

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

going into this matter and they will find out how they can minimise this bogus business. According to Article 341 and Article 342 of the Constitution, as you know, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are specified in relation to a particular State and as such this inclusion of any community in the list is examined with reference to the social condition of the Members of that community in the relevant State. The social condition of the caste varies from State to State and it will not be proper to generalise any caste as Scheduled Caste or Tribe in the whole country. So, up till now, all castes are not generalised all over India. But, the Government is still considering to bring a comprehensive list and that when it comes, we can have more time to discuss it in detail and in depth. With these words, I request the House to pass this Bill.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: What about Basthada and Basthara?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: That will also be taken as a correction. It will also come with the comprehensive list.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the spelling?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: If it is derogatory, then we can think of it for correction and something new. We will have to come with a comprehensive list. That can be considered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill to alter the names of certain castes and tribes in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration"

*The Motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause considera-

tion of the Bill.

The question is

*That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

*" That clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: I beg to move

" That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted*

14.47 hrs.

NAGALAND UNIVERSITY BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Nagaland University Bill. Shri L.P. Shahi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : Sir, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Nagaland and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

I am happy to inform the Members of this House that this Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, without any amendment. Today, we are fulfilling the commitment made by the Prime Minister to the people of Nagaland when he laid the foundation stone for this University in 1987. Earlier, UGC and the Department of Education were hesitant about that. But, later on, the UGC appointed a team which visited Nagaland and thereafter that team suggested that a University should be established here—a central University—which should not be a normal type of University, but should concentrate on a certain discipline.

We have, in the past, thought that the people of Nagaland had an inspiration and a desire for having a separate University. Uptill now, the people were getting education in the North Eastern Hill University at Shillong. But the experience has shown that there are some inter-tribal rivalry also, in the hostels, between the Nagaland and Meghalaya people. In the end, we came to the conclusion that in order to fulfil their desire, we should have a University Campus—a separate campus—for Nagaland, within its boundary and that is why a central place was earmarked and selected for locating this University. After the location of this University, four departments of NEHU which was so long running at Kohima will emerge with this University and NEHU will not have its jurisdiction in Nagaland now. So far as Nagaland is concerned, it has 19 colleges and about six thousand university students enrolled in it. So, we have to start that and for starting this, we appointed a consultant to go, look into it and to give a report. He submitted a report and the report indicates that during the next five years, we will have to spend about sixty crores of rupees to set up this University. So, it is a happy occasion

that I am bringing it before this House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Nagaland and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri Syed Shahabuddin.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am rather in an unhappy position. I cannot possibly grudge the Naga people a university of their own and yet I feel that the entire pattern of higher education in this country is like a pyramid upside down. I think we are increasing the expenditure on university education, but spreading it so widely that the standard of university education is going down and a large number of colleges and institutions are growing like a mushroom all over the country without sufficient support in terms of academic or non-academic infra-structure; without caring for the standards to be maintained at reasonable level and yet a university has become almost a symbol of Statehood like having a Governor or a second Chamber or in some cases like having State flag.

I really do not understand why NEHU experiment failed. NEHU after all was a great experiment.

Today North-East lies emotionally dis-integration. Shall we take it that the dis-integration of NEHU is yet another evidence of that spiritual dis-integration that has overtaken the people of the North-East? It means not only in political matters they cannot stay together but even in educational matters they must separate. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether it is academically justified in the context of our country's situation to have a university for six thousand students? There

[Sh. Syed Shahbuddin]

are hundreds and thousands of colleges in this country each of them with more than six thousand students. There are universities in our country with five lakh students spread over its affiliated institutions. So are we treating the people of India in terms of equality; it has nothing to do with the question of State. It has something to do with the quality of education; with the per-capita expenditure on higher education; with the access to higher education in geographical and spatial terms. That is one criticism that the hon. Minister must explain to us as to why it has become necessary to have a university for half a million people and for six thousand students with nineteen affiliated colleges.

My second point is that when I look at this Bill I wonder that, perhaps, it is very easy for the Ministry of Education to produce bill after bill. there is mass production. You just change the name—call it Nagaland or Mizoram—and the whole Bill remains the same word for word. So it is a very easy thing. The Ministry does not have to do much work. They have only to type and re-print it and come to Parliament and get it passed.

I would also like to submit that the pattern of universities that is envisaged in this Bill—and in the Bill passed in the last Session—is highly centralised and highly authoritarian. It totally contravenes the spirit of academic autonomy. These universities are not autonomous institutions. They are not academic institutions. They are merely extensions of the Ministry of Education like its attached and subordinate offices where the Vice-Chancellor is like a servant at the beck and call of the authorities in Delhi or perhaps of the State Government.

Sir, a university must have an organic link with the people. I would like the Minister to re-consider, for example, the composition of the court. If this university is supposed to incorporate and give expression to the legitimate aspiration of the people....then in that case the university court is the link between the people and the university. Then, how far

does the composition of the court reflect that organic link, reflect the aspirations of the people? That is my question. If it consists only of ex officio members of Government or Government administrators and some professors of university, such university has no link with the people at all. It will not satisfy the political purpose that you have in mind of giving expression to the desire and the aspiration of the people. That is my second question.

The same applies to the question of appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. If you look at the clause here, you will find that. I shall not go into details as we all want to save time. But, as I said, those features are not unique to this Bill. That has become the accepted philosophy of the Ministry of Education under Mr. Shahi and Mr. Shiv Shanker that by virtue of these pieces of legislation which are passed so easily without due consideration, these universities are being reduced in status. They are being managed like administrative departments and that should cease if universities in India are to play the role that we expect of them. This is my general criticism.

Again I say I am in a very unhappy position. The Nagas are valiant people. Now if like all other States, they want to have High Court of their own and a university of their own and perhaps a second chamber of their own, well, that is the way we are going, that is the direction in which we are moving. This is not a very happy sign, Sir. With these words. I reserve my position on this Bill. I cannot support it; I cannot oppose it.

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, I would like to say a few words about this. Mr. Shahabuddin has raised very important questions. But I don't think that this is a time for the Government as well as the Members to give as much serious consideration as these questions deserve it. These questions have to be discussed more seriously in other platforms. First of all, the UGC will have to consider and the educational authorities will have to give a serious consideration.

It is true that, as we have said, quite a lot of confusion has come to be introduced into this sphere. There are what are known as deemed universities also. But then what are we to do so far as the Naga University proposal is concerned? It is an ancient demand. They started making this demand long before their State came into existence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name has come to be associated with this because it was he who took the initiative in giving a status of statehood and creating the Nagaland State for the first time. Before that, for such small areas and smaller population, there were no separate States at all. That is one of the reasons why his name has come to be attached to this university.

The next thing is that this is not the first time that names have come to be attached. Personal names of certain distinguished persons have come to be associated with the universities. It has become a practice with us. There are several other universities. There is Pant University also. Some other names can be conjured up. Whether personal names should come to be associated with the university names is also another matter which has got to be considered by the educationists.

Now, why is it that for this five lakh of people alone a university is being created? One looks to wonder. I agree. I had the opportunity of going to this area long time ago when Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda happened to be the Home Minister. Mizoland people could think of separate entity of themselves only by suggesting that there should be separate university for Mizoland. Shri Nanda thought that it was an absurd proposition. He refused to agree.

15.00 hrs.

Then they made it a great point of this issue. From that they jumped on to the other additional point of dispute as to whether they should have a separate State or not. And then for 30 years, they had gone on fighting. Now, only four lakhs or five lakhs of people achieved a separate Statehood. We had to

eat a humble pie, the whole of India had to eat a humble pie to reach an agreement with their leader who almost, I think, became a citizen of England for some time. They had to make him come back here. We helped him to become the first Chief Minister by creating a separate State. These are all explosive problems. This is a huge country with people of different social, tribal and cultural developments. Therefore, all these exceptional things have got to be acceded to and we have no escape from these things. There may be four lakhs of people in a particular State. They have got claims for some other neighbouring areas. There are Nagas in neighbouring States. Now, for all these people, some kind of a cultural status would come to be conceded by the creation of this Nagaland University. And they may gain some kind of satisfaction.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
Nagaland University cannot establish institutions outside the State of Nagaland.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : All these things will have to be considered separately and not this stage. All that we have to do is to make another conception other than the earlier conception of universities. According to the earlier conception, there used to be colleges and no universities. Then, Calcutta University came into existence. My hon. friend was talking of a few thousands of students and universities. Calcutta University at one time, was the only university for the whole of that region, for the whole of Bengal including Bihar and a part of Orissa. We have marched far far ahead from that stage of history even in regard to education. I do not think that my hon. friends, the Minister can be taken to task for introducing this Bill. Let us go ahead with this Naga University and let us hope that other tribal people in other States of the north-eastern part of India will be satisfied by this and if by chance they are not going to be satisfied and if they would go on insisting upon similar prestigious educational institutions to be created for themselves also, then we would have to think of the advisability or otherwise of conceding to them what is known as Deemed

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

university status and then raise the status of some of their colleges which are already there in Cachar and other places, to the status of Deemed university and be satisfied with this. The only question is the amount that has got to be spent on this. Now that also is a question of proportion as to how much is to be given, how much is to be paid to the vice-Chancellor and so on. Then the other question of control over all these people and whether it is going to be an additional department attached to the Education Minister or not are also to be considered. I do not know whether my hon. friend is aware of the fact that there are universities where the State Governments have got very great control over their local universities and arrogate to themselves the power to remove a Vice-Chancellor and to appoint another Vice-Chancellor and to dismiss a Syndicate and to appoint other members of the Syndicate. All these things are there. It is a complicated question. It is not going to be simplified anyhow at any time. But so much of complication is not necessary and not advisable. Some serious study has to be made and that can be made not by the Central Minister alone. The Central Education Minister and the State Education Ministers all over India would have to sit together and seek the cooperation of the educationists and Vice-Chancellors of the various Universities and thereafter help us to have a comprehensive, more sensible and more workable educational system in which there would be a greater element of autonomy, and less element of autocracy, so far as the management of institutions is concerned.

I am glad that this Bill has come to be introduced at long last; it should have passed long ago. I wish all success for this University

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity. I rise to support this Bill. May I congratulate the Education Minister as also the Prime Minister for taking a decision now. It should have been done earlier. Whether a

University is set up in a State for six thousand students or half a million students, that is not the criterion for taking a decision in such matters. The question is that the people of the State have been asking for a separate University. It has been a long standing demand of the people. It should have been set up a long time ago. Once again, I congratulate the Prime Minister for setting up this University. This is one of the bold steps taken by the Government.

After all, education is an elementary need of the people and it is the duty of the Government to provide proper opportunities for it to the people, whether they are tribals, scheduled castes or others. Of course, Nagaland has a peculiar topography. I feel that when the Naga people receive education in the Nagaland University, the education system would be fitted with their culture and habits. And we should extend all support to this. It would help them to come within the mainstream of India.

I fail to understand the criticism made by Shri Shahabuddin against this Bill. I do not understand his difficulty. It should, in fact, be appreciated that if there are six thousand students, the teaching staff would be able to give better education to the students. Of course, I agree with one remark of Shri Shahabuddin that the standard of education must not go down. The standard of the University should be maintained. I can accept that and that aspect should be taken care of. This decision is definitely a correct decision taken at the correct time. So far these six thousand students were under the North-Eastern Hill University, now it has become a separate University. Is Shri Shahabuddin not supporting the case of decentralisation? By setting up a separate University, are you not offering them better opportunities for education? With the smaller number of students, is it not easier to give them better education? I cannot understand any opposition to this Bill.

I whole-heartedly support this Bill. I only want to make one suggestion. After all, education is a basic necessity. In a demo-

cratic country like ours, it is the duty of the Government to spread education all over to all class of people. But simple giving education will not serve the purpose. One thing should be kept in mind that the education should be job-oriented, producing a number of graduates otherwise will not serve any purpose. So, that has to be looked into. Here, I also convey my thanks to Prof. Ranga who has mentioned about the Calcutta University. One of the points mentioned by Mr. Shahabuddin was that this is a place where only 19 colleges are there and there are 6000 students. So, what is the necessity of having one more university there? You forget about those days when there was wide jurisdiction with Bihar and parts of other places. Even today—I am not here to criticise the State Government - this Calcutta University although have a number of colleges under its jurisdiction but they cannot hold examinations. Is it good for the students? So, what is the point of having a University with hundreds of colleges functioning under its jurisdiction and you cannot hold examinations? If you cannot complete your academic year within the specified time and thereby causing tremendous injuries to the students, then what is the use of having a university? Therefore, there is nothing wrong if 19 colleges are taken under one university and proper education is given, proper examination is held for the students and also the students get proper time to go in for higher education. If I have to compare the present position of the Calcutta University, I welcome such decentralisation of the University as has been enunciated in this Bill. In future, if more universities are to be set up, I think it will be better for the benefit of the students at large.

With these few words, I whole heartedly support this Nagaland University Bill, 1989.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on this Bill. This is a welcome piece of legislation. By means of this, we are going to have a new University in the North-Eastern part of our country.

The people of Nagaland have been demanding the establishment of such a university for quite a long time. That way, it is a fulfilment of a promise made or an assurance given to them. Our Prime Minister, particularly, deserves congratulations. After having visited extensively, he has had a fair idea of the culture of Nagaland, the people's aspirations there and now he is going to establish a university there. The university is going to take shape there. The dream of the people of Nagaland is going to take a definite shape by means of this Bill.

I also fail to understand the argument advanced by our hon. friend Shri Shahabuddin from the other side. Population is not the basic. The student's strength cannot be the sole basis for the creation or establishment of a university. If population is only the basis, then, the seven sister States (North-Eastern States) would not have come into the picture. Their culture, geographical situation and so many other things ought to be taken into consideration while judging certain things, including the setting up of a university. Education is the primary thing which we want to emphasise upon. If right type of education is imparted, then that would create a new generation, the type of generation that we desire to have. In all our universities, in all our institutions, in all our colleges and in all our factories, man-worthy man should be manufactured. We have made a lot of strides in our country in different areas of development—be it on agriculture, be it on industry. We have marched forward. We have made a spectacular progress. On the other hand, it is an irony that we have to admit that we have lacking not only in India but throughout the world—in humanness. It is the man-worthy man that is somewhat lacking. It is not only lacking in India but throughout the world. Now it has got to be the endeavour of every administration, every Government—particularly our Government; that is why we have created a new Ministry. We have re-named it as the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Our young, dynamic Prime Minister himself took pains personally to see that a New Education Policy was formulated. The whole principle

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

behind this Policy, the whole philosophy behind it is that we have to make a better man. We have to convert our children, our young men into better citizens.

I am also disappointed to see that for different reasons, the New Education Policy could not be implemented in the right perspective. The purpose behind it was not well understood, was not taken seriously by different States. But Education also being the responsibility of the State Governments, they are implementing this Policy. sometimes they complain of lack of resources. Anyway the New Education Policy would bring a lot of hope. But it is not a total success so far.

This Bill is well drafted. As I said, it is a fulfilment of a promise made earlier. But the regular curricula, the routine type of education should not be there. Education has got to be relevant to the changing times. Education is an instrument, as I said earlier, a powerful instrument to arouse humanness and also to bring out the latent qualities that are there in every child. How can we activate them? Education is an instrument in that sense. But if we consider today's education, we are frustrated to a large extent. Education has got to be relevant to our life and our progress. Today, despite all the progress made, the most pressing problem that we are facing is that of unemployment.

I am giving two suggestions. The Vice-Chancellor has been given sweeping powers in this Bill. There is always an apprehension of such powers being misused. Therefore, I would request Government to have some checks and balances. A Students Council is also there.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Tombi Singh. What Mr Panigrahi says will not go on record

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No; that is all. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It is a new university. We wish this university all the best.

SHRI N. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): I must, at the outset, congratulate the people of Nagaland, the whole State of Nagaland and also our hon. Prime Minister—and of course, directly our Education Minister who has handled this Bill.

The history of small universities in the north-eastern States is a long one. At the outset, I must express my surprise and dissatisfaction at the attitude taken by our hon. Member Shahabuddin Ji, for his reserving his support for and appreciation of this Bill. I do not say that he needs education; but probably he needs more information on this subject.

It has been my privilege to have associated myself with the formation of the small States politically; and I had been associated—having been a member of the academic community in my own humble way—with the organisation and establishment of the educational institutions, separation of the universities at Calcutta and then at Guwahati from these small States. In the early '60s, U.S.C. under the guidance and direction of the then Prime Minister Pandit Ji. had started looking into these problems through a committee.

I remember, I had given evidence before that Committee on the need for a university for hill areas first; and it has to work through campuses in the small units. Then we had foreseen—the local people, all those who had been associated with this small State—that this realisation some day will dawn upon the whole nation. But, unfortunately, at that time, the UGC Committee could not agree even to the fact that campuses should be opened under the aegis of the Hill University or the Central University to be located in Meghalaya. From that started

another debate with the UGC and the Education Ministry at the Centre. The units are small. So, I do not have to go into the whole history of these small States. Now, today, we have come to realise that the demand of the local people at that time has come through because NEHU was to be established by an Act of Parliament in 1972; and at that time, we had expressed our views that this would not be sufficient in view of the political changes that are coming up in the entire North Eastern States; in the small State a full-fledged campus to be groomed up in order to become of a full university in their small way has to be foreseen also. That was also not realised. But the demand has been there from the Manipur side. Of course, Mizoram has to come as a Union Territory. But from Manipur and other places this demand has been going on. Now, Nagaland being territorially so close to my State and my constituency consist of Nagaland population, I know we have some common problems. It has been my privilege to know and also to discuss with the academic community in Nagaland that a campus now is going to be promoted to a full university and to be cut off from the Headquarters that is NEHU at Meghalaya. This is a very appropriate step and nothing can be more welcome than this. I do not like to go into all those small details. Politically, of course, we have been settled as a separate State. Otherwise, culturally, socially and in education, we have to provide this with its own management, with its own university so that it can groom up a full-fledged group of citizens, State of citizens to take full part in the mainstream of Indian culture. The only question is that we have to sound to the Education Minister is that the universities that are coming up should be looked after properly. The Kassar University will be coming up. It is a Central University. Manipur University is a State University, which is already there. Then Assam has got three universities-Dibrugarh, Guwahati and Kassar. Then Arunachal, in spite of its limitations, small population and all that, has already a university. Meghalaya will be looked after by a Central University known as NEHU. I cannot understand the point by Shri Shahabuddin against the limitations of the juris-

dition of this new University in Nagaland, because all the neighbouring States have got their own universities. Now why should the Nagaland University be again given the temptation to extend its jurisdiction like Nepal and other States, because all the neighbouring States have got their own universities?

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** I have heard the statement of Prof. Ranga, He says that Naga people living outside Nagaland may also be benefited by this University.

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** They can be benefited by the jurisdiction of other universities of the States in which they are domiciled. So, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that, while implementing this well should take care of standard of the examinations.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please conclude.

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Territorially and region-wise I am so closely linked up with this. By chance, Nagaland does not have an MP in this House. So, being a neighbouring MP, I would like to take a little more time.

Sir, the standard of education of the universities in this area is not so good. I do not know the reason for it, but the standard is not up to that in the other universities in the country. It is of course up to the management of these universities to maintain some standard, but we have to recognise the fact that the standard of education, instruction and examination in these universities is not at par with that in the other universities elsewhere in the country, particularly the universities at Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, etc. All the other universities have come out with post-graduate courses and specialised subjects. These universities suffer at the time of admission. But talent-wise after getting admission in the specially considered categories, our experience has shown that our boys and girls do very well; they match with the rest of the boys and girls in the other parts of the country. Therefore, there is some



[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

lacuna in the system, or in the very implementation of the laws and regulations. If we keep in mind the standard of education in the new universities and particularly in the universities in the Eastern region, beginning from Calcutta, which is politically so agitated and which has got so many problems, our universities have to improve their standards. This point has to be taken care of .

With these few words, I would like to support this Bill which gives a University to Nagaland. I once again congratulate the people of Nagaland on this account and also thank the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I welcome this Bill, the Nagaland University Bill, 1989. It was a long pending demand of the people of Nagaland for the setting up of one university in Nagaland. I want to congratulate our Prime Minister and our Education Minister also for having brought up this Bill. But I want to make a request on one or two points only. I am not discussing the bill in detail as the time is short.

*(Interruptions)*

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Education to only one or two points.

In the last session this House passed a Bill about a university in Assam. It is a very good gesture. But there has been no follow-up. No follow-up action has been taken. Till today no follow up action has been taken by the Government. If the Government is not going to take any follow-up action, then there will be no use in passing this type of Bills. Immediate steps should be taken for preparing a time bound programme and for taking action on a priority basis.

I know the Nagaland people very well. I went there thrice. They are very simple people but only due to lack of education they do not know India very well. They only know

about the people of the Eastern region or the North-Eastern parts, but not the rest of the country. Therefore, through this Bill they will get an opportunity to know the culture of our country, they will also know about the development of the people. They will know our country very well. This Bill will provide them the opportunities.

But at the same time, in Nagaland there are some migrated people, who have been staying there from the very beginning. they are having some feeling that they are being neglected, or that they are being discriminated against. So, I would request you to make some provision for the migrated people also, have been staying there from the beginning. They should get proper education through this University. Otherwise, where will they go? Their culture is like Nagaland culture. Their education and their medium of instruction or culture should be of the same type as of Nagaland. Their standard of living is also like that of the Nagas. But they are being discriminated and they are often told, "You are the migrated people, you are the plains people, you will not get this priority because you are not a tribal". I would like such feelings to be removed. I want you to assure us that there will be some provision for the migrated people also to get some opportunities for proper education through this Bill.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find this Bill is a progressive measure and I must support it. But it has many weaknesses.

Firstly I support Kumari Mamata Banerjee on the question of minorities in Nagaland because sometimes we do not take notice of minority groups. Recently we gave many benefits in Ladakh but we left out Arugons who have been living in Ley for five hundred years. That mini census will have to be reconducted because we cannot be unjust to such groups.

Then, Sir, coming to the Bill, I must say that this is a progressive measure. I have seen the Bill. I raise a question: why a

Central University? Because Nagaland has its own Legislature. We could have a University by an Act of the Legislature. I do not agree with Shri Shahabuddin, who has said that for six thousand people, we are having a University. In a border sense, he is correct. There may be only five thousand Naga people, but they have a right as they are living at a far flung place and they must have university education. Why cannot we have it by an Act of the Legislature and why do we have it by an Act of Parliament? Because I see in this Bill that there is no autonomy. No autonomy has been woven into the structure of the Bill. It is for Mr. Shahi to say or comment what is autonomy. It is just like say other University, because in all the debates we discuss it here and the Ministry does not take any notice of what ideas are thrown up here. When you start a University, you could just reflect a new thinking.

Once more thing to which I would like to invite the attention of Shri Shahiji. There is a system of proliferation. We have more Colleges and more Universities, but there is no consolidation. There is wastage of resources. You do not know that ninety per cent of funds goes waste in research at Universities. Our Universities are not conducting researches. We have hundreds of Ph.D in languages. Those Ph.D theses are not worth anything. There was an article "Ph.Ds a dime a dozen" Hard earned money of the nation is being wasted in Universities. There is no institution to look after or supervise the Universities.

As far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, it is a defunct institution. I invite the hon. Minister to organise a Conference of educationists and I will prove how UGC is an institution, which gives funds. It does not know how the funds are utilised in Universities. It has no control over the academics of the Universities. The University Grants Commission is nothing but a funds giving institution. It could be a Cell in the Ministry of Education. It is totally a defunct institution. There is indiscipline in the Universities and nobody is there to control the University. So, the hon. Minister should take note of this fact and there should be a probe

into the functioning of UGC. I have serious allegations. They sit in cosy chairs and they do not go into the length and breadth of the Universities in the country and see how Universities are functioning.

Sir, since I must save time for my other colleagues, I come to the Bill now and I would refer to two or three provisions of the Bill. One I criticise and the other I welcome. You have said that now we have Selection Committees. I do not think that this provision has been prepared properly. You said that there will be Selection Committee for appointment of Registrar, Finance Officer, Professor and Readers. And nowhere it is written who will chair the meetings. The Vice-Chancellor by virtue of his office cannot be the Chairman all the time. For instance, there is a nominee of the Visitor. The Visitor may nominate somebody who is far above the level of the Vice Chancellor. You did not say anything about it. So, kindly ask somebody to look into this. Because, when Visitor Nominates somebody on a Committee the Vice-Chancellor may be there and by virtue of his office, he will not be Chairman. That is why, the Vice Chancellor will be the Chairman of that Committee. so, when you appoint Registrar, Vice Chancellor may be the Chairman. But when you appoint a professor and you say there will be a nominee of the Visitor, the nominee of the Visitor may be a person who is holding a higher office than the Vice-Chancellor. So, this is a lacuna in this Bill...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. N.G.RANGA : Have they consulted the Nagaland Assembly?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I do not know. The Nagaland Assembly should have been consulted. This Bill should have gone to that Legislature. It is an unnecessary exercise for this Parliament. Anyway, Mr. Shahi will reply to that.

Then, Sir, there is a good provision in the Bill of having an alumini association for the University. It is a good provision and so many people will be represented on this alumini association. This is a very progres-

[Sh. Saifuddin Soz]

sive measure although its member have been debarred from going to Executive Committee, etc

Then, there is a provision like Students Council. It is a very good provision. I congratulate the Minister of having put such a provision in the Bill. This Students Council is a good idea. But you want this Students Council to meet once a year. University is a dynamic institution. There are day-to-day problems. The Students Council will meet once a year and that too in the beginning of the session. This is a wrong idea. The Students Council should meet four times during the course of a year. I think Mr Shahi will kindly rise to the occasion that the Students Council should meet more than once at least. He does not agree with me that it will meet four times. At least it should meet two times. In the beginning of the session it will meet and then for the whole year the students will not be associated with it.

Then, Sir, my pointed question is, why did this Bill not go to the State Legislature, instead of coming to the Parliament?

SHRIL P. SHAHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to point out to what Kumari Mamata Banerjee said that we passed the Assam University Bill and then did not follow it up. As a matter of fact, I would like to place it before the House for the information of the House that we have been in correspondence with the Assam Government. We asked them to provide land for it. When they said they were not taking notice of the D O letters then we sent an official letter to the Assam Government. We are waiting for their reply so far as land is concerned we have got an offer of land from an individual and that also we have forwarded to the Assam Government. The appointment of an Officer on Special Duty is already in the move.

Whenever a new university is set up, first of all, we appoint an Officer on Special Duty who takes the preliminary steps for the

establishment of the university.

The criticism was that for six thousand students and nineteen colleges we are going to establish a university. I would like to point out that when Bihar and Orissa separated in 1956, and the Utkal University came into existence, it had only seventeen colleges on its roll. Now, with the expansion of education, the Utkal University itself has given rise to two other universities in the State. So, this is a continuing process. Today there are six thousand students, tomorrow there may be more. After all, what is the number of students in one of the biggest universities of the country or of Asia? What is the number of students in BHU or for that matter Aligarh University? If there are six thousand students, there will hardly be fifteen thousand students in BHU and ten thousand students in AMU. So, it is not the number of students that has to be considered at this stage.

As Prof. Ranga has pointed out, there are Nagas in Manipur, there are Nagas in NEFA also. So, there is an impression that we are making the provision for the minority. When this is going to be a Central university, it will be open to all citizens of the country. It is not necessarily meant for Nagas only. But it is going to be located in Nagaland. And primarily because it is located in Nagaland more Naga students should be there. That is understandable. But there is no bar to other students studying there. After all, it is just like any other Central university. We have tried to make it a little different.

Prof. Soz said why should it not be a State university. The Nagaland Government itself has been insisting an laying stress for a long time on having a Central university, because they don't want to share the burden of running a university. It is their request, so there is no question of sending it back to the State Legislature and Prof. Soz will agree with me that whenever there is too much of inbreeding in the university, the university deteriorates. And we have learnt it to our experience that some of the universities which were running very well till 30 years ago have deteriorated in the recent past because

of too much inbreeding of students and teachers and such of the universities which invite teachers on All India basis, on competitive basis, are still maintaining a higher standard. So, I am confident that this Central University Act is as good as other similar Acts, nothing different from the Acts by which other universities have been established by the Central Government. So, I should say, this University will function like any other Central University and will lead to the growth and prosperity of Nagaland and its students.  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Nagaland and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 48 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 48 and the Schedule were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI L.P. SAHI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

15.42 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Communal Situation in the Country-  
Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the communal situation in the country.

Shri Shantaram Naik may speak.

Mr. Naik, have you given the translation of your speech in writing?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: (Panaji): Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case only the translation will go on record. If at all you say anything over and above that, it won't go on record.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, I think it is the privilege of this House and for the first time I would like to make a speech in my language, namely, Konkani, the people's language of Goa.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right.