

the *Statesman* dated the 26th November, 1972 appearing under caption "Demands for Fertilizer" stating that production of fertilizers is suffering mainly because of internal ailments in the Fertilizer Corporation of India and that its inefficient management has crippled Sindri, Gorakhpur and Nangal plants; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALEIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The problem at Sindri is that it is an old and ageing plant which suffers from frequent mechanical failures and other breakdowns. The non-availability of raw materials of the requisite type, namely, gypsum and coal, is also proving to be another bottleneck to production efficiency. Various corrective steps have been, or are being, taken to get over these problems and also maximise production. Among other things, a 'rationalisation' scheme for production of phosphatic fertilizers, which will eliminate dependence on natural gypsum is under implementation. Another Scheme, known as the Sindri 'Modernisation' Scheme is also under consideration. This scheme will be based on heavy petroleum fractions as the feedstock in lieu of coke and coke oven gas presently being used at Sindri as the feedstock.

Production at Gorkhapur was affected as a result, mainly, of a labour strike lasting for over a month.

The Nangal plant is capable of operating at full capacity and even more, provided adequate power is made available to it. As a result, however, of the power shortage in the region, power supply is presently restricted to 98 MW per day, as against its contracted demand of 164 MW. This means a production loss of about 30,000 tonnes per annum of nitrogen. In this context, a scheme

for expansion of Nangal using fuel oil heavy fractions as the feedstock in lieu of electricity is also under consideration.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Sir, I want to raise a point of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; after some time. He must know the order of business. He cannot get up an time he wants.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF EVENING COLLEGES AND THREE FACULTIES OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

श्री छट्ट वजिहारी जाइस्यै (स्वातंत्र्य):
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्रौर शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"छात्र असंतोष के परिणामस्वरूप बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सायंकालीन कालेजों और तीन संकायों के अनिश्चित काल के लिए बन्द किये जाने का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SRI S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, soon after the Banaras Hindu University reopened after the Dussehra vacations, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh and Shri P. N. Srivastava, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Students Union started an agitation for the fulfilment of certain demands. On 17th November, 1972 they organised a meeting outside the University Gate and put forth 34 demands. These included withdrawal of expulsion orders and re-admission of

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BHU (CA)

[Prof. S. Narul Hasan].
all the students expelled last years, promotion of first year students in all the faculties in the same manner as in Commerce and Art faculties, appointment of all the Heads of Departments by rotation according to seniority on a 2 year term, shifting of evening college from the city campus to the main campus, and modifications of the Bar Council of India regulations. The Vice-Chancellor had earlier constituted a Joint Students Faculty Consultative Committee which included the President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Students Union for mutual discussion and in particular to secure students' participation. The Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Students Union did not, however, attend the meeting of this Committee. Instead they went out of Varanasi. On their return, the Registrar met them and requested them to meet and discuss the various demands with the Vice-Chancellor. The General Secretary met the Vice-Chancellor on November 25, 1972 and discussed some of the demands and promised to meet him again but did not do so. The Vice-President of the Union never met the Vice-Chancellor. Instead both of them started organising meetings and leading groups of students to the University Office for fulfilment of their demands. For almost two weeks they, along with outsiders, organised meetings (which they were not permitted to do during college hours), used loud speakers which disturbed the classes and caused dislocation of traffic inside the campus.

On December 1, 1972, when the Vice-Chancellor went to the DAV College to address a meeting of the students, a mob shouting slogans for the withdrawal of expulsion orders and re-admission of expelled students assaulted him and damaged his car. The Vice-Chancellor was escorted to the function with police assistance. While he was returning after the meeting, he was manhandled by a

section of the mob. On his reaching the campus from the DAV College, a crowd of nearly 500 students and some anti-social elements from outside 'gheraoed' him. The police had to be called in and on arrival of the police the crowd dispersed.

On December 2, 1972, the Vice-President of the Students Union gave an assurance to the Vice-Chancellor in the presence of the City Magistrate that they would place their demands in a peaceful manner if the police was withdrawn from the campus. Thereupon the District authorities were requested to withdraw the police force and the police withdrew on December 3, 1972.

On December 4, 1972 the Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Students Union organised a meeting in the University during class hours in contravention of the Registrar's notification and led a crowd of nearly 200 students to the Central Office of the University. About 40 students forced their entry into the Registrar's Office and asked him in a threatening language to call back the Vice-Chancellor from Delhi where he had gone for attending a meeting.

On December 5, 1972, the Vice-President of the Union and his supporters organised a "Black Day" and took a procession to the Town Hall

On December 7, 1972, at about 1.30 P.M., when the Vice-Chancellor was out of the University, a crowd of students surrounded his residence and conveyed through the peon a message that if the Vice-Chancellor did not meet them by 2.00 P.M. they would be free to take such action as they deemed proper. The students also threatened that if their demands were not conceded the whole University would be burnt. At this stage, the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police entered the campus and requested the crowd to disperse peacefully. The crowd

refused to do so. The police used water hoses to disperse the crowd. The mob became violent and indulged in widespread brickbattling and arson. The University Offices were broken open and the University branch of the State Bank was attacked and an attempt was made to loot it. Attempt was also made to set the University post office on fire. The Cafeteria and the City Delegacy office were broken open and some articles removed. A tent near the University telephone exchange was set on fire and two headgears of the exchange looted. The University Dispensary was broken open and a car of the University badly damaged. About half a dozen packing cases containing consignment of scientific material which were being brought from the Railway Station were snatched and set on fire. One woman in the campus was robbed of her necklace.

In view of the widespread brickbattling, arson and looting, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Academic Council, decided to close down the faculties of Law, Arts and Social Sciences, including the evening Colleges *sine die*.

On December 8, 1972 violence again broke out. Dr Umesh Prasad, Reader in Economics, was attacked by hoodlums and beaten. He was taken to the Hospital where two of his front teeth which had been loosened by beating had to be removed. A Senior Research Scholar was also severely beaten. The University Cooperative Store was completely ransacked and then set on fire. Two other stores were also broken open and looted. Attempt was also made to set the FWD Store on fire. After consulting the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the closure of all the faculties and advised the students to vacate the hostel within 24 hours.

Government view these developments with profound concern and condemn such violence and vandalism. I appeal to all sections of this House, leaders of public opinion and the

general body of teachers and students to use their influence in restoring normal and peaceful condition so that this great University, of which the country is justly proud, may be able to function normally.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष
जी, यूनिवर्सिटी के कोई प्रोफेसर जब शिक्षा मंत्री हो जाते हैं तो किस तरह के वक्तव्य देते हैं यह पिछले सप्ताह से इस सदन में हम देख रहे हैं। प्रोफेसर नुरुल हसन झलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर थे, लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्री बनते ही उन की भाषा बदल गई। उस समय भी झलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में हिंसा हुई थी। बाइस चासलर पर कातिलाना हमला करने की कोशिश की गई थी तब उन्होंने पुलिस बनाये रखने की मांग का समर्थन नहीं किया था।

मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि इस सदन के सामने तथ्यों को सही रूप में नहीं रखा गया। जो नीति बाइस चासलर अपना रहे है उस के शिकार शिक्षा मंत्री हुए जान पड़ते हैं। इस सारे वक्तव्य में यूनियन के बाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी की चर्चा की गई है। यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट का हवाला नहीं दिया गया। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट और बाइस प्रेजिडेंट दोनों बाइस चासलर से 2 दिसम्बर को मिले थे? अगर शिक्षा मंत्री अपने वक्तव्य में कहते हैं कि खाली बाइस प्रेजिडेंट मिले। क्या वह विद्यार्थियों को कांटना चाहते हैं? क्या बाइस चासलर की विद्यार्थियों में फूट डालो और राज्य करो की नीति सफल हो सकती है? यह तो विस्मय-लय चलाने का तरीका नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह है कि यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट अजय दल के हैं और बाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी अलग दल के हैं। चुनाव में ऐसा हो सकता है। नितान्त स्वाभाविक है। उनकी नीतियों में भी मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं तथ्यों की बात कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन

केरे पास दैनिक "भाज" है, जो कहता है कि :

"शनिवार की रात में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र सभ के अध्यक्ष श्री हरिकेश बहादुर और उपाध्यक्ष श्री महेन्द्रनाथ सिंह की वाइस चांसलर डाक्टर कालूलाल श्रीमाली से बार्ता के बाद डाक्टर श्रीमाली ने जिलाधिकारी श्री महेश प्रसाद से कहा है कि वे विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से पी० ए० सी० हटा ले ।"

लेकिन भाप भाज का वक्तव्य देखिये । इसमें वाइस प्रेजिडेंट के मिलने की बात कही गई है, प्रेजिडेंट के मिलने की बात नहीं कही गई । क्या विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी भी शिक्षा मंत्री को गलत खबर देते हैं केवल यही खबर गलत नहीं है, और भी खबरें गलत हैं ।

शिक्षा मंत्री ने माना है कि वहाँ से पी० ए० सी० हटा ली गई । विद्यार्थी अपनी मांगों के लिए शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रान्दोलन कर रहे थे । लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय 7 दिसम्बर को विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर के यहाँ भोजन के लिए आने वाले थे और विद्यार्थी राज्यपाल महोदय से भेट करने के लिए वाइस चांसलर के बगले पर एकत्र थे । यह कहना कि वाइस चांसलर बगले से चले गये, विद्यार्थियों ने बगले का घेराव कर लिया, यह गलत है । राज्यपाल महोदय विश्वविद्यालय में आने वाले हैं, वाइस चांसलर के साथ भोजन करने के लिए, यह कार्यक्रम सांवाजनिक रूप से घोषित कर दिया गया था ।

विद्यार्थी गवर्नर महोदय से मिलना चाहते थे । ऐन वक्त पर भोजन रद्द कर दिया गया और जिस होटल में राज्यपाल महोदय ठहरे थे उसी में भोजन की व्यवस्था की गई वाइस चांसलर महोदय वहाँ पहुँचे । छात्र सभ के एक प्रतिनिधि भी, जनरल सेनेट्री

राज्यपाल महोदय से क्लार्क होटल में मिले और राज्यपाल महोदय से एक सन्देश लाये विद्यार्थियों के लिए । क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को यह बात मालूम नहीं हुई ?

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र सभ के महामंत्री श्री प्रभुनारायण श्रीवास्तव ने गुरुवार के अपरान्ह में राज्यपाल श्री अकबर अली खा से मिल कर उन से विश्व-विद्यालय के मामले में मध्यस्थता करने का अनुरोध किया, किन्तु राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि जब तक वाइस चांसलर और विद्यार्थी मिल कर मध्यस्थता की बात नहीं करेंगे तब तक मैं मध्यस्थता नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन राज्यपाल ने मैंने निश्चित सन्देश में यह भाशा व्यक्त की कि छात्र अपना समय अध्ययन में लगायेंगे ताकि वे भी जनरल सेनेट्री की तरह प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त कर सकें । उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसरो और वाइस चांसलर से भी भाशा क, कि वह अपने छात्रों के प्रति स्नेहपूर्ण व्यवहार करेंगे ।

स्थिति यह है कि जब जनरल सेनेट्री गवर्नर का सन्देश ले कर वापस आया और कैम्प में विद्यार्थियों को सन्देश पढ़कर सुना रहा था उसी समय विश्वविद्यालय में पी० ए० सी० ने प्रवेश किया । क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय की इस तथ्य का पता है? पी० ए० सी० को देख कर विद्यार्थी बँके । विद्यार्थियों की सभ शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से चल रही थी । उसी समय पी० ए० सी० की बुलाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? चार विद्यार्थी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट से बात करने के लिए गये । उन विद्यार्थियों को उसी समय गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । क्या आवश्यकता थी उन विद्यार्थियों को गिरफ्तार करने की ? सर्वश्री राय बहादुर राय, बेदरत मजूमदार, बाबूलाल सिंह यादव, महेन्द्रनाथ सिंह जो उपाध्यक्ष थे पुलिस द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की भीड़ के सामन गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये । क्या यह भडकाने वाली कार्रवाई नहीं थी ? क्या पुलिस के

[श्री अल बिहारी लाल बाजरीय]

लिए उस समय विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश करना आवश्यक था और क्या छात्रों की गिर-फ्तारी जरूरी थी? उस के बाद पुलिस ने पी०ए०सी० ने छात्रावास में घुस कर विद्यार्थियों को पीटा। इस का शिक्षा मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया। पुलिस की पिटाई, के बाद प्रतिक्रिया में जो घटना हुई उस का उन्होंने विस्तार से हवाला दिया है। कोई भी इन घटनाओं का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन क्या उन्हें पता कि पी०ए०सी० ने छात्रावासों में घुस कर लड़कों को पीटा? गर्ट होस्टल के वार्डन देवेन्द्र प्रताप नारायण सिंह को बरी तरह से पीटा बी०ए० के अन्तिम वर्ष के विद्यार्थी रावेश शुक्ल की घड़ी छीन ली, अर्गविद कुमार जो ब्राउन स्टल में उसका ट्राजिस्टर छीन लिया। इसके बाद कैम्पस में स्थिति बिगड़ गई। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री के पास इन तथ्यों को जानना वा अपना कोई साधन नहीं है? क्या केवल विश्वविद्यालय की एकतरफा सूचना के आधार पर वह स्वयं गुमराह होते रहेंगे और सदन का गुमराह करते रहेगे?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तथ्यों को प्रकाश में लाने के लिए और सच्चाई की तह में जाने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री वाइस चांसलर को सलाह देगे कि जो भी हिंसात्मक घटनाएँ हुई हैं, भूल ही उन में विद्यार्थी दोषी हो या पी०ए०सी० दोषी हो, वह कसी मजिस्ट्रेट को या किसी जज को नियुक्त करेंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सच्चाई सामने आये। जो विद्यार्थी हिंसा के दोषी हैं उन्हें बेपर्दा किया जाये, उन्हें दंडित किया जाये, लेकिन आज तो तथ्यों के बारे में मतभेद है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय कब तक वाइस चांसलर की मनसानी से चलेगा? बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए अब तक पार्लियामेंट में कानून क्यों नहीं बनाया? यहाँ पर डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव मौजूद हैं। जब वह शिक्षा मंत्री के 1970 में तब उन्होंने सदन में आश्वासन

दिया था। मैं उन के कुछ शब्द उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

"I would like to give an assurance to my hon friend that I do not like to keep this Bill on the statute book for a day longer than absolutely necessary I do not like nominated executive councils I do not like nominated courts I have functioned all my life in a University and as a University man, I would be the last person in the world to ask for a nominated body for the governance of the University"

यज्ञ अनौगड विश्वविद्यालय का मामला आया था तब वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में शोध ही बिल लाया जायेगा। इमजिन को लाने में देर क्यों डी? आज मंत्री तक वाइस चांसलर के हाथ में इकट्टी हो गई है। प्रोफेसरो में अन तोड़ है छात्रों में अन तोड़ है। मैं उदाहरण देना नहीं चाहता आप घंटों बज रहे हैं, लेकिन मेर पास एक ऐसा मामला है कि एक विद्यार्थी जो जो एम०ए० की परीक्षा में बैठा था मगर उनका परिणाम नहीं निकला, पालिटिकल साइंस का प्रोफेसर नियुक्त कर दिया गया। यह हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला है। मैं उस का नाम लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ। क्या आपने कही सुना है कि विद्यार्थी एम०ए० पास नहीं वह पढ़ाने के लिये नियुक्त कर लिया जाये? वाइस चांसलर महोदय ने प्रोफेसर नियुक्त किया, डोन नियुक्त किया जब कि वहाँ कोई चुनौती हुई नहीं थी।

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) जब वह एम० पी० बन सकते हैं तब प्रोफेसर क्यों नहीं बन सकते?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी एम०पी० बनने के लिये तो योग्यता नहीं चाहिये, मगर प्रोफेसर बनने के लिये योग्यता चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो प्रोफेसर यहाँ आते हैं उन का क्या किया जाये?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर शिक्षा मंत्री कहें तो मैं इस तरह के अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, जिनके कारण वहाँ अमन्तोष पैदा हो रहा है। वह हम सदन को बतलाये

* श्री को.डी.० मालवीय (डुमरियागढ़) : डॉ. वाजे में दूसरी राय भी हो सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मही बतला रहा हूँ। मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। आखिर उसी मञ्जुकट में प्रोफेसर कैसे हो-पना है? लेकिन यह सारी बातें इन लिये श्रेणी है कि वहाँ कोई एलेक्ट्रेट वाडी नहीं है, कोई नामजद है, एग्जिक्टिव कॉमिशन नामजद है। रजिस्ट्रार महोदय केमे आश्रयण करते हैं मैं इसका उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में विल लाने में देर क्यों हो रही है और बिल को न लाने के बारे में आश्रय बनाने लोगों को अपना अमन्तोष प्रकट करने का मौका क्यों दिया जा रहा है?

श्री को.डी.० मालवीय : हमसे ज्यादा चिन्त आपको क्यों हो रही है?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The statement made by the hon. Member that a student who has not even passed his M.A. was appointed as a teacher has taken me completely by surprise. I will look into the matter and I have no further comments to offer. I would request him to let me have the specific case and I will inquire into it. The Rules of the University are very clear that a person who has not passed Master's Degree examination in the First or High Second Division or has not done some research work or has no teaching experience is not to be appointed as a teacher. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But he has been given doctorate in that faculty.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member knows the Hindi word for it which is called 'Anari' doctorate.

Now, I want to take up...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You are casting aspersion on those who are not here to defend themselves!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: No offence is meant either to the hon. Member who seems aspirant for an honorary doctorate or to those who have got it!

Now, I want to take up another matter, a simple matter, and this refers to the assurance which was given by my esteemed predecessor (Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao) regarding the Bill for the governance of the Banaras Hindu University. Sir, I stand by the views which were expressed by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. I share his feelings completely. The fact of the matter is, I had requested the University Grants Commission to appoint a Committee to prepare the outlines of the Bill. The report of that Committee with the comments of the UGC has not reached me. As soon as this is available to me, I will take action. I can assure the House, there will not be any further delay on the part of the Ministry or the Government in bringing a Bill. I hope it will be done fairly soon.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Gajendragadkar Commission?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That report has been accepted and the broad outlines of the Bill conform to the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations. But there are certain specific details of every university which have to be taken due note of. For that purpose I had requested UGC to assist Government in giving their advice. The Gajendragadkar Committee itself recommended that the Central Government and State Gov-

[Prof. S. Nural Hasan].
ernment should ordinarily consult the UGC before finalising the legislative proposals with regard to universities. Now, I would like to make one point clear. Hon. Members seem to be under the impression that all these decisions were arbitrary decisions of the Vice-Chairman because the executive council and the board are nominated bodies. I gave this information deliberately to the House so that there may be no misunderstanding on this score, because, on both the occasions, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor was taken on the advice of the Academic Council. The Academic Council is not a nominated body, it is a body almost entirely consisting of the academics of the same university. They can co-opt 4 or 5 academics also from other universities. I don't think they could have been present at an emergent meeting and at short notice. Therefore the decisions which have been taken cannot be deemed to be arbitrary decisions. These are decisions taken in consultation with the Academic Council of the University. Even if the new Act comes, basically, the structure of the Academic Council will continue to be the same.

The hon. Member said that there should be an inquiry by a judicial personality. I would remind the House of an inquiry which was ordered by the Vice-Chancellor which was conducted by Justice M. C. Desai, formerly Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. On the basis of this report, certain students were expelled. Out of the 17 who were expelled, 13 were permitted to take the examination as ex-students, so that their career might not be adversely affected; they were not permitted to come back as regular students. Only 4 students were not taken back. This whole agitation centres round the demand that the expelled students be taken back. Therefore, this is the respect which unfortunately a group of students has shown to the inquiry conducted by such a high judicial personality as the ex-Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

I did not want to refer to the groups and factions, but since the hon. Member has emphasised that fact, I would like to say that the group of the Vice-President and the Secretary who enjoy massive support from Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad and Samajwadi Yuv Jan Sabha have been bent on creating trouble...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Question.

AN HON MEMBER: Hear, hear.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
What is this 'hear, hear' for? For creating trouble?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am sure that the hon. Members from this side would accept the amendment proposed by Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): He has given certain facts to the House. That is why there is 'hear, hear'.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Every time a Minister gives facts, he has to be cheered because all the time he is giving untruths.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The basic issue before this university or any other university is this. Is it a place where intellectual dialogue takes place, where an attempt is made to convince the other people, where dissent is permitted, where a student even though he may be in the minority of one has the right to express his views, or is it a place where intimidation and violence are going to determine the decisions of the university? I think that it is this moral question which this House should always bear in mind.

The Vice-Chancellor had appointed a joint committee of students and teachers to go into all the various demands that the students had proposed. Some of those demands were obvious in my opinion, unacceptable, but there were other demands

which had a great deal of justification and which could have been considered; although they could not straight-way have been implemented by the university, they could be discussed and a way out could be found. But instead of going through that procedure of discussion, of persuasion and of trying to convince each other, this group of students appears to have been more interested in establishing its leadership through all types of dubious means and adopted a policy which brought a bad name to the entire student community....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
They are elected leaders of the students.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member referred to certain incidents in the university which I had the good fortune and honour to serve. I can assure him that even at that time, my stand was very clear, that violence and attempt to beat up people has no place in a university, and that if a group of individuals decides to intimidate the duly and lawfully constituted authorities of the university, it is the duty of the civil police to help them to carry on the duties which have been entrusted to them and to perform the functions which have been assigned to them by Parliament

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक बात पूछी थी, मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 2 दिसम्बर को खाली वाइस-प्रेसिडेंट मिले, लेकिन मैंने अखबार को उद्धृत करते हुए बताया है कि 2 दिसम्बर को वाइस प्रेसिडेंट के साथ प्रेसिडेंट भी थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें यह गलत जानकारी कहा से मिली।

श्री० एल० नुरुल हसन : जवाबदाता, मैंने वक्तव्य में एक बात बहुत अस्पष्टता से ब्याप्त की है। अस्पष्टता से इन दिनों ब्याप्त की कि प्रेसिडेंट के बारे में कुछ कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वह वायलेट इन्डिजन जवानों के कार्य में थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल मिलने का है कि मिला नर नहीं... .

श्री० एल० नुरुल हसन : जुमला खत्म करने की इच्छा हो जाया करे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

अन्यत्र महोदय : जुमला किसी को खत्म करने ही नहीं देते है।

श्री० नुरुल हसन : भ्रज यह है कि यह जो एक वायलेट किस्म का एजीटेशन था जोकि पहली तारीख को हुआ इसकी लीडरशिप वाइस प्रेसिडेंट कर रहे थे। दूसरी तारीख को वाइस प्रेसिडेंट ने भी यह कहा कि हम अपनी डिमांड्स पीसफुली रखेंगे और पुलिस वापिस ले ली जाये। इसलिए वाइस प्रेसिडेंट का नाम खास तौर पर कहने की जरूरत थी। चुनावे पुलिस को हटवा दिया गया।

श्री श्री० आर० शुक्ल : (बहराद्वय) शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक सब बात बताई हैं। लेकिन सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत में असम से लेकर पंजाब तक ऐसे प्रांतीय पिछले कई महीनों से चल रहे हैं। जा 34 मार्गों विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से रखी गई हैं उनको मैंने भी पढ़ा है। उन में से अधिकांश मार्गे ऐसी है जिन को जिल्कुल इरेगनल और प्रीपस्टरस कहा जाना चाहिए। जब एक और से ऐसी बेबुनियाव मार्ग प्रस्तुत की जावे और उन मार्गो को 14 नवम्बर से 17 नवम्बर के बीच पारित भी कर दिया जाये तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि शिक्षा अधिकारी जो विषयविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध थे उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाये इसके लिए कि छात्रों के बीच में इन मार्गों को लेकर जनमत तैयार किया जाए और बताया जाए, कि इनकी प्रति करना असम्भव है, ये निराधार, मार्ग हैं, इन में कोई तर्क नहीं है, कोई बलीब इन मार्गों के पीछे नहीं है। इस समय से लेकर और 7 और 8 दिसम्बर तक क्रांतिपति महोदय और विद्यार्थियों और शासन जोकि इस

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

मुल्क में व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं क्यों उदासीन रहे इस तरफ से और क्यों सोते रहे ? यह तो कोई उत्तर नहीं है कि नृशंसता या उदंडता के वातावरण को पनपने न दिया जाये और जब स्थिति चरम सीमा तक पहुँच जाए उसके बाद पी० ए० सी० को बुलाया जाये । 1 तारीख से 7 तारीख के बीच उपद्रवी तत्व विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर मीटिंग आर्गनाइज कर रहे थे । उस वक्त उनके खिलाफ कोई स्टेप क्यों नहीं उठाए गए ? अगर विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर अधिकांश छात्र ऐसे हैं जो शान्तिमय तरीके से अपना विद्याध्ययन करना चाहते हैं तो कुछ ऐसे आदमी जो बाहरी तत्व हैं या राजनीतिक या असामाजिक तत्व हैं और जो वातावरण को दूषित करना चाहते हैं उन को आइसोलेट करने के लिए जनमत क्यों नहीं तैयार किया जाता ? शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार अध्यापक और जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, खास तौर से मैं अपने लोगों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ हम लोग क्यों इन समस्याओं की ओर तटस्थता दिखाते हैं । दिल्ली जो राजधानी है वहाँ भी यहीं घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, लखनऊ, वाराणसी, पंजाब आदि में भी ऐसी ही घटनाएँ घट रही हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन के सम्बन्ध में शासन ने क्या कदम उठये हैं ? कौन कौन सी पार्टियाँ हैं जोकि इससे लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको खुलमखूला इंगित किया जाए । कौन-कौन से लोग हैं और उन का क्या हाथ रहा है, इसको बताया जाए ।

हर पार्टी के जितने जिम्मेदार नेता हैं और जो छात्रों के भविष्य और इस देश के भविष्य में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और ऐसे दलों के वरिष्ठ नेताओं को भी जैसे अटल विहारी वाजपेयी हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उनको दिखाया जाए और बताया जाए कि जितनी ये 34 मार्गें हैं वे बतायें कि इन में

से कौन सी ऐसी हैं जिनकी पूति करना सम्भव है या जो इस काबिल हैं कि इनको स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ? इस मनोवृत्ति को भी न्याय देना होगा कि यहाँ पर तो कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन प्लेटफार्म पर बाद में जा कर स्टुडेंट्स का साथ देते हैं । जब तर्क की बात होती है तब तो कहते हैं कि ठीक है लेकिन बाद में कुछ और ही करते हैं उन को भी ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए । बजाये इसके कि जुडिशल इन्क्वायरी विठायी जाये, बहुत हिम्मत के साथ, साहस के साथ जो शिक्षित वर्ग है, जो प्रबुद्ध वर्ग है, जो राजनीतिक और सामाजिक नेता हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे बिल्कुल चुपचाप न बठें बल्कि सक्रिय रूप से आगे आयें और हजार आदमी एक चीज को गलत करते हैं तो बजाय उसके आगे नत मस्तक होने के और क्राऊड साइकलोजी के आगे झुकने के बजाय तर्क और न्याय का साथ दें और चाहे थोड़ी देर के लिए वे अल्पसंख्या में भी हों तब भी वे उसका मुकाबला करें ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I entirely agree with the hon. member that the time has come when political leaders should use their influence..

AN HON. MEMBER: If they have any.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think they have a lot of influence. They should make it clear that any type of intimidation or violence will not be tolerated and that no university can function in that manner. It is a question of the future of the new generation that they should be enabled to carry on their studies by improving their intellect by learning to dissent by argument and putting forward facts, by sifting facts, sifting evidence and sifting arguments. Therefore, I am in full agreement with the hon. member that it is now necessary that those sections of the student community which feel that they can attract greater attention and

notice of House if they create trouble are made to feel that the disapproval of this House is very strong and that a demand will be accepted on its merits and not because it is going to be put forward in a violent manner. In fact, the disapproval of the political leaders of even a reasonable demand put forward in a violent and intimidatory manner would discourage violence and intimidation if this is made to known to all. On behalf of Government, I want to make it absolutely clear that we will not be a party to the acceptance of any demand which is the result of intimidation or threats. So far as the elements are concerned, I have already stated that in the Banaras Hindu University, the two leaders were supported by the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad and Samajwad Yuvjan Sabha.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the President?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The President was not involved in organising violent agitations

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पार्टी विन्दी हो रही है। प्रायः बताए कि प्रेजीडेंट किस पार्टी के हैं ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am prepared to state on behalf of my party—my party is occupying virtually more than two-thirds of this House—that my party will not accept any intimidatory or violent demand of any kind.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Does it apply to Tamil Nadu also, where you are in the opposition?

SHRI PILOO MODY: His excuse is that in Tamil Nadu his party is not in existence and so it will not apply to Tamil Nadu.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member wants that the Tamil Nadu situation should not be discussed by the Assembly of Tamil Nadu

but by this august House I am quite prepared to discuss the Tamil Nadu student situation also ... (Interruptions) I am talking about the academic position. The academic position is that the university is not a place for intimidation and violence and argument should be met with argument even though dissent should be permitted and even encouraged. I am willing to give this assurance. But I would appeal to the leaders of other political parties that they should also take up this matter as a non-party manner, because it affects the future of the entire new generation. My children and your children are going to suffer, if the universities do not function properly

SHRI PILOO MODY: Your grand children.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्षजी इस का तरीका यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय एक सम्मेलन बुलाएँ, सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को उस में निमंत्रित करें। केवल सदन में कहना काफी नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में बंघी हुई है। सम्मेलन बुलाइये, जिसमें सब राजनीतिक दल भाग लें और हम सब जैटिल मैन्य एकीमेंट करें कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज [नीवसिटीज को एकसप्लाएट नहीं करेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri Absent.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) Sir, I want to submit...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not yet over. There is one more Member. Further, I am not allowing it because it came to me too late. So, kindly keep sitting.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: (Tollicherry): I want to draw the attention of the House to a few developments that have taken place in the very recent past. When the students of Delhi went on a strike, a

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan] few students of the Banaras Hindu University, led by the Vidyarthi Parishad leaders, came here and they more or less declared a war on the government. They said that they will create such a situation in the country. It was an expression of solidarity by the Vidyarthi Parishad-led students of the Banaras Hindu University to their counterparts here, who were creating such a situation in the Delhi University.

Then there is a news item in today's *Statesman* that the student union leader of the Dehi University, along with the student union leader of the Aligarh Muslim University, is going to convene a conference where they are going to discuss the student unrest and the future course of action which they might adopt.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
What is wrong about it?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
There is nothing wrong about it. But when I heard Shri Vajpayee pleading the case of the students, I was reminded of the devil quoting the scripture.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
He is the only angel in the House.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I know there are many others.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: An angel is supposed to be white, not red.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
For the last few years several commissions were appointed to go into the working of the Banaras Hindu University and they have come out with several recommendations. One of the main points brought out by the Gajendragadkar Commission, as well as the Commission just now mentioned by the hon. Minister, is that the RSS and the Vidyarthi Parishad are making the Banaras Hindu University a hot bed of communal passion, which is creating an unprecedented atmosphere of ten-

sion which is surcharged with violence, murder and things of that nature. The Gajendragadkar Commission recommended that the RSS office, which is situated in the University campus, should not be allowed to function there. I am surprised at the spinelessness of the government. They often speak that they are for secularism and that they are for making the university an ideal institution where secularism will spring up.

Last year, 150 or more members of this House and the other House signed a Memorandum in which they had said that the Government should take immediate measures to curb the activities of R.S.S. in the university campus. That Memorandum was signed by Members of all parties, except the Jana Sangh, and it was given to the Government in the wake of violence in the Osmania University....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
(Shajapur): That has been proved wrong later on by the judgment of the court. Let him know for his information.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not know why Shri Jagannathrao Joshi is getting agitated.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
There is a judgment on that. He can refer to that also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It happened in the wake of violence where Shri George Reddy was allegedly murdered by R.S.S. (*Inter-ruption*):

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
There is already a judgment on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come out with your question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In Andhra Pradesh irrespective of the assurance given even by the Prime Minister, the R.S.S. is active. I am only citing this example.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
This relates to B.H.U. not to R.S.S.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The R.S.S. is mainly responsible for it and the Vidyarthi Parishad is adding fuel to the fire. And Jana Sangh is leading the whole game. That is the thing. The agitation of the students of Banaras Hindu University has nothing to do with the university reforms or anything like that.

They have given about 34 demands and what they have pointed out is that they are asking for the restoration of those students who were expelled—it is again connected with the R.S.S. activities in the university campus.

In this situation, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether they are going to take firm measures against the activities of R.S.S. in the university campus at least. What are they going to do about the R.S.S. office inside the Banaras Hindu University campus? The hon. Minister often says that the case is pending in the court. I do not know why this Government has taken this matter to the court when they have got two-thirds majority here to adopt any legislation to curb the fascist activities of R.S.S.

Then, the hon. Minister has assured the House several times and his predecessor also that the Government will bring forward a legislation so that democratisation of education in the B.H.U. and in the Central Universities will be achieved. The promise has been made by every Minister but nothing has happened so far. I would like to tell him that that is the reason. The students are frustrated. Your delay and your failure makes the students more desperate. These people here make use of that frustration. I want to know whether the Government will bring forward this legislation before the House immediately.

Another thing is that there is no use of appointing one more commis-

sion. Will he accept a suggestion to send a parliamentary delegation in which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee can also be there to go and examine and study what is happening there and to report to the world about the recent educational crisis in the B.H.U.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already made my submission regarding the introduction of a Bill for the proper governance of Banaras Hindu University. I will not repeat it. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that, out of these 34 demands, there is not one which refers to the need for having urgently a full legislation for the University. When he was making this observation, I again went through these 34 demands because I thought my memory might have played a trick upon me, but I find that that is not one of the demands.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I was asking whether you would bring a legislation

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Therefore, to say that because of this there is frustration is not in my humble opinion, a correct statement.

Secondly, it is not the Government which has gone to a court of law with regard to the RSS office; it is the RSS which had gone to the court of law and obtained stay or injunction. ..(Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: Nationalise RSS.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I wish I could instil into the minds of the leaders of RSS some national sentiment, some national thinking, but the difficulty arises.....

श्री जगन्नाथजीराव जोशी : यह उपवेश बहुत प्रापत्तिजनक है। सारी देशभक्ति का देश भी नुकसान करने से नहीं सिखा है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
Do not preach nationalism to us.

श्री० एल० नरकल हुसैन : ठेका तो किसी के नहीं लिया है। ठेका तो पूरे देश का इस पार्लियामेंट के लिया है।

श्री जगत बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं भी वेसमन्त डूँ और आर० एल० एल० का हूँ, यह कहते भी मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
You talk of nationalism Surrendering
the country's territory is nationalism.

श्री० एल० नरकल हुसैन : बहरहाल इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में गड़बड़ मचाने में आर एल एल बाजे बहुत भागे हैं। जहाँ तक सरकार का सवाल है सरकार भी किसी ऐसी शक्ति को यूनिवर्सिटी के हित में समझती जो कम्युनल सैन्टीमेंट्स को फैलाए।

श्री जगत बिहारी बाजपेयी : जिन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग को केरल में एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री दे दी है वे यहां बातें करते हैं नेशनलिज्म की।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
What about sending a parliamentary
delegation?

MR. SPEAKER; Papers to be laid
on the Table.

12.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW
OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS
COMMISSION, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND
JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHA-
LE):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Committee for review of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously;

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—
3971/72.]

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE DISMISSAL OF
SHRI V. P. MALHOTRA, FORMER
CHIEF CASHIER OF STATE
BANK OF INDIA, NEW
DELHI

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Hon'ble Members have not more than one occasion evinced desire to know the details of the circumstances in which Shri V. P. Malhotra, former Chief Cashier, State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi, has been dismissed from the bank's service. I had already informed the House that the State Bank of India had reported that the disciplinary proceedings initiated against Shri V. P. Malhotra had ended in his dismissal from the service of the bank with effect from the 10th November, 1972. The facts leading to his dismissal are as follows:—

The State Bank of India issued a letter containing a statement of charges to Shri V. P. Malhotra, Chief Cashier in its Parliament Street Branch, New Delhi, which was served on him on the 1st June, 1972. The contents of the charges were that he had unauthorisedly withdrawn Rs. 60 lakhs from the currency chest and in breach of the established practice, procedure and rules of the bank took it out of the bank premises without transit insurance, escort or armed guard in a bank vehicle without the bank driver and delivered it to an unknown and unauthorised person and betrayed the trust and confidence reposed in him by the bank.