

[Shri Jagannath Pahadia].

- (2) A copy of the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1975-76 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9382/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S O. 885 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9383/75].

सदल बिहार: बाजपेयी (स्वाभियार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, इस का हिन्दी कहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में हिन्दी है ।

श्री सदल बिहार: बाजपेयी मुझे कीजिये
अग्रदूत मामदू में याबव माहब की मुझे खबर
सेनी है ।

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur for the year 1971-72 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9384/75].

श्री सदल बिहारी बाजपेयी: इस में हिन्दी कहाँ है? इस में कि लिखा है कि उपयुक्त लेखे सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बतानवाला एक विवरण ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अंग्रेजी को पहिले उम में है । हिन्दी किसी तरह में रह गयाहोगा

श्री सदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अलग अलग लिखा जाना है ।

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, 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:

"The reported closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Students' Union of the Jawaharlal Nehru University had sent to the Vice-Chancellor a memorandum dated the 14th October, 1974, which was referred by the letter to a Group comprising students and faculty members which made detailed recommendations on it. The recommendations were under consideration of the Academic Council and other academic bodies when there was a change of President of the Union. The new President submitted a set of 13 proposals to the Vice-Chancellor on

March 4, 1975. The Vice-Chancellor referred these proposals to a Committee of Deans and students. The Committee did not make recommendations on two of the issues which were already under the consideration of the Academic Council, namely, the establishment of a statutory body to evaluate grades and representation of the students on the Executive Council. While the Academic Council was discussing these issues on April 4, 1975, the meeting was adjourned on a motion of the President, Students Union to enable the students and Faculty to have further discussions.

Before the adjourned meeting of the Academic Council could take place and even before consultations on the question of the setting up of statutory body to go into the question of grading could be held, a section of the leadership of the Students Union resorted to direct action. On the morning of April 7, 1975 it was discovered that a group of students had blocked entry to the administrative office of the University. According to the University authorities, the contention of the students' leaders was that unless two of their demands, namely, the establishment of the statutory body mentioned earlier and the supply of good food at Rs 100 pm. were granted, the administration would not be allowed to function.

In view of the fact that the University was not being allowed to function by the students, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Rector, the Deans of Schools and the Dean of Students decided to close the University *sine die*. Students have been asked to vacate the hostels.

The closure of the University and other steps taken by the Vice-Chancellor were reported by him to the Executive Council at its adjourned meeting held on April 7, 1975. The Executive Council unanimously endorsed the action taken.

The University authorities are keen that it should reopen as soon as conditions are restored for its proper functioning.

It is unfortunate that the experiment of student participation in the affairs of the University undertaken in the Jawaharlal Nehru University is sought to be jeopardized by the unthinking action of a section of student leadership. No University can function normally when intimidation replaces dialogue and arguments are given up in favour of pressure tactics. Government earnestly hope that the general body of the students will join the teaching community in ensuring that the University begins to function normally.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I have heard the statement with rapt attention. I am one of those who want that there should be no trouble in universities, especially in a university associated with the name of the late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru, which is so dear to us. I have also read the statement issued by my hon friend Dr Nag Chaudhuri for whom I have great regard and other professors of the University who are near and dear to me. According to the minister's statement, the two demands which are pending are the establishment of a statutory body and the supply of good food at Rs 100 per month and unless these two demands were granted, the administration would not be allowed to function. The demand for good food is a genuine demand. You know the incomes of the parents of these students. They are not the sons of Birlas or Tatas or Ministers. They come from middle-class families. They want that through some subsidy they should be given good food at Rs 100 per month. Let them withdraw the subsidy from the parliament catering system because Members of Parliament are well looked after, paid well and clad well. But you are so kind and you are giving this subsidy for the food served to MPs. If the students want some good food at

[Shri S. M. Banerjee].

Rs. 100 per month, should not this demand be considered sympathetically?

The closure of this university is most unfortunate, because if I heard the minister aright, he said that the Vice-Chancellor took this decision reluctantly, if the students wanted to have their demands discussed and started a dharna at a particular place, should it warrant the closure of the university and extreme action like closing the mess? I am told the mess is going to be closed and messages have been sent to the parents and guardians of students including girls to take away their wards. Orders have been given to vacate the hostels. If they use the police and the CRP to force the students to vacate the hostel what will happen to the campus? What will happen to the good name of the institution named after the late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru? I request the minister to see that no actions of that kind are taken to vacate the hostel, to close the mess and so on. These steps are bound to aggravate the situation. I met some of the students and they are prepared for a dialogue. Why should not the university authorities start a dialogue? The statement says:

"No university can function normally when intimidation replaces dialogue and arguments are given up in favour of pressure tactics."

The same thing was said during the railway strike. They wanted to have a dialogue, but they arrested Mr. George Fernandes. Do they want a similar thing to happen here? I request the Minister who has been able to solve many complicated problems, more serious in nature, more sensitive in nature, not to precipitate matters by dictating the students. Messes should not be closed. Dialogue should be started immediately with the students. I would request him with all humility at my command, and with all honesty at my command not to stand on any prestige, Let the Vice Chancellor who has been awarded Padma Vibhu-

shan recently—I know him well; he is a son of a worthy father—come forward and start dialogue. I know him from the days when he was Scientific Adviser. He was one who used to negotiate for hours together and he was never tired of negotiations. I do not know why in this particular case such a hasty action or unfortunate action has been taken. I quote from the statement given by the All India Students Federation. It says that dialogue should be started and it should be started immediately. These two things are very clear.

Now, my question is: Whether the hon. Education Minister will intervene into the matter directly or through the Vice-Chancellor or through the officials so that the matter is settled immediately? Whether he would like to continue the closure any more or he would request the Institute Authorities to see that the University opened immediately? Whether he will give an assurance—a solemn assurance—in this House that no step will be taken to precipitate action and the students will be allowed to stay where they are and messes will be continued? I am not going to threaten the hon. Minister but I would request him to answer these points. I would request him in all seriousness to kindly see that the situation is not aggravated any further. With these words I would request him to answer and settle this problem also.

PROF S NURUL HASAN. My hon. friend has raised a number of points. I shall make a brief observation and supply information on most of them.

He has quite rightly drawn the attention of the House to the fact that there are very large number of students belonging to middle class families and that food given to them should be subsidised. In this connection, I would beg to bring to his notice the fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University because it seeks to maintain an All India character and it seeks to encourage students belonging to poor

families, gives a number of scholarships and its proportion is very much higher than it has been possible in other Universities to provide. 50 per cent of the students in the pre-research courses are in receipt of merit-cum-means scholarships—that is to say, usual formula of Rs. 500/- income--and these students apart from getting scholarships ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 110/, are charged reduced fees as room rent and other charges as well as freeship. At the same time, so far as food is concerned, an indirect subsidy is given; that is to say, the kitchen staff and the bearers are paid for, not by the students' mess but by the University, and this keeps the overhead costs fairly low. In addition to this, regular supplies from ration shops have been arranged for the students. The super bazaar supplies a number of articles of essential needs to the students at an average discount of 5 to 10 per cent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What do they pay per month?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I was just coming to that. The menu that has been asked for by the Students' Mess Committee and the Students' Union cannot certainly be accommodated within Rs. 100. I would, with your permission, read out the suggested menu, which has been asked to be supplied within Rs. 100.

Breakfast: eggs, jam, bread, milk with sugar on two days, eggs, ghee, jam, bread and milk on three days; fruit, ghee, bread, milk and vegetables on one day; cutlets, dosa, sambar, vegetable etc. on one day.

The cost of this comes to Rs. 1.47 per breakfast.

Lunch: vegetable and curd for three days; vegetarian for two days, paneer-fish for one day; meat pulao and puri for one day;

The average cost of lunch per day comes to Rs. 1.44.

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Dinner: egg curry one day; mutton two days; vegetables and soup two days; vegetables one day; soup, cutlet etc. one day.

The average per day comes to Rs. 1.85.

The total for breakfast, lunch and dinner comes to Rs. 4.76 per day or Rs. 142.80 for 30 days and Rs. 147.56 for 31 days.

The point is that it is impossible to supply this type of menu within Rs. 100. What the University authorities are willing to do is to ensure that nutritious food is available within Rs. 100. But it cannot be the particular menu that has been suggested.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How much did they spend per day on food for Haji Mastan?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I cannot talk of my hon. friend's friends; he can speak for them.

The University authorities feel that let the students run their own messes and, whatever may be the cost, let them share it among themselves. The subsidy in the form of staff is already available to the students. As I submitted, the number of scholarships is very high.

The hon. Member referred to negotiations. He wants immediate negotiations.

Just as I was coming here, I heard that the Vice-Chancellor went to his office, and a group of students started shouting slogans demanding that he should go back. There are some basic values of a university system. Are we going to forget all about those values in the name of negotiation? One section of the student union leadership has said that it will make the functioning impossible. If the functioning is made impossible, what do the authorities do if they wish to avoid a clash? Therefore, they decided to close down the University.

SHRI PYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): That is not true.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: When his turn comes, I will try my best to satisfy him.

The hon. Member has referred to the teachers. With your permission, I would read out the resolution the University Teachers' Association passed yesterday:

"The General Body of the JNUTA urges the students' union to lift the gherao of the Administrative Block and ask the Vice-Chancellor to open the University on the condition that the students have withdrawn gherao."

On the question of re-valuation etc., they have made their suggestions. Further on they say:

"The emergency meeting of the General Body of the JNUTA deplore the public burning of the effigies of responsible members of the teaching and administrative staff and considers that this attitude of the students' union is neither healthy nor helpful for restoration of normal life on the campus."

My hon. friend also referred to the statement issued by the All India Students' Federation. The demands of the Federation, in their leaflet issued this morning I believe, because I have got a copy, are:

- (a) an immediate General Body meeting to discuss and review matters as a mater of course.
- (b) opening some sort of dialogue with the Teachers' Association in right earnest as teachers form an important element of the situation.
- (c) renewal of negotiations with the University authorities as it is our right and prerogative.

This decision to gherao was taken suddenly, was not discussed even in

the student body, while discussions were going on. In this connection, I would like to make one submission. The whole purpose of giving students representation on all the various bodies of the universities is that decisions are taken as a result of these discussions there. If these extra-constitutional means are resorted to, then what is the point left in this very useful and worthwhile experiment that has been conducted?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I had referred to the constitution of a statutory body.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I read it out in my own statement that before the Academic Council could take a view of this, the Academic Council adjourned on the motion of the President of the Students' Association.

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur): It is very unfortunate that an institution like the Jawaharlal Nehru University of international fame and bearing the name of our great leader has been closed down. The authorities have also started sending telegrams to parents, particularly about the girl students, to withdraw their wards from the university. According to this, it appears that the situation is further deteriorating.

Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply about the action to be taken. He is considering that I want to tell you that most of the things have happened because of the delay. Now, in this case, a memorandum from the students' union was submitted on 14th October, 1974—six months back. For five months, it was under discussion and no decision was taken. In such matters, the authorities of the Vice-Chancellor should be prompt; they should be able to understand the sentiments expressed by the students and take immediate decisions. When delays occur, naturally frustration starts.

The same thing had happened in Gujarat about a year back. There was a question of mess charges and it was under discussion for a long time. I was the Chairman of the Medical College. Whenever a dispute arose, we tried to solve it across the table. In this case, a small matter of mess charges remained unsolved for a long time. All these things create problems. So, the most important point is that an immediate decision should be taken on the points raised in the memorandum submitted by the students. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has called the leader of the students for a discussion; whether he is going to discuss this matter with him so that the students have not to suffer by this unnecessary closure of the college? Thirdly, I would like to know whether he has invited the leader of the students to express their views for bringing about a kind of settlement.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think, I have not been able to make my point clear. It is my fault. I would like to clarify that no mess charges question has been lingering on for six months. The position was made clear by the authorities straightway that they would accept Rs. 100. But whatever is possible within Rs. 100, by effecting economy, by cutting down waste, by having better management, that would be done. In fact, in the month of March, the mess bill did come down. Therefore, the delay is not on account of that. There are other issues regarding getting opinion of the students' faculty committee and the other bodies of the university and all that. It has taken some time. Even in this particular meeting of the Academic Council which was held on 4th April, a motion for adjournment came from the President of the Union. So far as other questions are concerned, I think it would be in the best interest of the university and the education if the Government does not intervene and allow the academic community to solve the matter themselves.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VASPAYEE (Gwalior): By closing down the university.

SHRI JYOTIRMÓY BOSU: This is a very heartless way of tackling the students on the slightest pretext. Whilst illiteracy is on the increase in this country, Mr. Nurul Hasan, the Education Minister, is closing down the universities. That is what you are doing now.

Let us take the Jawaharlal Nehru University. How is it treated financially? In 1974-75, the total allocation of funds is to the extent of Rs. 2,95,36,800. According to Prof. Nurul Hasan's calculations, if they wanted to subsidise the basic requirements of a scholar, to give him the minimum requirements of normal protein, to give him all that is required to have brain developing and keeping up with the work-load that is there.

They need to have subsidised the canteen to the extent of Rs. 4,04,800 out of Rs. 3 crores. That they are not willing to do. That shows their attitude.

Let us also see how they are treating the other students. Here, the per capita allocation is Rs. 20,000 a year. The Calcutta University's total allocation, as against Rs. 3 crores, is Rs. 47,21,000 with a much bigger population of students. The Government wants to keep this exclusive for their own purpose, which I do not want to elaborate now. I will deal with the Home Minister. I know how many papers have been prepared for reorganisation of police and all that. They oppose democratic functioning of the university. They want to utilise the university for doing research as to how to suppress democratic movement, how to increase the police force, how to make police more effective, etc. I have got enough material. I am keeping it for the last two years. I have not used it. I will use it now.

[Shri. Jyotirmoy Bosu].

The Vice-Chancellor who was till the other day the Defence Ministry official ordered closure sine die within one hour when students pressed for their facilities peacefully and democratically. Did they hurl stones at you? Did they break furniture? Did they throw books? Nothing of the sort. They did what we do everywhere, what Shri Morarji Desai is doing outside, what so many people are doing everywhere.

The Vice Chancellor did not inform the teachers even regarding the problems of the students. There is also no committee constituted for the same. There are 2000 students from all over India, out of which 730 are residential students. The Vice Chancellor in his wisdom under the orders of the Government no doubt abruptly asked the students to vacate the Hostel. This is second week of the month. The boys have no cash to hire accommodation outside nor to buy food or train tickets. Even travel concessions have been denied to them. Do they also want to pressurise the students by starving them as they did in the case of the railway strike? The stalwarts in Government and in University run their kitchen merrily. I would like to sample the food that is waiting for Prof. Nurul Hasan to see whether it is in any way inferior to what the students have asked for.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not want to interrupt him. My hon. friend is most welcome to have it if he is able to eat it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The trouble is, if I tell him now that I am coming for lunch, his P. A. will phone up his house and half of the things will be removed from the table.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have never served in a business firm. I have been a teacher all my life. I have a different standard of telling the truth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never claim to be a teacher.

बेड़ की बात में बेदिया

But when I see a wolf in the garb of sheep, I become suspicious.

Their studies will be irrevocably damaged. The closure decision of the Government is politically motivated. They wanted to destroy the students' union because it is opposed to the Congress. So, the Vice Chancellor is anxious.

The Registrar is another bureaucrat. He is tough with the employees. There is nothing in JNU Statutes. Academic Council Resolutions are not there even for the redressal of academic grievances of students. The assessment of students is completely internal. The teacher who teaches corrects the examination papers. This is the only Indian University where this is done. The students are not allowed any appeal against graduation. Elsewhere, there is a Board of Examiners or a Court of Appeal. The students have no freedom to demand a statutory mechanism for review outside the Department or to choose their topic. If somebody wants to study South-East Asia, he cannot, he cannot study North Vietnam and he cannot study China. He can study only Indonesia or the Philippines and he has to go to USA for that. There are numerous cases—for example G. P. Deshpande's thesis on 'China Foreign Policy' was rejected even after the examiners approved it.

In February, selected teachers met the Prime Minister 'closed door'—which is very significant. We want to know what they came to say and what they went back with. The Academic Council is never consulted in the matter. The Vice Chancellor does not even bother to stay the entire length in any meeting.

As for the Library, the scholars were asked to run away, and students are now running it.

Their demand is for a Mess rate of Rs. 100 p.m. for a balanced menu. They only wanted meat three times a week. The research students wanted animal proteins of six ounces three times a week; that is all—which was settled and signed last year by the University authorities. Now they want Rs. 147/- p.m. Otherwise they can get only vegetarian meals and no proteins for growing brains. I would say, let the Prime Minister the Education Minister and the Vice Chancellor dine with the students and share their meals for six months; I would like to see how they will enjoy them

I would request the Hon'ble Minister—who has not forgotten that he was a teacher (but by his actions, I have grave doubts about it)—that this dispute should be settled today, that he should be kind enough to lift the closure without any pre-conditions. If you are a teacher, you are like a father; but you are behaving like a policeman.

Also, kindly institute a probe into the corruption and allegations. Remove the incompetent men and women teachers. And let there be no Police force. Please don't bring in the Police—either in plain clothes or in uniform.

Please give us an assurance. We have not come here to quarrel. I would request you humbly to kindly intervene and lift the closure. The students are your children. Let there be no repression and victimisation.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am in full agreement with my Hon'ble friend in saying that the students should be looked upon as children and at least, I would like to flatter myself into believing that I have never discriminated between my own children and the other students. But the difficulty arises when some of our distinguished political colleagues decide to utilize and exploit these young and impressionable minds for the attainment of their own political ends

and purposes. For them, the issue ceases to be an academic one; it becomes a straight political issue.

I am craving your indulgence again to quote from a leaflet (which bears yesterday's date) issued by the Students Federation of JNU—which, I understand, is linked with my Hon'ble friend's political party.

13 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My party—yes.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I quote:

"It is also urgently necessary to raise the whole issue to a political plane. JNU was created by an Act of Parliament. We shall get the matter of the democratic rights of the students raised in the forums outside the campus.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is wrong in that? You call yourself a professor.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point I am making is a very simple one, that so far as the hon. friend is concerned, he is not interested in the academic issue; he is interested in raising the whole issue to the political plane.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Is that your conclusion? You are completely wrong in that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why they came to see the Prime Minister.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Secondly, it is, I think, a very uncharitable remark to make that Jawaharlal Nehru University has not been functioning democratically. In fact, the democratic experiment has been tried in JNU in every sphere of academic functioning, whether it is at the level of the centre or at the level of the School Board or at the level of the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

Academic Council. But unfortunately, there are friends who instead of using the academic forum wish to use extra-academic forums and attempt to raise the issue to the political plane.

What is the protection which the University has when various political leaders decide to use this community for achieving their own political ends I am afraid that in such a situation my sympathies will be entirely with the academic community which includes the teachers as well as the students, and it is to that to which I had made a reference I deny that Government ordered the closure of this University. This was a decision of the university authorities themselves

He has raised certain academic issues I would be taking too much of your time if I were to go into the details of these academic issues, but all that I want to say is that if friends like my hon colleague there were to keep their hands off these institutions, they will be run much better than they are at the moment.

I have no information about any group of selected teachers having met the Prime Minister behind closed doors

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a very small item. The subsidy in a year totals Rs. 4.10 lakhs out of the total Central grant of Rs 3 crores. He is silent about their demand for food at Rs. 100 a month

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As I have already stated, it is a question which has to be dealt with on a uniform basis. It cannot be dealt with only on the basis of one central university. The number in JNU may be small, but it is much larger in other central universities. Therefore, the pattern of subsidy has also to be the same and that is the indirect subsidy of cost of staff.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not replied to the demand of the students that if they wanted, the examination papers should be examined by outsiders.

MR. SPEAKER: All these matters can be taken up at the time of discussion of the Education Ministry Demands.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (एडिटर)

स्पीकर साहब मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के इन पायट ग्राम्प् से बिल्कुल एग््री करता हू कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी हो, या जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी हो वहा स्टूडेंट्स की दिक्कत उतनी नहीं है, जितनी कि पोलिटीकल पार्टीज का है। इसलिए पोलिटीकल पार्टीज के हम तमाम लोगों को ध्रापस मे यह नय करना चाहिए कि हमने स्टूडेंट्स को किम हब तक अपने सिधासी मकमद के लिए इस्तेमाल करना है। हम अपनी डिमांड रखते हैं और स्टूडेंट्स को उमक लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमलिए भाज हम बात की ज़रूरत है कि पोलिटीकल पार्टीज अपने लिए एक मिनिमम कोड ग्राम्प कन्डिशन बनाय कि वे कौन कौन मे इस्यूज पर किस तरह बिहेव करेगे। जहा तक मिनिस्टर साहब के हम बयान का तात्लुक है कि सरकार इसमे मदाबिलत, इन्टरवीन, नहीं करना चाहती है, बल्कि वह चाहती है कि यूनिवर्सिटी एगारिटीज इस मामले को डील करे, मैं इससे एग््री नहीं करता हू। मैं उनसे यह दरखस्त करना चाहूंगा कि वह अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश करे और अपने गुड ग्राम्पसिज यूज करे कि यह काइसिस टल जाये। मैं 310 न.न बोधरी को जानता हू। वह हमारे देश के माने हुए साइंटिस्ट हैं, अच्छे भावनी हैं, बड़े अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं और उनकी कैपेसिटी और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कवालिटीज को हम एग्प्रिएट करते हैं। लेकिन उनको भी इस बात की एग्प्रिएट की ज़रूरत होती कि मिनिस्टर साहब पोलिटीकल एग्प्रिमेंट्स को कैसे टेकल करते हैं। वहा स्टूडेंट्स की इतनी बड़ी प्राबलेशन नहीं है; उस के पीछे पोलिटीकल प्राबलेशन ज्यादा है। उसको हल करने के लिए उनको इस म.म.से में उद्योग देना ज्यादा जरूरी है

मैं श्री ज्योतिर्नय बसु और श्री बनर्जी से भी यह वरकवास्त कर्कसा कि उनको यह कोसिस करनी चाहिए कि स्टुडेन्स अपना अपना बायबस ले ले और जितनी जल्दी हो सके वहा पोलीटिकल टेन्शन को दूर किया जा सके, क्योंकि वहा पर स्टुडेन्स टेन्शन जतनी नहीं है, जितनी पोलीटिकल टेन्शन है।

अध्यक्ष महीश्वर : माननीय सदस्य ने क्वेश्चन तो कोई नहीं पूछा है। उन्होने सिर्फ़ मश्वरे ही दिये हैं।

प्रो० एन० नूरुल ह० न० मैं उनके मश्वरो को कीमती समझता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): If I have understood the students' problem in Jawaharlal Nehru University, there are only two political parties which have instigated this movement: one is the CPM and the other is, as the students have told me, a fraction of the BLD led by the former Socialists. If our friends on the Opposition can really understand the problem that the students have to be taught properly and given adequate scope for learning, then I think the problem in the University will be over.

The students have two demands. They want representation in the Executive Council, and they have demanded revaluation of papers.

I was a teacher myself. Individual cases may be agreed to for revaluation. But if it is accepted as a general principle that, whenever the students demand revaluation, it has to be done, there will be no end to it. Hundreds of cases will come. It is very difficult to agree to this.

Last Saturday, in the meeting of the Academic Council, the students said that they would like to have

adjournment till Monday. But what happened on Monday? Unilaterally the student leaders went and locked out the administrative building and said that they were on the movement; the students wing of the CPM declared that this movement would be taken to the political level. Therefore, it is something political and not constructive, not educational.

I have heard in foreign countries that people have a desire to come and read in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. It is not the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which is so important, but the ideals of the University which have been laid down are very important. My hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, has said that the name of Jawaharlal is so dear to him. I wish he spoke it outside times without number that Pandit Jawaharlal was so dear to his Party.

It is a new type of examination system that they are going to have, the semester system. Even the Engineering Colleges have started adopting this. It is a beautiful system; there can be no grievance of students getting plucked or the examination papers being handled by any teacher who wants to victimise, this is a good system. When this system is being practised, I do not think, there is any need for a demand for revaluation. The students have representation at the level of centre, that means, the level of Department. They have also representation at the level of school. They have also representation at the level of the Academic Council. Let them be successful in their dealings with these bodies and when they come up to a standard, there is no objection to giving them representation in the highest body.

As far as the demand for better food and menu is concerned, I think, morally, I am one with the students. India is a poor country. When hon. Minister was reading out the menu, some of us probably smiled in our sleeves. I felt ashamed of it. When we cannot give our children and

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra].
students two eggs, or a fish a day, or little mutton two or three times, why should we laugh? It is a poor country and our attitude and behaviour has become the attitude of the poor man.

We want good food. The question is, who will run the canteen. I will prefer the students to run the canteen and manage it. Now-a-days, even the railway canteen has gone to the dogs. You find the tea and other things rotten. It seems as if we have all become thieves and dacoits. Once I saw the picture *Ham Sab Chor Hain*. All of us have become immoral because society has gone down to the level of dishonesty.

Let the students run the canteen and if there is any shortage of money, I will request the hon. Minister to subsidise it to the extent that the food is better and congenial for an atmosphere of learning.

I now ask a question, whether the students will be given better food than what they are taking today and if there is any financial difficulty, whether the Minister will intervene and use his good offices to see that some subsidy is given. Secondly, would it be possible to invite the student leaders as special invitees to important meetings of the Executive Council?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already answered the question that the pattern of subsidy cannot be decided only on the basis of one university. It is a question on which an overall view will be taken. Secondly, Sir, I have further stated that 50 per cent of the students of the pre-research level and larger proportion of the research level are already in receipt of what in the present situation would be comparatively reasonable scholarship. Therefore, it is not that all the students are being thrown at the mercy of the market mechanism. Within these constraints, whatever is possible is being done to help the students.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIFTY-SEVENTH, FIFTY-EIGHTH AND
FIFTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to present the following reports of the Committee on public Undertakings:

- (i) Fifty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-fourth Report on Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
- (ii) Fifty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-eighth Report on the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
- (iii) Fifty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-seventh Report on Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.

13.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT'S
DECISIONS ON TARIFF COMMISSION'S
RECOMMENDATIONS ON
CEMENT INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P.
MAURYA): On the 1st August, 1974
the then Minister for Industrial Development, Science and Technology Shri C Subramaniam, had laid on the table of the House a copy of the Report of the Tariff Commission on