

एलाउन्स बढ़ाने या उनको छुट्टी में तनख्वाह आदि देने का सवाल है, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि यहाँ जजों के कारनामों के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट की बात चल रही है। न कोई यह सोशल निसैसिटी की बात है और न ही इस विषयक की कोई जरूरत है, इस वास्ते मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार इसको विदग्धा कर ले। यह फिजूलखर्ची का एक नमूना है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I support Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I introduce** the Bill.

12.48 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 27th August, 1970, namely:—

"This House disapproves of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, (Ordinance No. 4 of 1970) promulgated by the President on the 20th June, 1970".

The House will also take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao on the 27th August, 1970, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao may now continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I should like to be as brief as possible, because even the hon. Member who introduced the statutory resolution disapproving the ordinance began his speech by welcoming this legislation, and he was not against permission being given to the Delhi University to register private candidates within the territorial jurisdiction of the university and permit them to appear for the university examinations as private candidates.

The hon. Member made a series of other observations. He roamed over the whole field of Delhi University and Delhi University education. I am not quite certain how far all that he said was really relevant to the resolution that he introduced, and I do not think that it is necessary for me to reply in detail to the various things that he has stated. But there are one or two points that I would like to mention. To begin with, I should like very strongly to repudiate the allegation that was contained in the hon. Member's speech regarding the alleged partiality shown by the vice-chancellor of Delhi University in regard to some orders passed in taking disciplinary action against the students. I want to assure the House that the vice-chancellor of the Delhi University has been functioning in a very efficient manner, and we in Delhi have been by and large saved from many of the troubles and disturbances which have affected other universities. I would like this House to join me in giving moral support to the vice-chancellor in the very difficult task that he is facing in running this university. We are all aware how difficult it is these days for Vice-Chancellors to run Universities. Dr. Raj has been doing a fine job. I do not think we should say anything in this House which would cast doubts on his impartiality or objectivity. In actual fact, the disciplinary action taken was taken after examination by a committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. The action was also discussed in the Executive Council and it was on the confirmation of that Council that it was taken. So I should like to go on record as having strongly repudiated the

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

insinuations contained in the hon. member's reference to the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

Then he said that 30,000 students are going from Delhi to Rohtak, Faridabad and so on. Perhaps he got some wrong figures. According to the information available with me, the total enrolment in colleges in these big towns of UP and Haryana, Ghaziabad, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Faridabad does not exceed 20,000. He said 30,000 are going from Delhi to these places of admission. I have a feeling that perhaps in his legitimate desire to highlight the problem of students to get admission in Delhi colleges, he made, —I want to use a word which is most inoffensive—a slight mistake in his figures. May be he added a zero thinking that after all adding a zero does not add up to anything; but it very much depends on the place you add the zero. I am afraid he gave an exaggerated version of the number of students who go outside Delhi for admission.

There are, as a matter of fact, quite a number of things on which I do not think I should not take the time of the House dealing with them. . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): About the private institutions? Is he going to initiate legislation for these teaching shops?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sure he is aware that these teaching shops have been in existence for a very long time. They have not come into existence with this bill. In fact, private teaching shops exist even for coaching students who appear for the regular examinations of universities not only in Delhi but also in many other cities. They are called tutorial colleges. Some of these colleges have had the honour of being patronised in their annual functions and so on by distinguished members. But what I want to say is that this problem is one that exists already; it is not one that is going to spring into existence in view of the facilities we are giving to private candidates. At the same time, I agree that something has got to be done about them. I understand the matter is under serious consideration of the Delhi Administration. I am told they are

trying to investigate the possibility of introducing legislation in the Delhi Metropolitan Council on this particular subject. My own feeling is that at least we should license them. Even if we are not able to control, some kind of inspection should be instituted so that at least we can advise people that these are institutions where the staff who give instruction have certain minimum qualifications for imparting education and where they have other facilities like drinking water etc. All that we can do is tell the public that such and such are the teaching shops which satisfy these standards, the other teaching shops do not satisfy these standards. This cannot be done unless there is some proposal for licensing them. I believe the Delhi Administration are at it. As far as I am concerned, I can assure the hon. member that I shall also write to the Delhi Administration on this subject. I think it will be a good thing if we can have, if not a controlling or regulating influence, at least an informational programme on these matters so that the public knows which are the institutions which are satisfactory, less satisfactory and more satisfactory.

As regards the Bill itself, I propose to finish my speech before 1 P.M. I do not think in the other House any member opposed this Bill.

The main contention of many Members has been, and I suppose I should deal with it when the amendments come, the main point that has been made by practically all the amendments is to extend these facilities to people who are not within the jurisdiction of Delhi. Otherwise, nobody is against the introduction of this provision. We had to introduce it for this reason that there is a great demand by people to get higher education and academic degrees.

Delhi has been making a heroic effort. I think that my hon. friend said at some stage that we had not done enough. As a matter of fact, from 21,171 who were admitted to regular college courses in 1961-62, in the course of less than a decade, the number of students admitted in 1969-70 has risen to 56,296, and the number of collegiate institutions has been increased from 27 to 53, including five evening classes which have been

given the status of regular colleges. In addition to that, the University started correspondence courses in 1962-63 which permitted people who did not get admission in the colleges to take their own degrees by correspondence courses. We are trying to do the best we can. As a matter of fact, if you take the *per capita* expenditure on higher education in Delhi and compare it with other parts of the country, you will find that, to put it very mildly, Delhi is not doing at all badly.

It is not easy to start a college, and hon. Member knows it very well, because he is a very good citizen of Delhi, that many of those institutions still lack the necessary facilities which are required for a good college, still have not got their buildings. Therefore, the solution is not simply to go on increasing the number of colleges, though every year long before admission we work out the projections and try to do what we can. Though there is some kind of upset before the admissions take place, in about a week or fortnight we find that most people have been able to get admission.

This Bill gives certain advantages which did not exist before. First of all, correspondence courses are limited to people who get 40 per cent or more. College admission also is restricted to people who get 40 per cent or more. As far as the private candidates are concerned, this limit is not going to apply. In other words, even if they get minimum pass marks, which I suppose is 33 per cent or so, they will now get an opportunity to register themselves as private candidates.

Secondly, many people who are in employment, who are not in a position to go in for the discipline and the expenditure concerned in correspondence courses, will now have an opportunity to satisfy their ambitions and also improve their equipment, and therefore, their prospects by registering themselves as private candidates.

The University of Delhi is thinking of trying to see if we can arrange some radio lectures for the benefit of these private students. The Ministry of Education has been thinking about it for some time. It is a very big question how far we can use the radio net-work for the purpose of making avail-

able to students all over the country, not only private students or correspondence students of the Delhi University, first class lectures by the most eminent people in the different disciplines, so that the student community of the country as a whole can take advantage of the best instructional material that is available.

13 hrs.

I do not think that it is necessary for me to say anything very much more as far as these amendments, suggesting that it should be extended, are concerned. There are very real difficulties. It is after a considerable amount of difficulty that this has been introduced now. And my own humble suggestion to the hon. Members who have tabled these amendments would be—it will also save time because there are so many other things before the House in which I am sure the Members are also interested—to wait and see how this thing works. This has been primarily brought for the purpose of Delhi Students. There are a number of other Universities which have facilities for private candidates. I have also requested the University Grants Commission to write to all the Universities to see that similar facilities are introduced. Today there are eleven or twelve Universities which admit private candidates without any restriction, and I think another 30 to 35 Universities admit women or teachers as private candidates. We would like every University to provide this facility as Delhi does, so that the pressure on them is lessened and people residing within their jurisdiction also get the opportunity and facility which we are offering to those who are within the jurisdiction of the University of Delhi. It is very difficult to go on extending the coverage because even now Delhi University has to examine 75 to 76 thousand students and it is a job to find the examiners and to arrange the whole mechanics of examination. If private candidates from all parts of the country are brought in it will become much more difficult. My request to the hon. Members who have moved various amendments would be not to press them. Let this legislation be passed; let this experiment be started and let us see how far they are able to organise something like the radio lectures or some other way by which instructional material can be made available to private candidates. After a year

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or two when the time is ripe we can always reconsider the question. Let the University have some chance to operate it for a while. In the meanwhile I request the hon. Members not to press their amendments; let the motion for consideration be accepted and let the Bill be accepted without any amendment when it comes to the question of its acceptance.

MR. SPEAKER: These two motions are being discussed together. Is Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta replying now?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो पहले बोल चुका। अब मंत्री महोदय बोल चुके हैं तो अब दूसरे मेम्बर बोलेंगे। मैं जवाब बाद में दूंगा।

श्री शिव चंद्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बोलने वालों के नाम हैं। आप एक एक कर के बुलाइए।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill has come not a day too soon.

MR. SPEAKER: He can continue his speech after Lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear the hon. lady Member first.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Sir, there has been terrible trouble in Krishnanagar District Nadia, and the people are scared of the police. People have been beaten up. I request that the hon. Minister should make a statement, because people coming

by trains have been beaten up and they have been beaten inside cinemas. I request that the hon. Minister should take note of this and make a statement on this. There is a lot of tension and the public wants to know why this is being done. We want the culprits to be brought to book.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में बहुत तेजी के साथ ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन डिटीरियोरेंट हो रही है। रोजाना भ्रष्टाचारों में पड़ रहे हैं कि मर्डर हो रहे हैं, डेकाएटीज हो रही हैं और उनको रोकने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। 2 दिन से शाहदरा में हड़ताल चल रही है, पिछले दिनों सञ्जीमण्डी में हड़ताल हुई थी। मेट्रोपोलिटन कौन्सिल के मेम्बरों और कारपोरेशन के मेम्बरों को घरों में घेरकर धमकियां दी गईं और पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। वे तो कहते हैं कि बड़े भ्रष्टाचारों तक हमारा पैसा जाता है—कहाँ तक जाता है, भगवान जाने, लेकिन इस प्रकार से उनको शेल्टर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, इनका इलाज होना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप खुद या स्पीकर साहब से कह कर इसके बारे में डिस्कशन स्वीकार कर लें तो बहुत अच्छा है। हमने काल-एटेंशन भी दिया है, उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली में ला एण्ड आर्डर बिल्कुल खराब हो गया है, अगर इसको नहीं रोका गया तो कैम्पस हो जायगा। इलैक्ट्रेड मेम्बरों को घेर कर उन पर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं, उनको घरमें घेर कर पुलिस की कनाइवेंस से घोट किया गया है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पटना में सेन्ट्रल बैंक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक और बिहार बैंक, जो स्टेट बैंक की शाखा है, इन बैंकों में पिछले दो महीनों से गड़बड़ चल रही है और वहाँ के अधिकारी उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, स्थिति डिटीरियोरेंट कर रही है, क्लियरिंग हाउस बन्द है। मैं चाहूंगा कि भ्रष्ट मंत्री इसके संबंध में बयान दें और हस्तक्षेप करके वहाँ नार्मल स्थिति पैदा करायें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको भी एक निवेदन करना है। आप जानते हैं, पिछले तजुबों के भाषार पर, जब आप भी इधर बैठे करते थे, उन दिनों से यह प्रथा चली आई है कि जब कि किसी अखबार के मुताल्लिक कोई प्रिवलेज का मोशन उठाया जाता है, तो अखबार के सम्पादक को लिखा जाता है और जो जवाब उसकी तरफ से आता है उसको अध्यक्ष, या जो भी चेयर पर बैठते रहे हैं, वे सदन को बताते रहे हैं कि यह जवाब आया है। पटना के इण्डियन नेशन के खिलाफ मेरा प्रिविलेज का मोशन था, लेकिन मुझको उठाने नहीं दिया गया और कहा गया कि एडिटर को लिख दिया गया है। अब एडिटर का जवाब भी आ गया है, उन्होंने रिप्रेट किया है या जो कुछ किया हो, वह इस सदन को बताया नहीं जा रहा है। केवल मुझको एक कम्युनिकेशन आया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि यह जवाब आया है। क्या यही विशेषाधिकार को डील करने का तरीका है—आप पुराने तजुबों के भाषार पर बताइये? प्रिविलेज का मामला मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला नहीं है, प्राइवेट मामला नहीं है, केवल मुझको ही कम्युनिकेट करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, यहां भी उसकी जानकारी दी जानी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out the position. SHRI C. K. Bhattacharya.

RESOLUTION RE. DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, this Bill has come not a day too soon. In fact, it should have much earlier. The Minister, in the Statement of Object and Reasons, has made it clear that the Delhi University has exhausted all possible methods for accommodating students and when they were at the last end of their resources, they have adopted the External Students Amendment Bill for accommodating the rest of the students. In Calcutta, the external students provision was adopted in 1954. Dr. J. C. Ghosh

was the Vice-Chancellor and he realised that unless this was done, there was no possible way of accommodating the rush of students coming to the university for having only graduation.

In any case, external students provision is a new venture in education, that students should be registered in a university and should receive a degree without participating in university life. The tradition of acquiring learning in India provided only three methods; गुरु श्रुतुषया विद्या Acquiring learning by remaining in contact with the Guru; पुष्कलेन धनेनवा Acquiring knowledge by going to an institution and spending money; अथवा विद्या विद्या Acquiring learning in exchange of the learning one has got. चतुर्थी नोपपयते। In our tradition, on fourth method of acquiring learning was conceived, but this is now conceived in the method provided for external students in university education. The hon. Minister has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this is being done to provide for the 'rate of increase'; he does not stop there; he uses the adjective 'accelerated rate of increase'. Dr. Rao must have been a student of mathematics so that this term 'acceleration in the rate of increase' has occurred to him. It reads: '... is so great that there is no other way of providing for the enrolment of students to the B.A. Pass course'. Thus external students' provision is meant for the B.A. Pass course only, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Sir, two categories of students come to the University—those who go there for an academic career, for making themselves academically qualified for the highest degrees of the university and a brilliant career as well and also those who go there only to have the mark of graduation so that they can pass in the employment market. The provision in the Bill, I believe, is for the second category of students who would require graduation for improving their service conditions. At times I feel that if some method could be adopted to devalue graduation in the employment market, this rush to university might possibly stop or might become less. In fact the Lok Sabha once appointed a three man Committee and in that Committee