

Mr. SPEAKER

it; the whole House will have to discuss it. A time will come perhaps, but not just at present. As Raja Sahib has said, Rajasthan and Bengal examples are there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Up is there.

MR. SPEAKER : Some other examples are also there. Parliament will take that into consideration. Government also will take that into consideration and take a decision. After that there will be appropriate time for us to discuss.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In the mean time the hon. Home Minister can inform the House whether he has received any report from the Governor or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, but not immediately.....(Interruption). When I hear others, I will also hear you. When I did not here a senior Member like Shri Hiren Mukerjee, it is not proper that I should hear you; it will not be fair.

12.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE, RECENT INCIDENTS IN BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, about Banaras Hindu University, it is a Central University and we are entitled to discuss it. Let the Minister make a statement. We will have some half-an-hour discussion, something like that. I have been myself worrying about it because of the trouble everywhere. This is a Central University and we are entitled to discuss it here. The Minister will make a statement now. We will fix some time for it. Day after tomorrow, the Business Advisory Committee will meet and fix half an hour or an hour, whatever it is, for it so that a useful contribution can be made.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad) : Sir, on November 14, 1968 I made a statement in this House...

MR. SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

On November 14, 1968 I made a statement in this House in which I gave an account of the happenings in the Banaras Hindu University. After the disturbances of November 6 and 7, teaching work in the University had been going on normally. The P.A.C. was, however, kept posted at various vital points in the University campus.

2. On December 3, the Vice-Chancellor issued orders for the expulsion of four more students for their misconduct and disorderly behaviour in the past. This order of expulsion led to fresh demonstrations and agitations in the campus. On December 5, the situation became more tense and a procession of about 1,000 students was taken out on the main roads of the University. The demonstrators surrounded the Chief Proctor's office and wanted to use force for snatching the microphones which had been taken away from them the previous night by the proctor's staff. But on the persuasion of the police and the Magistrate on duty they dispersed peacefully.

3. On December 6, the students formed themselves into many groups in various college hostels. A group of about 1,000 students, armed with iron bar implements, inflammable material, etc., surrounded the Central Office of the University and indulged in heavy brickbattling. They did not, however, succeed in setting the Central office on fire due to timely arrival of the police and the crowd was chased away. While retreating, they set fire to a postal van, a road-roller, and drums of tarcoal. Another crowd of students entered the main University library and caused damage. The police foiled their attempts to set fire to the library building. A jeep of the College of Indology and a bus of the Teacher's Training College were also set on fire.

4. On December 7, attempts were made by students to set on fire the Office of the

Dean of Students, the Students Home, the Swimming Pool, the Hobby Centre, and the quarters of the Warden of a hostel.

5. On December 8, the students set fire to building material of a contractor lying in the campus. The police, who tried to extinguish the fire, were pelted with stones by the students. Altercation between two groups of students led to stabbing of a student. Another student was thrown down from the top floor of the Ramakrishna hostel. Both students have been admitted to the hospital and are reported to be out of danger. Clashes took place between the students and the police in which some students were injured.

6. No disturbances took place on December 9. The attendance in the classes except in a few Departments, was, however, thin. A large number of students have left the hostels. About 100 persons have been arrested during these days. It has also been reported that a number of outsiders took part in these disturbances.

7. P.A.C. continues to be stationed in the campus. The situation is reported to be under control

12.27 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend Constitution of India.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, I want to oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER : You can do so, only on a constitutional point. Don't go into the merits of the Bill.

12.27 ½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the

introduction of this Constitution (Twenty-second Amendment) Bill because it is likely to open a flood gate of similar demands for creation of autonomous States in other parts of the country.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : On a point of order, Sir. This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. According to the Rules, at the introduction stage, the Bill can be opposed only on one ground, that is, with regard to the distribution of powers between the Centre and the States. So far as the Constitution Amendment Bill is concerned, the question of Centre-State legislative relation under Schedule VII does not arise at all. In the light of this, there cannot be any question of objection to the Constitution Amendment Bill at the introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not correct. On general grounds, he is entitled to oppose it. He has given a prior intimation. So, whatever submission he has to make he can do.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Sir, I was making a submission that this Constitution Amendment Bill is going to open a flood gate for similar demands from other parts of the country. We already know that the people of Kumaon hills are demanding the creation of a separate Hill State out of the area of the present Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, the efforts are now being made in the State of Kerala to, initially, create a Muslim-majority district and, ultimately, it will ripen into the demand for a separate State in that part of the country also. Then, the demand for a separate Vidarbha has not yet died down. So, the introduction of this Bill, as I submitted, is going to open a flood gate for similar demands.

The constitutional complications that it is likely to create are very obvious. A separate autonomous State is being created within the framework of the State of Assam and the members of this new autonomous State will enjoy the membership of both the autonomous State and the membership of the State of Assam. We already know that

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