carefully. He had the same speech previously also and then also he did not condemn the violence (Interruption).

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I have condemned it twice; it is on record.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Even as an after-thought, if you condemn violence, it is a good thing; I would welcome it. I welcome it, however belatedly you may come to that conclusion. But the point I am making while referring to an incident in which a crowd of students had gone to the University campus is that a crowd of students had gone there after declaring a certain purpose. What was that purpose which they declared? They declared that they would take over the University. This is well-known to Mr. Joshi. And the crowd went there. Certain window panes were broken. The Vice-Chancellor's office was sought to be broken into and . . . (Interruptions) What did you say?

18.00 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The students complain that the window panes came outside as if somebody was there inside. They were broken by people who were inside. That is their complaint.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Very cleverly he is putting. You are a leader. Are you convinced that there was no violence? Are you convinced in your heart of hearts?

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA It is a fact Are you convinced that the glass panes were not broken by the policemen and the goondas who were there inside the Vice-Chancellor's office?

MR CHAIRMAN You cannot get up and say like that

SHRI K C PANT I am not talking to you It is not saying

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सवाददाता का बोट किया हूँ। उसने जो लिखा है उसी को पढ़ा है। अमर अर मर को जानने के लिए जूझिये इन-क्वारी होनी चाहिए। जा दारी पाए जाए उनको गजा मिते। बिना इनक्वारी सजा मिले यह कहा तब न्यायचित है।

SHRI K C PANT Let me assure Mr Joshi Mr Bosu and other friends who are here that we are not going to tolerate violence within the campuses of our Universities (*Interruptions*) Let me assure them

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI Nobody will tolerate and therefore our complaint is that without provocation the Police went there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA *

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU *

MR CHAIRMAN Nothing will go on record You will have to take my permission first and then you can speak (*Interruptions*) Three persons at a time—I will not allow

SHRI SAMAR GUHA If you permit me

SHRI K C PANT I am not yielding at all

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order Sir I only wanted to mention

SHRI K C PANT On a point of order Sir That is not a point of order He cannot mention it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Let the lawful Minister sit down for once

SHRI K C PANT He cannot say, I am mentioning this That is not a point of order Under what Rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am not calling him 'Unlawful Minister' I only wanted to make a simple submission

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) Question is not a point of order Point of order is one that relates to procedure

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order The hon Minister may continue

SHRI K C PANT I would have preferred not to refer to the actual incidents because I have made a statement in the House But, just to put the record straight and because Joshi for whom I have respect has put forward the whole thing in such a way that he has made it appear as if nothing has happened that the Police rushed into the University, that the Police went mad and beat up people

What did actually happen? Sit on the 14th November (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I may repeat that the Vice-Chancellor has acted as a Police Superintendent

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister is not yielding

SHRI K C PANT Why don't you listen? You should also listen I never interrupt any of you

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You have not to do that unpleasant task

SHRI K C PANT I have the unpleasant task of keeping law and

order when you are on the other side of the fence. It is not a small task I quote:

"On the 14th November, the students forced their entry into the Vice-Chancellor Pro-Vice-Chancellor's offices by breaking the main door and beating the chowkidars posted at the entrance. They ransacked the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other offices of the University. They smashed window panes and also broke the furniture and damaged installations and equipment in the two offices. They removed articles from the VC/PVC's offices including a typewriter and threw these outside. They even manhandled some employees of the University.

For the second day in succession, on 15th November, a group of students again attacked the offices of Delhi University and further demand extensively the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. . . (Interruptions)

What is all this?

... Since no Police force had been posted in the premises, the vandals had a free hand."

This I have not said. This is taken from the press communique issued by the University. They referred to them as 'vandals' which is worth noting.

Then again, I quote:

"Having done their worst at the offices, they moved to the residence of the Vice-chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor requested that Police force should be rushed to the Campus to prevent the recurrence of the incidents of the previous day." By the time the police reached, the mob had moved to the residence of the Vice Chancellor and had started stoning. The police fired 10 shells of tear-gas. While dispersing, a part of the mob tried to set fire to a Delhi Milk Scheme van."

And then it goes on. I do not want to go into that in detail.

In my statement of the 7th Decem-

ber I said:

"It is a matter of deep regret that in pursuance of an ill-advised design to occupy the University Offices, some students started pounding on the doors of the Vice Chancellor's office. The glass windows of the offices of the Pro Vice Chancellor and Registrar were smashed. Some students forcibly entered the room of the Dean of Students Welfare. The Vice Chancellor requested police assistance apprehending more serious violence."

It is the Vice-Chancellor who called the Police; let the House be aware of this fact. It is not that the Government went out of its way to send police there. You know that normally we do not send police into the campus. We never do that and I think that this is the first occasion in Delhi University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal, without exception....

MR. CHAIRMAN: West Bengal stands on a different footing....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Luckily, Sir, in Delhi there are not so many Jyotirmoy Bosus. That is why this has been prevented so far. This is perhaps the first occasion when the authority of the University had been called upon to call the police into the Campus. I would like all the hon Members of the House to take note of this factor. It is not as though they are in the habit of calling the police. You should realise what sort of tremendous provocation it would have been to make the authorities who are very reluctant to call the police, to call the police on this occasion. (Shri Samar Guha: I say, question). I do not know what he is questioning. He cannot question facts I am merely stating facts. On the arrival of the police some students indulged in intense stone-throwing etc. Shri Joshi tried to make out as if lot of people were injured; he talked about the Hindustan Times photo, this, that and the other. I tried to find out the facts. Last time also somebody said this. I have been told that no newspaper has given the figure of injured as more

[Shri K. C. Pant]

than a dozen. There was a mob of over 3,000 and over. About 1,000 constables were there called in by the Vice-Chancellor. So, he felt that if they did not come, it would lead to violence.

In this situation, the figure of about a dozen has been mentioned, when public property has been destroyed, when the Vice-chancellor's office was threatened, when he had been threatened enough to call the Police for protection, when newspapers say not more than a dozen, you can yourself draw your own conclusion as to what was the nature of the action taken by the police. The police were suddenly called in for a certain purpose to give the protection that was expected of them. I wish Mr. Joshi ji and others, though about it. We are concerned with discipline. The Vice-Chancellor is the head of the university, he is not a Minister but an educationist. I am surprised that a professor

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is an emotional gentleman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is an emotional gentleman, but he is also a professor....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is why I feel ashamed of the behaviour of that gentleman. He has neither the guts nor the courage nor the sense nor the inner heart to be a Vice-chancellor, who deals with the students in that way....

MR. CHAIRMAN: After all, the hon. Member is a very responsible Member of Parliament....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the language which I use. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: . . and he should not go on passing such remarks against persons who are not present in the House....

SHRI K. C. PANT: And a fellow-professor,

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I feel ashamed of such a man. I have been a professor, and I have seen professors, and we have also dealt with students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member not get irritated very much. Let him take care of himself also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can a vice-chancellor who is so much afraid and who is terribly frightened of the students function as a vice-chancellor?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The hon. Minister has created a problem by referring to his emotion, that he has added to the situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I know, no specific case of excesses by the police either on any student or any teacher has been reported to the district authorities or the university authorities or by anyone also. If such specific cases are brought to our notice, these will be looked into by the magistrates. But these were not brought to our notice. I want to stress this so that hon. Members may realise what the situation there was in which the police went there and how far all these pictures that are being painted here are borne out by the facts.

There was only one specific case of a constable being rough with a reporter, and action was taken by the SP on the spot, and he was placed under suspension and an apology was tendered to the reporter. So, it is not as though the officers there on the spot were not mindful of their duties or were not very vigilant; when they found that police had committed excesses they immediately took action. These were the various facts which I wanted to place before the House. Considering what happened on that day, all that I can say is that in similar situations, Government is duty-bound to help the authorities of the university in case they need such help and as long as the university authorities want the police in the campus to maintain peace and order

and to protect life and property, it is the bounden duty of the Government to give them that protection, and I would like to know whether anybody in the House differs from that. This is exiomatic; this is obvious, and it cannot be otherwise.

It is for the university authorities to come to a judgment whether the police is required in the campus or not, but if they come to the judgment that police is required, I think that the House will take us to task if we do not send police into the campus under such circumstances.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not accusing the hon. Minister. If they ask, certainly he can provide police help. But I accuse the vice-chancellor who had asked for it. I am only questioning the judgment of the vice-chancellor who had asked for police help or police protection. That is all. I do not say that the Government should not provide police protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is getting impatient. Now, the hon. Minister is concluding, and let him be allowed to conclude.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am concluding. The point that I want to pose to my hon. friends Shri Samar Guha and Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and others is not whether I can score a debating point or not. I can refer to the affiliation of the president of the union there and such other things, but I do not think that this is a matter which should be dealt with that way. I do not make those debating points when I deal with students, because I think that we are at one in wanting the best for our students. The concern of Parliament should be as to what lead it gives to the student community. What are the values it sets for the student community, and if Parliament does not condemn violence, where it takes place, is it giving a right lead to the student community. If Parliament does not say that this is a wrong act, will they

not be letting down the student community by not telling the vast majority of the students who do not want violence that they are doing the right thing by not wanting violence? There may be complaints, there may be grievances, but there are methods to air those grievances. I am not going into that aspect now. I am only saying this if such methods are used, then what is to happen? After all, the vice-chancellor's office is there in the university campus, and he is the authority in the university. Suppose the students say that they are going to take over the university, and they go and break into his office; if in this House all manner of things are said about the incident but nothing is said about this particular incident, then what kind of lessons do the students drawn from it? Is it being just to our own students? This is the point that I want to pose to my hon. friends.

I really think that if they do not mention those points candidly then they are not giving the lead that the students expect from Parliament. It is in this context that I would like to appeal to all sections in this House not to get lost in party politics but to give the right lead to the students. I should like to appeal to all of them to cooperate with the authorities in the University and see that normalcy is restored and peace is restored in the University so that its normal function of imparting education to the students—their examinations are coming closer and some are being held can be carried out in the right spirit and true traditions of the University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The deal to the students can be well illustrated by what I say. May I speak tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may ask you to conclude today itself. Why should you decide all these points?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not decide. I was saying that the deal to the students,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you continue tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because Mr. Pant will not speak again I would like to ask him one simple question. He rightly referred that it was not left to the police authorities to go there it was the vice-chancellor's judgement. They assess the situation; and call police. Have you come across one statement by the Vice-Chancellor? He has categorically said that while trying to have a dialogue with student leaders, "may be, I have committed an error of judgment" in calling the police to the campus. Since you had referred so much to inviting the police to the campus and asked us whether we have justified it or not, we have also come across such students in our life and we faced the students, and I would like to ask whether there is no precedent even during the freedom struggle when the Principal of the Fergusson College, who was an Englishman, had some trouble with the students and then the police came to the campus and the hostel, that Englishman who happened to be an educationist told the police.

So long as educationists like me are at the helm of affairs in the Fergusson College I will not allow the police to come into the campus, into my College and my hostel. Cannot a similar attitude be taken by him also? This attitude was taken by Acharya Narendradev who was the Vice-Chancellor of the Banares Hindu University when he was faced with a similar situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is asking me something which he apparently knows. But the point is that if he were to be the Vice-Chancellor or if Acharyaaji were to be the Vice-Chancellor or somebody else was the Vice-Chancellor and he asked the Government for police assistance, we would give it. That is my answer
..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

16.18 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 15, 1972, [Agrahayana 24, 1894 (Saka)]