

**SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:** I beg to move;

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

1657 hrs.

#### UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD BILL

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** I beg to move.

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The House would recall that as part of the six point formula for Andhra Pradesh it was envisaged that a Central University would be established at Hyderabad to augment the existing educational facilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Subsequently Parliament had passed the Constitution (32nd) Amendment Bill which *inter alia* provided for a new article, 371E empowering Parliament to make law to establish a university in Andhra Pradesh. After ratification by the required number of State legislatures, it was given assent by the President and the Act has been brought into force with effect from July 1, 1974. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act the President has also issued the Andhra Pradesh Educational Institutions Regulation of appointments order, 1974 on July 4, 1974 defining "local area", "local candidates", etc. providing for reservation in State and non-State universities and educational institutions. This notification has been communicated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and consequently it

is necessary that we should now go ahead with the establishment of a University in Hyderabad. Hence, this Bill.

Since this decision was taken, I had appointed a working group under the chairmanship of Dr. George Jacob, Chairman of the University Grants Commission to make recommendations regarding the main features of the Bill. The Committee visited Hyderabad and held discussions with various experts and made some recommendations. The more important of these recommendations are that the University should be a unitary one and that its jurisdiction should extend to its own campus. Although in all the other respects, the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Committee, I venture to submit that we have made a slight modification we have empowered the University to establish other campuses if it so desires, in other parts of Andhra Pradesh. It

17 hrs

does not mean that today we would be in a position to establish other campuses, but we thought it might be desirable to give this power to the university. Simultaneously, it would have the power to establish and maintain special centres and specialised laboratories for research in places outside the jurisdiction. This recommendation has been accepted. The other powers and objectives are more or less the same as in the case of the North Eastern Hill University. The university should offer three years honours courses and 2 years master courses 1 year Ms. Phil. and other research courses. We have accepted this in principle but it would be for the university to work out the details. The basic structure of the university of having schools providing for intra-disciplinary studies is being provided for in the Bill. In addition, we are visualising that this university should be able to collaborate with other research institutions which have been established

in Hyderabad, particularly the research institutions which are being financed from various Central Government sources. I am glad my colleague, the Minister of Science and Technology is here. The laboratories for which he is responsible to this House have offered to give their full cooperation to this university for organising its academic and research activities.

The Jacob Committee also visualises that the semester system and new techniques of evaluation should be accepted by this university. I hope that all this will be accepted, although we cannot possibly provide for these details in the Bill itself. But we have accepted the basic principle which the committee has recommended that admissions to the university should be on an all-India basis and admission tests may be prescribed for admission to different courses if the university considers so fit. There can be no reservation for candidates belonging to a particular region or State, but we have ensured that it would be legal for the university—I hope the university will exercise that power—to provide reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We think it is essential that all universities and institutions of higher learning, particularly those supported by the Central Government should not only provide reservations but also take suitable measures to see that the seats reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are actually filled. For that purpose, we will be giving full support to the university to take such steps as they may deem necessary.

We also requested the working group under Dr. Jacob to provide the outline of the Bill. The job of the Government has been greatly facilitated and the outline they gave has been more or less accepted by us and is now for the consideration of the House.

In the objects and powers, the House may notice that integrated

courses in Humanities and Sciences can be provided and educational programmes will necessarily have interdisciplinary facilities. I have mentioned the cooperation with other institutions and the power of the university to establish specialised centres and research laboratories.

The President of India shall be the Visitor of this university, as he is the Visitor of all Central Universities. In the case of two Central Universities in Uttar Pradesh, namely, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh is the Chief Rector. In the same way, we have provided that the Governor of the State of Andhra Pradesh shall be the Chief Rector of this University.

The usual offices have been provided for, namely, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice Chancellor, Deans of the Schools, Registrar, Finance Officer etc.

Here I would offer an apology to this hon. House about the Hindi version. It was pointed out to me by an hon Member that in the Hindi version we have given the equivalent of Vice-Chancellor as *Upa Kulapati*, which was the traditional form of translating the term Vice-Chancellor. But, recently, the Commission for which I am responsible to this House, has taken a decision that the Vice-Chancellor should not be addressed as *Upa Kulapati*, but should be addressed as *Kulapati*. That decision has been taken and now we are thinking of designating Vice-Chancellors as *Kulapatis*.

श्री रामावतार झाङ्गी (पटना) :  
चांसलर को क्या कहेंगे ?

श्री० एच० नूतन हसन : कुलाधिपति ।

The new terminology which is now being accepted in Hindi in most academic circles is that the Chancellor should be *Kuladhpati* and the Vice-Chancellor

should be *Kulapati*, and not *Upa Kulapati*, as was formerly the case. Therefore, Sir, I would crave your indulgence and, through you, that of the hon. House, that the necessary correction be made in the Hindi version of this Bill.

The initial appointments of the officers will be made by the Visitor, as was the case in the North-Eastern Hill University. Again, for the initial period of the first three years when the University is being established the main bodies will be nominated by the Visitor. As we have done in the case of the North-Eastern Hill University, there will be a Planning Board.

In regard to statutes, some statutes are already here, which have been annexed to the Bill, which are for the consideration of the hon. House. As in the case of the North-Eastern Hill University, we have provided that during the first three years the Visitor can make amendments to this as and when necessary and, when, the University is established, before the end of three years the detailed statutes framed will be placed on the table of the two Houses of Parliament and they will be before the hon. Members.

All the other main features which are being provided in the North Eastern Hill University Act are also being provided in this Bill.

So far as expenditure is concerned, we hope that the non-recurring expenditure for the establishment of the University, the foundation grant, will be about Rs. 11.60 crores. We have been told that not only the land will be given by the Government of Andhra Pradesh but even the development cost of the land will be met by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The recurring expenditure during the Fifth Plan period will roughly be just over Rs. 3 crores.

We are extremely keen that the University should start functioning as

quickly as possible in order that the difficulties which are being felt by the people of Andhra Pradesh in general, and of Hyderabad in particular, can be removed.

For this purpose, the Government have taken a decision to appoint a very distinguished scientist from the Banaras Hindu University, Prof. Gurbuksh Singh, as the Officer on Special Duty so that he may straightway start organising—now that I have made the announcement here—and I hope, he will be taking over his responsibilities very soon. We are also appointing straightway a Planning Committee so that the Officer on Special Duty may be assisted in making plans for the functioning of the University. I hope, as soon as the Bill is passed by both the Houses, there will not be much of a delay in issuing the notification and the University starting its work.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : हम समझने थे कि यह बिल कल आएगा। कारण यह है कि प्रायल इंडस्ट्री डिबेनेपमेंट विधेयक पर बहस होने वाली थी। यह नहीं हुई। अतः निवेदन यह है कि जिन लोगों ने आज एमेंड्ट्स दिए हैं, उनको आप स्वीकार करा दीजिये और वे सक्षुलेट हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who want to give amendments can send them now. The debate will continue tomorrow. We will have time to circulate them. They can send their amendments now but not beyond this evening.

Now, there is one amendment to the Motion for consideration in the name

of Shri M. C. Daga. That has to be formally moved by Shri M. C. Daga. But he is not here. So, that is not moved.

Shri Bade.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि शासन इस बिल को लाया है। इससे हैदराबाद और आन्ध्र के लोगों को तसल्ली होगी। जब तेलंगाना और आंध्र का झगड़ा चल रहा था तो उस झगड़े में सेंटर की तरफ से इस बिल के लाने की बात जो आई इससे सभी को तसल्ली हो जायेगी कि यह एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी होगी वैसे ही जैसे बनारस और अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। इस पर ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी फार्म की यूनिवर्सिटी होगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह फेडरल फार्म की होगी क्योंकि इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"to establish such campuses, special centres, specialised laboratories or other units for research and instruction as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects;"

कैम्पसिज अलग अलग करके उनको यूनिवर्सिटी फार्म का कहना, सही नहीं होगा। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मंत्री महोदय एक्सपर्ट हैं। यह हमें इसको समझाएं।

जहां तक माध्यम का सवाल है यह नहीं कि मीडियम बिल को हिन्दी एंड इंग्लिश में चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इस में यह रखें कि मीडियम बिल बी हिन्दी एंड इंग्लिश प्लस आंध्र की जो भाषा है तेलुगू, टैट शुड बी दी मीडियम। इतना ही मुझे कहना है। बाकी तो जो और यूनिवर्सिटीज में है वही इस में लिखा हुआ है। मैं फिर आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि इस बिल को लाकर आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को आपने तसल्ली दे दी।

श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय (चंदौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ आंध्र में विश्वविद्यालय बहुत पहले खोला जाना चाहिये था और स्वर्गीय नेहरू जी भी इस बात के लिये प्रयत्नशील थे कि हैदराबाद में एक विश्वविद्यालय खुले। आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी के पास उन्होंने संदेश भिजवाया था कि यदि आप वहां का कुलपति होना स्वीकार करें तो वहां विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की बात की जाय, क्योंकि यह एक ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय को कल्पना थी जिसके द्वारा उत्तर-दक्षिण पूर्व और पश्चिम को जोड़ने का कार्य किया जा सकता था। किन्तु अतनी स्थिति के कारण आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी ने कभी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में जाना पसन्द किया और इस विश्वविद्यालय की योजना स्थगित रही।

अभी 6 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापना की जा रही है और जुलाई में यह बिल लाना पया। इसका प्रावण पूर्वोत्तर पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय के आधार पर रखा गया है। इतिथि इस पर अधिक विचार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, सभी क्षेत्रों में इसका स्थापन होगा।

अभी शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हैदराबाद में बहुत से केंद्रीय शोध संस्थान हैं, उनमें से बहुत से अतिउत्तम काम कर रहे हैं। उन के सहयोग से और उन के योग से इस विश्वविद्यालय का कार्य इसी माह आरम्भ हो जाना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की कोई न कोई परीक्षा इसी वर्ष होनी चाहिये ताकि वहां के लोगों को इस बात का संतोष हो कि उनकी युगों से जो मांग थी, आज उस को पूर्ति हो रही है।

मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री बड़े जी ने कहा कि शिक्षा का माध्यम भी हमें तय कर लेना चाहिये। अगर हिन्दी हो, तो मुझे से अधिक प्रसन्न होने वाला कोई व्यक्ति नहीं हो सकता,

किन्तु, बड़े जो, मैं तो विश्व विद्यालयों की स्वायत्तता का पक्ष-धर्ती रहूँ हूँ। जिस क्षेत्र में विश्वविद्यालय बन रहा है और जो वहाँ के कर्ता-धर्ता और विधाता होंगे, जो उस के संचालक-गण होंगे उनके ऊपर यह विषय छोड़ देना अधिक उपयुक्त होगा। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि दक्षिण की चारों भाषाओं पर वहाँ पर ऐसा शोध-संस्थान स्थापित हो कि उन का जो सुन्दरतम और मंगलमय पक्ष है उस को उत्तर के साथ संयुक्त करें और उम के द्वारा हिन्दी की अभिवृद्धि करें—तो अच्छा होगा . .

**श्री आर० बी० बड़े :** हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और अलीगढ़ विश्व विद्यालय के एक्ट में माध्यम का उल्लेख है।

**श्री सुधाकर पाण्डेय :** जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के एक्ट में नहीं दिया गया है, क्योंकि इस के लिये मुझे प्रस्ताव रखना पड़ा था कि यहाँ हिन्दो माध्यम से पढ़ाई हो। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के कानून में भी माध्यम की बात नहीं है, यदि माध्यम की बात उठाई जायगी तो जो भाषाई समस्याएँ वहाँ पहले उठी थीं, वे फिर उधड़ेगी, उन भाषाई समस्याओं को कोई भी राष्ट्रीय व्यक्ति, या मेरे जैसा आदमी उभारना नहीं चाहेगा। कोई भी नहीं चाहेगा कि विद्यार्थियों में आन्ध्र जिन्दा दौरे से गुजरना है उसकी फिर पुनरावृत्ति हो।

विश्वविद्यालय खोलना एक बात है, विश्वविद्यालय किसी काम का हो—यह एक बात है। बहुत से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं और खुल भी रहे हैं। किन्तु क्या वे जीवन का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? केवल कार्यकुशल लोग हों या ज्ञानी लोग हों या केवल ज्ञानदान देना ही विश्वविद्यालय का कार्य इस देश में रह गया है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये हमारे सांस्कृतिक आन्दोलनों के सुत्रधार बनें। हमारी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था में जो क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं, उन को यह मानना

चाहिए कि ये विश्वविद्यालय केवल ज्ञानदान का माध्यम न बनें, बल्कि चरित्रज्ञान का माध्यम भी बनें और संसार से आज ज. हमारा सम्बन्ध है, राज्यों से जो हमारा सम्बन्ध है, देश से जो हमारा सम्बन्ध है, उन सम्बन्धों का समावेश चरित्र के भीतर हो, जीवन के भीतर हो, क्योंकि इस समय इस देश में चरित्र का बड़ा अकाल है। वड़े बड़े इन्जिनियर, वड़े वड़े लोग यह नहीं जानते कि इस देश का संविधान क्या है। एम० एस० सी० हो जाते हैं, डाक्टर बन जाते हैं, लेकिन वे नहीं जानते कि समाजवाद क्या है, वे नहीं जानते कि हम किस ओर जा रहे हैं और आधुनिक विश्व के प्रति हमारा उत्तरदायित्व क्या है?

इस शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हायर सैकण्ड्री स्टेज पर होनी चाहिये, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य से हायर सैकण्ड्री स्कूल पर्यायवाचक अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं हैं और वहाँ इस समय इस प्रकार की कोई शिक्षा व्यवस्था नहीं है। यदि यह शिक्षा व्यवस्था यहाँ ही जानी तो हायर सैकण्ड्री स्कूलों में ही देश का भव्य हो सकता था, किन्तु हायर सैकण्ड्री स्कूल ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरा मुझाव है कि भारत के नवम्ब केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये जो हमारे विभागों की बन्द खिड़की को खोल सके और अपने ज्ञान का सम्बन्ध जीवन में जोड़ सके। आज का ज्ञान किताबों में बन्द है, उसी प्रकार से व्यक्ति का जीवन भी बन्द पड़ा है, उन का व्यक्ति के भीतर से सम्पर्क नहीं रह गया है, उम का जीवन से सम्बन्ध नहीं रह गया है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप हमारी सारी प्रगति रुक गई है, हमारे जीवन का जो विकास है, वह रुक गया है, वह गंगा की धारा के रूप में प्रवाहित नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि गढ़ी के रूप में प्रवाहित हो रहा है, जिस का परिणाम हम सब लोग भोग रहे हैं।

**श्री मूलबन्द डागा :** यह तो हो ही रहा है।

भी बुझाकर वाक्येय : गढ़े से पढ़ा हुआ सद रहा है । इस प्रवाह को संचालित करने के लिये आज लोग काम करे और उन को भी करना चाहिये । काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना पूज्य मालवीय जी ने इस लिये की थी कि वह सारे संसार को प्रकाश देगा और देश की राष्ट्रीयता की बाणी उस के द्वारा मुखरित होगी और मालवीय जी के जीवनकाल में ऐसा हुआ भी था, किन्तु अब वह विश्व-विद्यालय बनारस में है, लेकिन बनारस से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लोग समझते हैं कि एक नषकाशी बना कर जमीन पर रख दी गई है । इस प्रकार का यह विश्वविद्यालय न हो । अभी आरम्भ हो रहा है इसलिये इस में कुछ ऐसा किया जा सकता है कि जिस से यह जीवन के साथ जुड़े । आप ने सत गुरुबक्स सिंह को बनाया है, मैं उन को जानता हूँ, अच्छे आदमी हैं, उन्होंने काशी विश्व-विद्यालय में अच्छा काम किया है । पहली बार नेहरु जी आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जी को लाना चाहते थे, अब आपने सत गुरुबक्स सिंह जी को लिया यह अच्छा कदम है, वे हर मामले में राष्ट्रीय हैं । किन्तु जिस प्रकार आप ने उन की नियुक्ति की, उसी तरह प्लानिंग बोर्ड की नियुक्ति में कोई कानून बाधक नहीं था, आप को प्लानिंग बोर्ड की नियुक्ति भी इसी समय कर देनी चाहिये थी । उन में ऐसे लोग होने चाहिये जो केवल शिक्षा शास्त्री ही न हों, जिन का जीवन से भी किमी प्रकार का सम्पर्क हो और जो आन्ध्र की कला, संस्कृति और साहित्य को जानते हों जो बहा की कला और संस्कृति का देश को दान कर सकते हों, जो जीवनमय हों, मगलमय हों, जो देश की मूलधारा से ज्ञान के माध्यम से उसे जोड़ने की क्षमता रखते हों । अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि कमेटिया बन जाती हैं, शिक्षा शास्त्री रख दिये जाते हैं और ऐसे सभे शिक्षा शास्त्री रख देते हैं—मन्त्री महोदय आते हैं और चले जाते हैं, किन्तु वे शिक्षा शास्त्री बने रहते हैं और उन के कुकर्मा के लिये मन्त्री महोदय जवाब देते थक जाते हैं, उस के लिये उत्तरदायी होना पड़ता

है । इसलिये जब शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों को रख जाय तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाय कि उन के बाल बके हुए न हों, 75 वर्ष के ऊपर की आयु के न हों, चलने में उन को कष्ट न होता हो या ऐसे न हों जो 50 वर्ष पहले अंग्रेजों के जमाने में पड़े हुए हों और उन्हीं को ज्ञान का प्रवतार मानते हों । मैं समझता हूँ कल जब मन्त्री महोदय डिबेट का जवाब देयें तो प्लानिंग बोर्ड की भी घोषणा कर देंगे ।

आप आन्ध्र की भूमि में यह आखिल भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं—यह अच्छी बात है । प्रायः ऐसा होना है कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में क्षेत्रीयता के प्रवाह में राष्ट्रीयता मर जाती है । किसी भी क्षेत्र में कोई भी शिक्षा संस्था हो, चाहे वह राज्य की हो या केन्द्र की हो, यदि वह राष्ट्रीय नहीं है तो उस की स्थिति विनाशमूलक हो जायगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है, क्योंकि कानून में आपने कहा है कि सारे भारतवर्ष के लिये खुला रहेगा । मैं इस बात का भी स्वागत करता हूँ कि आपने जो दुर्बल वर्ग है, अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं, अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोग हैं, उन को एक सीमा तक संरक्षण दिया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें केवल संरक्षण ही न दिया जाय उन के जीवन में जो सहिष्णुता है, हजारों वर्षों की जिस सहिष्णुता ने उन्हें आज भी जीवित रखा है, जैसे ग्रेयनाग पर पृथ्वी का भार है, जिस तरह से वह भारत को सम्भाले हुए हैं, ऐसे लोगों की सहिष्णुता के ज्ञान का अध्ययन भी बहा पर किया जाय । उन की संस्कृति के लिये भी बहा पर विशेष विभाग खोला जाय और उन का अध्ययन उन के ही माध्यम में हो ।

जैसा मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ—यह विश्व विद्यालय एक सैतु बने—उत्तर और दक्षिण का और दोनों को जोड़ने का काम करे, तोड़ने का काम न करे, क्योंकि इन शिक्षा संस्थाओं ने जितना देश को तोड़ा है, साथ ही राजनीतिक दलों ने उतना देश को नहीं जोड़ा है । इसलिये

जुन के सम्बन्ध में संस्कृति का काम होना चाहिये, जून के सम्बन्ध में जीवन की जग की धारावाहक का काम होना चाहिये, जीवन के जग की धारावाहक का काम नहीं होना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ, सभी लोग इसका स्वागत करेंगे और मुझे विश्वास है कि यह विश्व-विद्यालय, जो हमारी शिक्षा की धारा है उसको नई दिशा और नया जीवन प्रदान करेगा।

\*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a new Central University is going to be set up in Andhra Pradesh and I must congratulate my friends in the Congress benches that they have finally succeeded in compelling the Central Government in initiating measures for the setting up of this University. I would have been really glad if this University had been created in the normal circumstances rather than the agitations which had preceded it for its formation. Whatever it may be, I welcome the new Bill and I welcome the new University which goes to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

In this connection I must say a few words to the hon. Minister for his serious consideration. New Central Universities are being created and there can perhaps be no grievance from any corner in this regard. Why we feel sad about the whole episode is that while the Centre shows adequate and enough consideration for these Universities they do not seem to attach the same sense of seriousness for the Universities which are not the Central Universities, and which have been serving the cause of education in the different parts of the country since long. There are many Universities with great heritage of the past contributions. These Universities today are almost dying because of the lack of financial resources. The consequence has been that they have been compelled to resort to many methods

to raise funds to avert their decay and death. It is a well known fact Sir, and the hon. Members are aware that the rate of admission to the Universities has fallen steeply over the past few years which has effected the financial position of the Universities very adversely. When such is the situation with the other Universities we should naturally hope and expect that the Central Government should adopt a similar attitude of sympathy and give suitable assistance to them as they are doing in the case of the Central Universities. I can say about the Calcutta University in particular in this connection. I am sure the hon. Minister must have received a memorandum, the copies of which have already reached the members of this House, urging upon the Central Government to take over the Calcutta University because that University is in a financial chaos and is hardly able to maintain its own existence. A few days ago the Vice-Chancellor of the Himachal Pradesh University while addressing the newsmen had stated that due to the paucity of funds the University functioning has almost come to a stand still. Let there be Central Universities and as I have already said, we have no objection to have them but is it not equally important and necessary that on the one hand we should be set up new Universities and on the other hand we should do nothing to help other Universities which are dying and decaying. If you are really interested in the democratic functioning of our country the time has come when we must eliminate the distinction that is being maintained between the Central and the non-Central Universities. This distinction must end, and it must end sooner than later.

The hon. Minister in his opening speech has said many things about the new proposed University but there is nothing new about it. It is just as usual. It is just the same as it is in other Central Universities. We cannot expect much out of this Bill.

\*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

Therefore, I would once again urge that the Central Government must stop taking step-motherly attitude towards other Universities and they should try to help them as they are trying to help other Central Universities.

Now, coming to the provisions of the Bill, I find Sir, that the present Bill is a carbon copy of the Bills that were introduced for the setting up of Shillong University and other Central Universities recently. The present Bill has the same deficiencies as the earlier Bills and no attempt has been to improve this present legislation and to remove the shortcoming that were there in the earlier Bills. While participating in the discussion on the earlier Bills I had stated that the Bill needed much improvement and the Government themselves would be compelled to come before this House before long to make amendments thereto. Already murmurs are being heard about the shortcomings of the earlier Bill and I do not know when the Government will come forward with their amendments to make them effective which it is not at present.

I would now like to point out some shortcomings of the present Bill. While venturing to do so I would take up the question of appointment of the Dean of Faculty in the University. I had stated on the floor of the House earlier Sir that lot of difficulties in the University administration arises out of the manner of appointment of these posts. It would be relevant and pertinent to quote the recommendations of Gajendragadkar Report which had gone into the matter. The Committee in its report had stated and I quote:

"The Dean of the Faculty should be appointed from amongst the University appointed professors by rotation according to seniority for a period of two years." The present Bill has stated that the Dean of Faculty will hold a post for a period of three years but the wholesome principles of rota-

tion and seniority as suggested by the Gajendragadkar Committee has not been followed. The advantage of the Committee's recommendation is that senior professors will get opportunity to act as the Dean and would be able to lend their experience to improve the working of the University. I feel that this principle of rotation and seniority should have been accepted by the Government and should have been incorporated in the Bill.

With regard to the appointment of the Pro-Vice Chancellor the Bill provides that the pro-Vice Chancellor will be nominated by the Vice Chancellor and he will be appointed by the Executive Council. In case the Executive Council fails to appoint the nominated person the matter will be referred to the Visitor who will either appoint the same person or suggest another name. In short the pro-Vice Chancellor will be the Vice-Chancellor's own man. In favour of this method two arguments are usually put forward. Firstly it is said that the pro-Vice Chancellor has to carry out the functions which is entrusted to him by the Vice-Chancellor and hence a close rapport is necessary and secondly if a new person is appointed who is not a nominee of the Vice Chancellor it is quite likely that the cooperation between the two which is necessary may not be forthcoming. But it cannot be forgotten that every issue has two sides and while the first two arguments represent one side of the matter it is equally necessary to consider the other side also. It is a common experience that there are more than one pro-Vice Chancellor in a University. It has been found that because of being Vice-Chancellor's own men they have no option but to ditto directions of the Vice Chancellor and gradually a cotery rule develops which more often than not creates many difficulties in the day to day administration. It is also not at all logical to think that a person who is not a nominee of the Vice Chancellor when appointed as a pro-Vice Chancellor



will always create obstructions and be at logger head with the Vice Chancellor. Coming to the composition of the University Court, as far as I remember, the Statute does not mention anything about it. May be at a subsequent date this Statute will be framed. It is very interesting and surprising to note Sir, that the Executive Council has been given the authority to make amend or create new Statutes. In fact, the Executive Council has been given the powers of Parliament and this is not fair. The University Court is a very important organ of a University and the details of its formation should not be allowed to be determined by an Executive Council. The Bill should have incorporated this specific provision ad specific sanction of the Parliament should have been obtained. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and try to do something even at this stage. I feel Sir, that the students and employees should find representation in the Court. The students' representatives should not be taken on the basis of their affiliation to the different students' unions. They should on the contrary be chosen from the different departments of the University. Sir, I would now like to draw the Minister's attention to Clause 30 of the Bill. Section 2 of clause 30 provides that: "Any dispute arising out of a contract between the university and any employee shall, at the request of the employee, be referred to a Tribunal for arbitration consisting of one Member appointed by the Executive Council, one nominated by the employees concerned and an umpire appointed by the Visitor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal." Under this Section a tribunal has been created whose decision shall be final and an employee cannot go to any Court. This is really unjust because we cannot visualise a situation where a tribunal decision shall be impartial and correct and to deny a person his right to seek justice in a Court of law

would therefore be highly illogical. After all every citizen has been given some rights which are fundamental and this cannot be abridged and the right to seek justice is one of them. I would now like to quote from the Gajendragadkar report which says:

"We appreciate the spirit underlying this complaint, but we must emphasize the fact that in our country, the doctrine of the rule of law is paramount. Every citizen in a democratic country—teachers and students are obviously included amongst the citizens of the country—is entitled to seek justice in courts in regard to the disputes which under the law of the land are justiciable. We must also recognise that the power of the High Courts under Articles 226 and 227, and the power of the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution, to issue appropriate writs, constitute the cornerstone of the democratic way of life, which we have adopted. These powers are intended to safeguard the fundamental rights of the citizens and to prevent capricious, unfair improper or irregular exercise of power. The university system would not, therefore, be justified in having a grievance, if any citizen such as a teacher or student or a member of the administrative staff, approaches appropriate courts for relief in respect of an alleged injustice due to him."

I therefore feel Sir, that it is highly improper to have provision like the in clause 30. If the employee feels unhappy about the decision of the tribunal he has as a normal citizen of this country, a right to go to the court to seek redressal of his grievances but here we find that this right which he has as a citizen is being curtailed through the provision of a tribunal whose decision in the matter shall be final. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I may just clarify for the information of the

hon. Member. The writ jurisdiction of either the High Court or the Supreme Court is not at all affected. That is a constitutional right and we cannot in this Parliament abridge or abrogate their right in any form unless we choose to change the Constitution. So, Gajendragadkar Committee is making a reference to Kothari Commission's recommendation which had said that because there is too much litigation Supreme Court may be requested to find out how it can abridge its own powers. That view could not be accepted by the Government and, therefore, in any of the legislations that have been brought before this hon. House, there is no question of abridging, reducing or taking away from the powers of the Supreme Court or the High Court to issue writs or take such other suitable steps as are necessary. All that has been done is barring the jurisdiction of the local courts visualised in the Indian Arbitration Act has been provided.

\*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my submission in this connection is that it is not always possible for the employees to go to a High Court or the Supreme Court to seek justice because it is very expensive and it takes a very long time. I am associated with many teachers' organisations in the country and from my experience I can tell the hon. Minister that whenever there is a dispute between the employees and the management, the employees have the opportunity of getting quick justice by approaching the local courts and this is also less expensive. Therefore it is my demand that not only High Court and Supreme Court should be available to an aggrieved employee but he should also have an easy access to the local courts also. The present provision should be amended accordingly.

†SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Central Government for having fulfilled the

aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh by introducing this Bill. The people of Andhra Pradesh have always cooperated with the Central Government in every sphere. It is a fact that there had been two violent agitations in Andhra Pradesh. First in Telengana and later on in Andhra. These agitations have only reflected the feelings of the people of both the regions. We the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh and Ministers have been elected through this popular will of the people. We have expressed the views of the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is indeed a good thing that two agitations in Andhra Pradesh have united the people of Andhra Pradesh into one State and one language. We are very happy that in the end Andhra Pradesh has been emotionally and physically integrated as one compact State. This will go a long accelerating the progress of this State. I would like to congratulate the Central Government for bringing about the unity of Andhra Pradesh on behalf of the people of that State. It is a well known fact that Andhra Pradesh as a whole is a educationally backward State. Except for Hyderabad all the regions of Andhra Pradesh, both Andhra and Telengana are educationally backward.

You all know that even during the time of Lord Buddha the Nagarjunasagar University was an international place. It is only in Nagarjunasagar that Government of Andhra Pradesh have constructed a grand project, the Nagarjunasagar project. This Nagarjunasagar project is now a very useful project and the foodgrains accrued as a result of this project is distributed not only in Andhra Pradesh but to the whole of India. In the same way I feel that the new University that is proposed to be set up at this place should be useful not only to the people of Andhra Pradesh but also to all the people of India irrespective of the State to which they belong. Who-

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

†The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

ever comes to Hyderabad University whether he is Indian or foreign shall be given a fair treatment. I am confident that this new Central University at Hyderabad will make a great name for itself by giving fair treatment and full opportunity to all the people who care to come to Hyderabad for study at this University. We are very glad to note this important criterion in this Bill.

Some members have expressed that Acharya Narendra Dev had suggested at the time of the establishment of Benaras Hindu University that a Central University should be established at Hyderabad. It was also said that Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had supported this point. We are indeed very happy that during the region of his daughter a Central University has been established at Hyderabad. I would like to suggest to the Central Government to rename the Central University as Nagarjuna University. Nagarjunasagar and Nagarjuna are very famous names like Nalanda etc. If you give this new name to this then it will also enhance the reputation of this new University. I am confident that Members of Parliament from all regions will support this proposal to rename this University as Nagarjuna University.

This will revive the good ancient memories of the Nalanda University and great scholar Nagarjuna. It is well known that great writers and scholars existed during the time of King Nagarjuna. I am confident that this new University at Hyderabad will grow as famous as the old Nagarjuna University. I request Dr. Nurul Hassan to take into consideration the views expressed by us and if necessary refer the matter to the State Government. I request that our suggestions should be implemented by the Central Government.

There have been many doubts expressed by every body whether any University will be established at

Hyderabad. Even our Chief Minister had been trying for expeditious introduction of this Bill. I am now very happy that although it is now very late in the end this Bill has been introduced for the setting up of a Central University at Hyderabad. I am happy that this reflects the feelings of Andhra Pradesh. I would like to state that one snag in this Bill is the time limit. The people of Andhra Pradesh should clearly know the date by which the Central University will be established. In the absence of the clear date an impression will be created among the people that even though the Bill has been passed nothing has been done. I therefore, suggest that you fix up some date whether it is August 15, or January 26, 1975. I strongly suggest January 26, as the target date and I request the Central Government to accept it. We have already been experiencing difficulties in the matter of finance for the implementation of Nagarjunasagar project. If a target date is not fixed we would be subject to questioning by the people of Andhra Pradesh and they will get agitated. I only want that these difficulties should not come up and the Central Government should do the needful in this matter. I do not want to go into the details of working of the various bodies in this Bill. We had already given an amendment in this connection.

There are at present three Universities in Andhra Pradesh, namely Osmania University, at Hyderabad, Venkateswara University at Tirupatty and Andhra University at Waltair. In one University there is the condition of residence along with marks obtained by the student for admission to the University. But these two conditions are not in the other two Universities. Therefore, if a student wants to go from one University to another University it becomes very difficult for him. I want that this new Central University at Hyderabad should not impose such conditions of residence so that it can really become national and

international University. I want that we should be prescribe only the essential qualifications necessary for admission to this University. Whoever fulfills the essential qualifications whether he is an Andhra or not should be admitted to this University. No special preferential treatment should be given to anybody. The question of residential qualifications should not arise. I request the Government of India to look into the matter and instil confidence not only in Andhra Pradesh but also to all the regions of India. Full opportunities should be given to everybody.

I have already mentioned about the agitations in Andhra Pradesh. On April 7, the Prime Minister paid a visit to Vijaywada. She was particularly very happy about the reception she received from the people. It was really surprising whether the reception is by the same people who indulged in violent agitation only a few months before. I would like to state that the people of Andhra Pradesh bore no enmity or animosity against anybody. They are only angry when they are emotional. The people of Andhra Pradesh are perfectly disciplined people and they always co-operate with the Government and they bore no grudge against any person whether it is Brahmanand Reddy, Narsimhan Rao or Vangal Rao. I would like to assure that the people of Andhra Pradesh have no hatred for anybody and they wish well for everybody. They are prepared to work hard for the progress of the country. Therefore, the agitations in Andhra Pradesh should not be misunderstood by anybody.

We are happy that the issue has been resolved by introduction of the 6-point formula and this Bill has been introduced. I would like to state that the Central Government should not depend on the Andhra Pradesh Government in matter of finance. You can ask the Andhra State Government in the matter of allotment of land.

buildings etc. but don't depend upon the State Government for finance. It is the duty of the Central Government to allocate finance for implementation of the various proposals laid down in this Bill.

To conclude I would once again strongly plead for the renaming of this University as Nagarjuna University. Both the people of Andhra and Telengana are united on this point. Just as the Nandi Konda project was renamed as Nagarjunasagar project I also request that this new University to be established at Hyderabad should be renamed as Nagarjuna University. This will fulfil the aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh. I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to express my views.

**श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री और शिक्षा मंत्री दोनों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी सम्बन्धी बिल जितनी जल्दी हो सकता था, उतनी जल्दी इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है। यह यूनिवर्सिटी एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी होगी और उसमें पूरे देश के विद्यार्थियों को लेने की गुंजायश रखी गई है। इस लिहाज से हैदराबाद सिटी और आन्ध्र प्रदेश को एक नई चीज मिलने वाली है, जिससे हैदराबाद सिटी और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की शोभा बहुत बढ़ जायेगी।

यहाँ पर उस यूनिवर्सिटी के मीडियम ग्राफ़ इंस्ट्रक्शन की चर्चा की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोग हिन्दी के विरोधी नहीं हैं। वे हिन्दी को दिल में चाहते हैं। इस लिए उस यूनिवर्सिटी में मीडियम ग्राफ़ इंस्ट्रक्शन हिन्दी भी होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिस दिन वह यूनिवर्सिटी काम करना शुरू करे, उसी दिन से हर सैक्शन में हिन्दी की तालीम की व्यवस्था होना जरूरी है।

जब पूरे भारतवर्ष में विद्यार्थी वहाँ आ रहे हैं, तो विद्यार्थियों की कमी नहीं होगी। 15 अगस्त तो बहुत करीब है, लेकिन अगर कम से कम महात्मा गांधी के जन्म-दिन से यह यूनिवर्सिटी काम करना शुरू कर दे, तो बहुत अच्छा हो। हैदराबाद में बहुत सी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, निज़ाम की बहुत बड़ी कोठी भी है। फिलहाल यूनिवर्सिटी को उस में रखा जा सकता है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में बातचीत कर रही है।

जहाँ तक इस बान का ताल्लुक है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम हैदराबाद यूनिवर्सिटी होना चाहिए या नागार्जुन यूनिवर्सिटी होना चाहिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ एक नागार्जुन इंजीनियरिंग कालेज पहले से मौजूद है, जिस को नागार्जुन इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का सवाल किया जा रहा है। ऐसी हालत में दो नामों में तमादुम होने का इमकान है। इस यूनिवर्सिटी को जो नाम दिया गया है, वह बहुत अच्छा है। जिस नाम की चर्चा पहले से की जा रही है, इस वक़्त उस को बदलने में लोगों के दिनों में झुझझात पैदा होने का इमकान हो सकता है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, मैं उस का पूरा पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ, और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया।

**SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad):** Sir, I warmly welcome this Bill. I am glad it has come in response to the long-standing demands and aspirations of our brethren from Andhra Pradesh. Some of the pre-

vious speakers have already mentioned about the agitation that took place in Andhra. I do not think they need be apologetic about it. After all, sometimes agitations take place only because certain legitimate demands are not met in time by the authorities concerned. Personally speaking, I would have liked this university to be created without any agitation, but perhaps we can say that one of the important fringe benefits of this agitation has been that the people of Andhra, particularly Hyderabad, have got a University.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** A very big cost to pay for a university.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** I am happy because this is one more significant instance of the Centre's attention being further focussed on the people living in the southern part of this great country. Although we have of late a proliferation of universities in this country and there is the danger of a number of sub-standard institutions coming up, nonetheless in view of the largeness of the country and its variety, you will agree, as a Professor, that we do need many more universities and colleges. I do hope, however, that this new university will not be just one more university, but that it will establish new traditions and new patterns both in terms of research and teaching as years go by.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You may continue tomorrow

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, August 7, 1974. Sravana 16, 1896 (S).*