

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is up to the Rules Committee. I have no objection to removing the counter-signature by the whip or leader or deputy leader. But the rule will remain, i.e. one pass for the same day and two passes if applied for on the previous day.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who will countersign for independents like me? I do not have a whip or leader.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): You can convene a meeting of the rules committee and decide the matter, instead of taking the time of the House.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is a difficulty which members do find. Sometimes groups of teachers or students or MLAs come. If a member sponsors them, you may consider it and then make some rules about it. But it should not be debarred completely as it is being done now. I would request you to consider it properly and make some rule. If you like, I can also give some suggestions about it, but not here.

MR. SPEAKER: All the suggestions made here will be placed before the Rules Committee and the Rules Committee may decide whatever it pleases.

12.45 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I have the pleasure of introducing some of my colleagues whom I could not introduce yesterday. Shri Chand Ram, the Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Shri S. Kundu, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs:

Shri Karia Munda, Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines; Shri S. D. Patil, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs; Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

12.47 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY AND STUDENTS' PROTEST AGAINST THE CLOSURE.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, indefinitely by the Vice-Chancellor in the face of demands by the students for his removal for emergency excesses and the relay fast by the students of the University to protest against the closure."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): On May 26, 1977, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union submitted a representation to the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University, requesting him to constitute a high-level inquiry into the functioning of the University and also the removal of the incumbents of the offices of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, Co-ordinator (Academic Affairs) and the Security Officer of the University with a view to facilitating the inquiry. The allegations contained in the representation related to irregularities committed by the University authorities during the period of Emergency in the matter of appointments and admissions, victimisation of teachers and students of the

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

University by the University authorities and their connivance in the arrest of students etc.

The representation made by the Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union to the Visitor has been examined in this Ministry and the question of appointing a Visitorial inquiry is under consideration.

According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Vice-Chancellor of the University was surrounded by a group of students at about 10-00 A.M. on 2nd November, 1977 and was prevented from entering the Campus. His appeal to them did not have any response and he had to withdraw and return to his residence. Similarly, the Co-ordinator (Academic Affairs) and the Security Officer were also not allowed to enter the University Campus.

The members of the Karamchari Sangathan of the University were very much agitated over the incident and held a meeting on the same day. They decided to give a call for a complete 'Hartal' including the stoppage of essential services, e.g., electricity and water.

In order to prevent the situation from deteriorating further, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Rectors and Deans of the University, decided to close the University *sine die* with effect from 3rd November, 1977. The guardians of the students residing on the Campus were advised to make arrangements for immediate withdrawal of their wards.

With effect from 11th November, 1977 Chaudhry Ram Vir Singh, a student of Ph.D. (Hindi) has gone on hunger strike to press his demand for the immediate re-opening of the Campus and a thorough probe into the happenings on the Campus. The representatives of students belonging to National Democratic Front have also started a relay fast from 13 November, 1977 to press their demand

for the setting up of an Inquiry Committee and restoration of normalcy in the Campus.

While ordering the closure of the University, the Vice-Chancellor had made it clear that the University can re-open only when assurances are received from both the student leadership and the leadership of the Karamchari Sangathan that the normal and lawful activities, functioning and the movement of the University authorities, teachers, students and Karamcharis are equally guaranteed by one another.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
We must say, at the outset, that this is a most disappointing statement. It seems that the government has taken up an attitude of completely ignoring the events that are taking place in Jawaharlal Nehru University. There is total inaction for the last 6 months on the part of the government. What we find is that during Emergency, the aberrations of Emergency had entered not only the precincts of the JNU but they almost engulfed the whole campus. During Emergency, 1500 policemen raided the hostels. 13 of the students were arrested under DJR, 4 under MISA and the students' union was banned. Students were denied admission on political grounds; students were expelled for political reasons. The campus swarmed with plain-clothesmen. Student-participation in the academic bodies was denied. There was persecution of all dissenters and total disregard of all problems and questions that arose.

Sir, the JNU campus was one of the centres of dissent, where the students had mobilized and were fighting to their best the excesses of Emergency—excesses that were being committed and the attempts that were being made to stifle all manner of dissent and of protests. The impression, not only the impression but it is within clear knowledge of students and everybody there was that the Vice-Chancellor was taking a leading part

in this matter. He had invited police to come and arrest students from the university campus, and when the students went to the Vice-Chancellor to take steps for the release of the students, not only did he not render any assistance; but the impression is that he egged on the police to go on further with their deprivations there. This government has promised to do away with the excesses of Emergency and the aberrations of Emergency. Samachar has been broken up, because it was said yesterday Yesterday on the floor of the House that it was treated to be an aberration of Emergency, and therefore it should be rectified and put back to the earlier position.

The situation has not arisen on the spur of the moment. The Minister himself has said this. The first representation was given as early as 26th May 1977; and to-day we are on the 15th November 1977. For 6 months nothing has been done; and the students' union representatives have met the hon. Education Minister at least 6 times, if not more, during this period. And till to-day we find that no decision has been taken to hold an enquiry. In the statement, a very brief reference has been made to the allegations made in the students' demands and representations. But what is government's reaction thereto? Has the government got any information—or not? Why is so much time being taken for ordering an enquiry on this? Nothing has been said. I am very sorry to say that the same type of attitude seems to prevail still in the Shastri Bhavan i.e. in the Ministry of Education. An attempt has been made in this laboured statement to somehow shift the responsibility, as if the students alone are responsible for the position obtaining to-day. This government has not taken any steps in the last six months. Representations after representations have been made. Nothing has happened. Nobody has tried to put the matter in the proper perspective and to prevent

the situation from reaching a stage, which will make things difficult for the government. But people find that no steps are being taken. These are serious allegations against the different officers.

Mr. SPEAKER: You want to know what government proposes to do.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know whether the government's attitude is that the students of JNU would continue to be the victims of Emergency—as they were previously. I would like to know when government proposes to arrange for enquiries to be held, and what will be the form of inquiries. Secondly, there is also a demand—which has been very strongly pressed—on a point on which this agitation is taking place.

During the course of the enquiry, if the Vice-Chancellor and other officers against whom there are serious charges of excesses or misuse of their powers, continue in power at that time the enquiry would be a mockery and an eye wash, because they will manipulate, as the documents will be with them. Then, it will be a mockery, an empty formality, not an enquiry which will get the confidence, full confidence, of the students. This is a must and it has to be done. It is on that basis that the recent happenings have taken place. The Vice-Chancellor has taken upon himself this step only with a view to shift responsibility, as it were, on the students. He ordered the closure of the University. Why cannot he for some time keep away from the University, if the students do not want him? That would have been good for the interest of the campus, of the University.

The hon. Minister ought to know that recently a general body meeting of the students was held where an overwhelming majority of the students have voted in favour of this agitation, in favour of this demand. Therefore, the Minister ought to know the feeling of the students. In spite of all

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

that has happened, the Vice-Chancellor has not taken any steps. I am very sorry to say that the whole tenor of the statement is, as it were, to pass on the responsibility to the students.

I would like to know why the Government procrastinates on this issue. I would like to know whether immediate steps would be taken to see that punishment is given to those who collaborated with the authorities during the emergency and had committed crimes against the people. This is not an isolated incident.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On all these points we hope that early action would be taken by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: (Calcutta South): Yesterday, on the same subject, an evasive reply was given by the Minister of Education.

Mr. SPEAKER: Please listen. You can ask the question after the reply to the earlier question is given.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: When an evasive reply is given....

Mr. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:***

Dr. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I wholly agree with the concern of the hon. Member about the emergency excesses, and I do not differ with him on this point. But, I would most respectfully submit, we cannot take law into our own hands. We have promised to uphold the rule of law and proceed according to certain norms of legality.

I would like to point out that with regard to general matters relating to emergency excesses, the Shah Commission has been set up, and that is looking into various matters concerning emergency excesses, and almost every day new facts are coming to light. On enquiry we came to know that the Students' Union made a representation to the Shah Commission of Inquiry that they wanted some of these matters to be looked into. So, the Government felt that it would be rather awkward if a parallel enquiry committee was set up, and that would not be possible in the circumstances of the case.

So it is true that the representatives of the students have met me, and wherever they wanted to meet me. I gave them time, and even if they came without any appointment, I tried to meet them and explain our difficulties to them clearly.

You will find that the present demand is that the Vice-Chancellor and a few other officers should be removed. The hon. Member is a very eminent member of the Calcutta bar, and he is a very eminent lawyer, I would like to ask him, through you....

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask any question.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You have adorned the Bench of the Supreme Court. I will submit to you....

MR. SPEAKER: Nor will I answer a question.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You will certainly agree with me that the university is governed by its own Act and statutes, and we are bound by whatever is contained there. I have tried to scan the provisions of the Act and statutes, and I do not find any provision whereby we can remove the Vice-Chancellor of the Government can take such steps. So, I would humbly plead that the

matter is receiving consideration, and we are trying to shift the allegations which are different from what has been placed before the Shah Commission, and after that is done, appropriate action will be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: We will continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

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

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

REPORTED CLOSURE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY AND STUDENTS PROTEST AGAINST THE CLOSURE—Contd.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उस के इस भाग से तो मैं सहमत हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनामी में सरकारी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए या कम से कम होना चाहिए और यह भी मैं मानता हूँ कि किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में विद्यार्थियों को इस बात का हक नहीं है कि वे वाइस चांसलर के कमरे का ताला बंद कर दें, उन को रोक दें, वायलैस करें। इन बातों के पक्ष में भी मैं नहीं हूँ और मैं इस को डिस्पूव करना चाहता हूँ और आप को इस पर जोरदार कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए लेकिन जहाँ तक जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है, यह एक प्रिविलेज्ड यूनिवर्सिटी है और यह यह एक एक्सेप्शन है। शुरु से ही जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी पालीटीकल इन्ट्रीग का होटबेड रही है। इस यूनिवर्सिटी में एक साल में एक विद्यार्थी पर 10 हजार रुपये खर्च होता है जो कि एग्जिन्स में किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी में खर्च नहीं होता है। इस के बारे में मि० चटर्जी

ने भी बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं। इस के अलावा यहां पर एपाइंटमेंट्स में पालीटीकल कंसिड्रेशन चलता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में बताएं कि यू०जी०सी के चैयरमैन की पत्नी को इस यूनिवर्सिटी में एपाइन्ट किया गया हालांकि वे क्वालीफाइड नहीं थी। इसी तरीके से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ, और इस के लिए कोई इंवेस्टीगेशन की जरूरत नहीं है, कि वहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर एक पीपुल्स हाऊस है जो वहां कितानें बेचता है। वहां, उसमें श्री जय-प्रकाश नारायण जी, मोरारजी भाई या इंदिरा जी की कितानें नहीं बिकती है बल्कि उसके द्वारा कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इंडिया का लिटरचर बेचा जाता है। यह सब जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने किया है और पोलिटिकल कंसिड्रेशन से किया है। यह मामला छह महीने से लटका चला आ रहा है। अब ऐसी स्टेज आगयी है जिसमें सिन्चुएशन एक्सप्लोसिव हो गई है। अगर आप इसके बारे में पहले से कार्यवाही करते तो यह स्थिति नहीं आती। आज नौबत यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि वाइस चांसलर पर न टीचर्स को भरोसा है, न स्टाफ को भरोसा है और न विद्यार्थियों को भरोसा है। जब ऐसी स्थिति वहां उत्पन्न हो गयी है तो वाइस चांसलर वहां कैसे काम कर सकेंगे यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ ?

क्या यह सही है कि वाइस चांसलर ने प्रधान मंत्री को चिटठी लिखी और उसकी कापी आपके पास भेजी जिसमें उन्होंने स्वयं आपसे अनुरोध किया है कि वे इस पद से इस्तीफा देना चाहते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: You can put only one question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Not on the Calling Attention. It is not like the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly see the rules?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have been a judge of the Supreme Court. That is our difficulty. Everywhere, you take a technical view of the thing. What is the practice and convention in the House you must see.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the benefit of the House so that everybody gets an opportunity.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is a Calling Attention. There are only five Members. Nobody else will get a chance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It has been a convention for so many years. A Calling Attention has taken even one hour. Even preliminary observations are allowed. You can only fix a time-limit, five minutes for the first Member and like that.

MR. SPEAKER: No convention can overrule a rule.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It may be a judicial procedure. The convention is more powerful than a rule.

MR. SPEAKER: My understanding of the law is that no convention can overrule a rule. Rule is a law. That is a well-established legal practice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You should be guided by the convention; don't take a technical view of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not taking a technical view. I am taking a legal view.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वाइस चांसलर ने आपको और प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी जिसमें उन्होंने अपना रेजिगनेशन देने का अनुरोध किया है ? अगर उन्होंने यह अनुरोध किया है तो आपने उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि आपने यह कहा था कि एमरजेंसी के दौरान जो एक्सेसिज हुई है वे शाह कमीशन के सामने आयेंगी ? मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उनके बारे में कोई डुप्लीकेसी नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्सेसिज शाह आयोग के सामने नहीं जायेंगी उनके बारे में जांच करने के लिए क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहेंगे जो कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी के चांसलर हैं ?

तीसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि जो यह 15-20 दिन से डेडलाक बना हुआ है और यूनिवर्सिटी बंद पड़ी है, जिसको खुलवाने के लिए न विद्यार्थी, न टीचर्स और न स्टाफ तैयार है क्योंकि जब तक वे वाइस चांसलर वहां रहेंगे तब तक यह स्थिति बनी रह सकती है क्योंकि जनता और कुछ को छोड़ कर पार्लियामेंट के सभी सदस्यों की सहानुभूति वहां के विद्यार्थियों और स्टाफ के साथ है और जो कुछ अत्याचार इस यूनिवर्सिटी में एमरजेंसी के दौरान हुए वे हिन्दुस्तान की किसी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी में नहीं हुए। जिस बहादुरी के साथ यहां पर लड़कों ने एमरजेंसी के एक्सेसिज का मुकाबला किया ऐसा मुकाबला बहुत कम यूनिवर्सिटियों में किया होगा। एमरजेंसी के खिलाफ दो बार यहां पर हड़ताल की गई। इस सब के लिए मैं यहां के विद्यार्थियों को बधाई देता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कानून की आड़ न लें और जल्दी से जल्दी जो डेडलाक पैदा हो गया है उसको खत्म करने की कोशिश करें। जिस तरह का देश में यूनिवर्सिटीज में डिस्टर्बेड एटमोस्फीयर चारों तरफ पैदा हो गया है उसके बारे में अगर आप यही कहते रहे कि मुझे अधिकार नहीं है तो कोई इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकेगा। विजिटर से बात करके, प्राइम मिनिस्टर से बात करके शाह कमिशन के विचाराधीन जो एक्सेसिज हैं उनके अलावा जो एक्सेसिज हैं, मैल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है या और जो गड़बड़ियां हैं,

पोलिटिकल एक्सपलेंशन है क्या उन सब की पोलिटिकल लेबल पर आप इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन देकराएंगे ? जो पत्र उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था उस में उन्होंने इस्तीफ़ा की बात कही थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई है ? क्या उनको छुट्टी पर भेजने का भी आपका विचार है ताकि यूनिवर्सिटी खुल सके ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभारों हूँ कि उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी की स्वतंत्रता रहनी चाहिये इस बात को मान लिया है । उन्होंने तीन प्रश्न पूछे हैं । एक तो यह पूछा है कि वाइस चांसलर ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा है या नहीं ? मैं नहीं जानता कि क्या चिट्ठी लिखी है । जहाँ तक इस्तीफ़ा देने की बात है अगर कोई वाइस चांसलर इस्तीफ़ा देना चाहे तो हम उसको ऐसा करने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं ?

एमरजेंसी एक्सप्रेस जो है उनको अभी शाह कमीशन देख रहा है । आप कृपया कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस को देखें । इस में यह है :

"Students for his removal for emergency excesses".

The whole Calling Attention is based on the key words "emergency excesses". As I already told in reply to the question put by the previous hon. Members, the matter is being looked and the matter which comes within the scope of Shah Commission is being shifted from the matters which are outside that scope. As regards the third point, which the hon. Member has raised, certainly the Prime Minister is now the Chancellor and whatever steps will be taken should in preference be taken in consultation with him. I am having talks with him in this matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I asked a specific question from the hon. Minister in the sense that there are certain things which should go to the Shah Commission; there are other things which will not. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier he had said that he was examining the other question. What the Minister said was that the question merely relates to emergency excesses and the emergency excesses are referred to the Shah Commission. The other question he has answered in the first question of Shri Chatterjee itself.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about asking him to go on leave so that the University may be opened? The most important question is how will you open the University?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-DER: It is not within our competence to ask the Vice-Chancellor to go on leave; it is entirely for him to go on leave or not. Government cannot give him any direction in this matter.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इसके दो हिस्से हैं । एक हिस्सा तो वह है जिस का ताल्लुक शाह कमीशन से है । दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी जामिया मिलिया, और नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी ये तीन दिल्ली की यूनिवर्सिटियाँ हैं । एमरजेंसी के दौरान बहुत ज्यादा एक्सप्रेस हुए हैं । दिल्ली में जो एक्सप्रेस हुए हैं, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी वगैरह में उनको आप देखें । टीचर्स जो गिरफ्तार किए गए उनमें दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के ढाई सौ के करीब लैक्चरर पकड़ गए और बहुत से अत्याचार उन पर हुए । अब शाह कमीशन के पास सारी चीज गई नहीं है । फिर शाह कमीशन के पास चालीस हजार से ज्यादा एप्लीकेशंस हैं । वह उन सारे मामलों में जांच नहीं कर सकता है । इसलिए जो एक्सप्रेस हुए सारे भारत में, सब से ज्यादा दिल्ली में हुए । तीनों यूनिवर्सिटियों के वास्ते क्या आप एक स्पेशल आयोग का बनाना जरूरी नहीं समझते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका होना बहुत जरूरी है ।

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का एक खास हिस्ट्री है। हिस्ट्री का वह यूनिवर्सिटी एक खास हिस्सा बन चुकी है। इस विश्वविद्यालय में सिर्फ 1,000 बच्चे पढ़ते हैं जबकि दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय में डेढ़ लाख लड़के पढ़ते हैं लेकिन उससे ज्यादा जगह नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के पास है और इसका बजट पीने चार करोड़ रुपए सालाना का है। एक विद्यार्थी पर यहां 37,500 रु० खर्च होता है। यह आर्ट्स की यूनिवर्सिटी है, जिसमें मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग टैकिंग्स नहीं हैं। मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटीज पर इतना पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है जितना नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में खर्च किया जा रहा है। यह विश्वविद्यालय पब्लिक स्कूल की तरह से चल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री को इसको देखें कि एक हजार बच्चों पर इतना खर्च क्यों किया जाता है जब कि हमारे पास ऐसे गरीब देश में लड़कों के पास रहने तक की जगह नहीं है। फिर भी दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी के मुकाबले में यहां पर 20 गुना खर्च हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री जी ने कभी ईवैल्युएशन कराया है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है ?

दूसरी बात यह कि नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का बिनाड़ माननीय नूरुल हसन के जमाने से शुरू हुआ जब उन्होंने यू० पी० कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक आफिस बिबरर को यहां पर स्पेशल आफिसर नियुक्त किया। उस दिन के बाद से इस यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर लगातार डेढ़ सौ से ज्यादा ऐसे अपोइन्टमेंट्स किए गए जो सिर्फ रिश्तेदार या फैलो ट्रैवलर्स थे। 36.36 जगहों के लिए कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिया गया और ऐसे ही 36 प्रोफेसर्स को यहां पर भरती

कर लिया गया, और वही लोग लिए गए जो पार्टी वर्कर्स थे या काकस के मेम्बर्स थे या उनकी पत्नियां थीं। आप देखें कि यू० जी० सी० के चेयरमैन की पत्नी, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रो-वाइस चांसलर की वाइफ, 7, 8 कांग्रेस के लीडर्स की वाइज यहां पर काम करती हैं। 13 कपल्स यहां काम करते हैं। यह क्या बात है। साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया दिया गया श्री पी० सी० जोशी को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की जो हिस्ट्री है उसको लिखने के लिए और उनकी कोई ऐसी क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है कि उनको वहां पर रखा जाता।

इसके साथ ही यहां पर 40 के करीब एंडहाक अपोइन्टमेंट्स कर दिए गए जिनको बाद में रेगुलराइज किया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसकी जांच करा लें। 275 प्रोफेसर्स में से एक भी हरिजन या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं है। क्योंकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का कोई प्रोफेसर्स शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं मिला इसलिये एक भी प्रोफेसर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं रखा गया। 10 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन के बावजूद एक भी हरिजन नहीं रखा गया।

जो एडमिशन क्राइटेरिया है वह केवल मेरिट ही नहीं है। मेरिट के तो केवल 30 परसेंट नम्बर हैं, बाकी 70 परसेंट इंटरव्यू आदि के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं। यह सब इसलिए होता है ताकि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का झंडा बनाया जाय और इस यूनिवर्सिटी को उस आधार पर चलाया जाय। और श्री नूरुल हसन साहब ने यह सब किया है।

जो शाह कमीशन से संबंधित मामले हैं उनको तो शाह कमीशन देखें, लेकिन

इस यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर कैसे नियुक्तियां हुईं, किस तरह से यहां पर लोगों को रूखा दिया गया, जो अधिकारी काम करने वाले हैं उन्होंने किस तरह से सारी अखीरिटी को मिसयूज किया और सारे देश में सब से ज्यादा गैरजिम्मेदाराना तरीके से इस विश्वविद्यालय को चलाया गया इन सब बातों की जांच कराने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं। लड़कों ने मांग की है कि इसकी शुरु से इन्कवायरी होनी चाहिए। और मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी यह कह कर संतुष्ट न हो जाएं कि शाह कमीशन अपना काम कर रहा है। शाह कमीशन इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। माननीय नूरुल हसन के आने के बाद यहां क्या क्या हुआ इस सब की इन्कवायरी, जो विजिटर के तौर पर प्रेसीडेंट आफ इंडिया कर सकते हैं, वह होनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इसी तरह की जो एक्सेसिड दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में हुई हैं, उनकी भी इन्कवायरी इसके साथ होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी और जामिया यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द हैं ही, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी भी बन्द हो जाएगी। ऐसा न हो कि दिल्ली में ये तीनों चारों यूनिवर्सिटीज बन्द हो जाएं और दिल्ली का एजुकेशनल एटमास्फीयर खराब हो।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने तो पहले ही कहा कि जो शाह कमीशन के प्रबल्यार में नहीं आता है, इस तरह के जितने सवाल है उन्हें देख खोज कर काम करने के लिये हम तैयार हैं और यह भी देखेंगे कि किस तरह से कह कर सकेने। अगर हम देखें कि जितने सवाल हैं वह दूसरी इन्कवायरी कमेटी के पास जा सके तो जरूर इस

पर कोई कदम उठावेंगे। फिर भी यह बात है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा, जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी से जो कुछ हो चुका है मैं उसके समर्थन में कोई बकालत नहीं कर रहा हूं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
Complaints have been continuous both in the Press and on the Floor of the House against the Jawaharlal Nehru University. As already pointed out, it is some kind of a white elephant which is being nursed by the Central Government. It is a Central University incurring a per capita income which no other University, not only in India, but in the whole of Asia, incurs. And what is the result? As has been pointed out, there is no Science Faculty and there is no Medical Faculty; there is only the Faculty of Arts. It has been pointed out many times both in the Press and on the Floor of the House that it has become a breeding centre for corruption, favouritism and mal-administration and for nursing a typical or a special blend of political ideology. Can you ever imagine any University being given a grant for writing the history of a certain political party—and that too without any accountability. There are more than three or four lakhs of rupees being spent every year but there is no accountability. Hundreds of books have been purchased but these books are not in the University Library.

Again, there have been many appointments. To mention any person by name is not very dignified, but even the Chairman of the UGC could not resist the temptation of influencing the Jawaharlal Nehru University to appoint his nearest relative, by taking advantage of Sec. 23 of the JNU Act where there is a provision that even without an interview and without going through the regular process of appointment, many high persons like Professors and other senior people could be appointed many such appointments have been made without even an interview and

[Shri Samar Guha]

without any regular process of appointment.

You will be astonished to know that even in the case of the building, because of sub-standard materials, there have been many cases of collapse. This is a strange thing, and I feel rather constrained to make the observation that Government should not have treated this matter in an apathetic and indifferent manner. For the last six months it has been continuing although the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to it and deputation after deputation was sent to him, students wanting an enquiry and teachers wanting an enquiry.

The Executive Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University itself passed a Resolution to this effect:

"The Executive Council resolves to set up a Committee:

(i) to assess the work of the University with reference to its objectives as laid down in the First Schedule of the JNU Act and the steps taken to achieve the same;

(ii) to examine allegations of maladministration during the entire period and particularly during the Emergency;

(iii) to make suggestions for the future development of the University, particularly for the next Plan period."

The teachers associations not once but twice, have adopted this resolution and have demanded an enquiry. The Karamchhari Sangh has also done so. I cannot understand how the hon. Minister still says that appointing a visitorial enquiry is under consideration. Why under consideration? The matter has been brought to their notice. Leave aside the emergency excesses; what about the cases of favouritism, maladministration and making the University a breeding

ground of certain political ideologies: Why could not the hon. Minister take steps earlier? The present chaos and agitation are the follow-up action of all this mal-administration, corruption etc. Even now if the hon. Minister makes a definite and categorical statement on the floor of this House that they are going to hold an enquiry I think, the students will appreciate it. Nobody in this House or outside will asked for the removal of Vice-Chancellor or any professor whether he has been appointed out of some favouritism or anybody else without a proper enquiry. Nobody should expect that a professor or the Vice-Chancellor should be immediately suspended without giving an opportunity to them to explain their position. Unless any particular professor or teacher is found guilty, there is no question of forcible removal of them. Nobody could accept the position that the University should be closed forcibly. That position should not be accepted. But, unfortunately, the matter has been delayed and delayed and delayed; now it should not be allowed to be delayed further. I would ask the hon. Minister whether he is going to make a categorical announcement and when he is going to do that, that an enquiry would be made into these matters according to a provision of the JNU Act. The Visitor has a right to do so. If he appoints an enquiry committee, the engineering experts should also be there because sub-standard material has been used in the construction. Lakhs of rupees have been squandered there.

Secondly, section 28 of the JNU Act provides for the Vice-Chancellor and some other persons to appoint a professor, senior fellow etc. without even going to the formality of interview etc. He can right away appoint somebody and taking advantage of that so many teachers and fellows have been appointed illegally. I would like to know whether that provision which leaves scope for moral appointment. I cannot say illegal appointment, of the teachers and professors would be suitably amended.

These are my two specific questions in regard to this matter.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I said earlier, I am not defending the actions which had been taken by the University earlier, but it is only on the matter of enquiry that I am making my submission. It is not correct to say that the Government is sitting tight over the matter. The whole difficult situation has been created by the fact that a Commission of Enquiry has been set up by the Government with very wide powers to look into emergency excesses, and the charges levelled are so mixed up with emergency excesses that it is sometimes difficult to sift the two parts into two different categories. The Ministry is looking into these matters and I assure the hon. Members that if we find that a prima facie case has been made out in respect of other matters which the hon. Members are repeating, certainly an enquiry committee would be set up with the concurrence of the Visitor.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The questions are corruption, mal-administration, favouritism and creating of a breeding ground of certain brands of political ideology and these are not related to the excesses of emergency. These complaints were there even before emergency and have been continuing. Therefore, there is no question of mixing up the two things. Either the hon. Minister has been wrongly informed or he did not apply his mind to this. The two sets of complaints are entirely different. The emergency excesses before the Shah Commission are different from these complaints.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The University is closed and nothing is done to have it re-opened. We belong to Delhi and so we are very much concerned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You should also give your direction. The examinations are only two months away.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: With regard to opening of the

University, I have stated in my substantive statement that the Vice-Chancellor has made it clear that the University can re-open only if assurances are received from both the student leaders and the leadership of the Karamchari Sangatan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is the man in the dock. Does his statement mean anything?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The position has been made difficult because on the one side there is the students' body and on the other side there are the employee and they are at loggerheads and because the students demanded the dismissal of the security officer. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha is not on that aspect. He says that there have been illegal appointments and there have been misuses which are not matters before the Shah Commission and, therefore, are you going to inquire into them?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If you have heard the hon. member, Shri Samar Guha carefully, he said that it is immoral though it may not be illegal or irregular. He said that categorically. I have heard them. Questions have been raised before this House on previous occasions also. The view point of the University has been placed before this House. If we can sift these different matters, as I have already said, and if a prima facie case is made out, then it can be inquired into but if it is stated that it is an immoral matter, then I do not know which Judge will undertake it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is illegal and immoral both. I draw your attention that it is a question of re-opening the University. Charges have been made against the Vice-Chancellor and you cannot depend upon him. If they take a decision and announce it that they are holding an inquiry, I think the atmosphere can be completely changed. Let them categorically say that an inquiry will be made.

(St.)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We want an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there no end to this debate? Every time you are saying that you are finishing and you have put your questions and he has answered them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has not given the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have raised your objection at that time and not now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him assure the House that there will be an inquiry on matters other than those which are before the Shah Commission.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Only those members whose names are mentioned in the call attention can ask question, not others.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the government make a categorical statement that they are going to hold an inquiry and if so, when will the inquiry committee be set up, because this announcement will resolve many questions.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have categorically stated and I am repeating that if a prima facie case regarding these allegations which do not come within the scope of the Shah Commission is made out, then the government will certainly set up an inquiry.

14.35 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the

last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 6th August, 1977:—

1. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1977.

2. The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1977.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 6th August, 1977:—

1. The National Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

2. The Petroleum (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

3. The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

4. The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Bill, 1977.

14.37 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TENTH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the following reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Tenth Report on Export of Engineering Goods relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

(2) Thirty-eighth Report on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1975-76 and Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1974-75.