

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The question is :

"The Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3, the Schedule. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NANDA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.41 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : HARYANA AND PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES ORDINANCE
AND
HARYANA AND PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the Statutory Resolution of Shri Shri Chand Goyal disapproving the Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1970) promulgated by the President on the 2nd February, 1970.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves of the Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1970) promulgated by the President on the 2nd February, 1970."

Sir, to appreciate the circumstances in which the Ordinance has been brought, I will state a little background. The background is that in 1961 the Punjab Agricultural University came into existence with headquarters at Ludhiana, but sometime subsequently two campuses were started—one at Hissar and the other, Palampur in Kangra District. My notice of disapproval will be on the ground that no arrangement has been

made to create a separate University for Himachal Pradesh at Palampur and it is, unfortunately, that politics entered into it. I will not hesitate to say that since the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Mr. Parmar and another Member of Rajya Sabha, Shrimati Satyavati Dang have built up their big agricultural farms on the border of the two districts of Mahasu and the area from which the Chief Minister hails, they are interested in not developing the college at Palampur into a university. On the other hand, they are interested in setting up a separate agricultural college in Solan. This will be very unfortunate because the decision will not be taken on merits but on political considerations. In fact the campus at Palampur is as good as the one in Hissar but since the State Government does not favour the idea of setting up an agricultural university or the conversion of the campus at Palampur into an agricultural university, the Government is saying 'We will have a multi-purpose university for Himachal Pradesh.'

17.43 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

That is why I have moved this motion for disapproving the ordinance because whereas it makes a satisfactory arrangement for Haryana, it has failed to make a similar arrangement for Himachal Pradesh. Sir, I would like to add that Himachal Pradesh being a very important area from the point of view of research as well as from the point of view of enhancing agricultural wealth and the forest wealth, it is desirable that a separate University for Himachal Pradesh be set up at Palampur and its campus be converted to a university.

I have another grievance also. You must be remembering that according to the provisions of the Punjab Recorganization Act the division of all assets was to be done in the proportion of : Punjab—54.84%, Haryana—37.38% and Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh (Union Territories)—7.78%.

But unfortunately what is now being done is that assets are being transferred in the ratio of 60 : 40 and no allocation is made, no decision is being taken, for separating the share or at least for fixing the share

of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh which was to be in the ratio of 7.78. According to the provision of the Punjab Reorganisation Act this was a condition precedent and I think this is a great irregularity to the Himachal Pradesh people and the Chandigarh people and they will have a natural grievance that their share is not being given to them.

Then, Sir, I want to highlight certain important recommendations which were made only a month ago by a committee, by an association of the Vice Chancellors of all Agricultural Universities held at Ludhiana some time ago and they have recommended this, and we must bear in mind, these agricultural universities have helped considerably in bringing about this Green Revolution throughout the country. Therefore we have to pay more attention to this agricultural knowledge and agricultural science and I would plead with the Minister that when we want to strengthen these universities it is equally necessary that undergraduate training which at the moment is not getting the necessary attention, should be given proper and adequate attention. And this undergraduate teaching of agriculture must be developed and must be given good head.

I also suggest that there must be uniformity. Such uniformity has to be brought about regarding the courses of study, regarding the grading system, regarding the attendance requirement etc. so that all the universities in the country follow the common pattern and not that they have their different courses of study, their different grading systems and difference attendance requirements. Now that we have a number of agricultural universities in the country it is desirable and it is natural that that uniformity must be brought about at an early date.

Then, Sir, I would also point out that there is a very serious mistake which is being committed in having so many examinations in these agricultural subjects. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in each subject at the moment there are 5 examinations in a trimester. Why should we have trimester in the agricultural universities when we have semester in all other universities? I would plead with the Minister that we should substitute the present trimester system into semester system which is being followed by other universities and the number of examinations which is at

present 5 in each subject has got to be brought down to 3, as is the practice in all other sciences in other universities.

Then I come to the problem of the medium of instruction. There is a demand throughout the country that we should change over from English medium to the medium of regional languages I would request that a start might be made from the undergraduate studies and if we want to succeed in that, all courses will have to be prepared especially in Hindi because there are a number of universities which are situated in the Hindi areas. If we make a beginning with the preparation of these courses in Hindi undergraduate studies, undergraduate courses, then, after some time, it will be possible even at the university level to revert to the regional languages from the English medium. For that, I am suggesting that proper attention must be paid for preparing courses of study and especially we must take a start with Hindi.

The Home Science colleges are being run by State Governments. It is desirable—and it has been recommended by a number of Commission on agricultural universities—that these colleges must be transferred to these agricultural universities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : We have no objection

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : A number of these colleges are developing to a very good level. I know that the Home Science College of Chandigarh has a first class standard and it is a first class institution. These colleges have already developed and they have a good programme of undergraduate study; post-graduate studies should also start in them so that they develop to their full stature.

Students' welfare is also an important problem because a number of the graduates who pass out are unemployed. They have to be provided with adequate employment in appropriate positions. In each university, an employment bureau should be opened where all the unemployed graduates will be registered and proper steps taken to provide them with employment.

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

We have to run even agriculture as a profitable industry. For that we should reorient the system of training so that the graduates may make themselves more useful. Now there is a tendency for educated people to revert to agriculture; especially if the unemployed who have passed out from agricultural universities are given proper training and reorientation, they will certainly bring about a greater green revolution in the country, provided adequate facilities are given to them.

There are a number of agricultural universities which are fully developed where we have trained staff, senior members. There are others in the developing stage. If we make rules for the transfer of these senior members either on small tenure or for short-terms to developing universities, they can help in research work there, improve the teaching standards and also help in their programme of expansion. This is also a need of the times.

Next with regard to research work. In Israel which was just a desert, the latest position is that vegetables and fruits collected in the morning from the fields are now served at the lunch table in London, Paris and New York. They must have developed their marketing system taking a lot of trouble. If a small country, country like Israel can do it, why should we not? Therefore, there is need for research in food processing and technology, in marketing and in agricultural engineering and livestock development. These are the fields where research work is needed and I hope the hon. Minister will provide a direction for work in these fields.

Coming to staff amenities, the staff of agricultural universities are not that highly paid as those of the medical, engineering or other universities. I think we must now take up this question of increasing their pay scales and we must also make some provision for their housing, medical aid and pension. It is time we made rules and considered them on a footing of equality with the staff serving in other universities.

So far an extension is concerned, this University should help the farmers in three ways—by offering plan service for the farm structure including rural houses; tube-wells, cattle and poultry farms; design and architectural services; and construction services.

The farmer should be given adequate aid by the States to enable him to do his duty towards the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of two independent Agricultural Universities in place of the Punjab Agricultural University constituted by the Punjab Agricultural University Act, 1961, and for matters consequential on, or connected with, the establishment of those independent Agricultural Universities, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that both the legislatures of Punjab and Haryana have passed Resolution authorising this House to pass an Act like this. A little history is necessary in this connection.

There was the Punjab University Act, 1961. There is one Punjab Agricultural University at present situated in Ludhiana which is within the territory of Punjab. In our Constitution there is no extra-territorial jurisdiction of any State. So, the Haryana Legislature has no jurisdiction inside Punjab.

There are three provisions in the Constitution under which Parliament can make law relating to subjects in List No. 11. One relates to Emergency. Another is when the Council of States passes a Resolution by a certain majority that it is necessary in the interest of the country that Parliament should make such a law relating to State subject. The third one is article 252 which reads :

"If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the House of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for

Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each of the House of the Legislature of that State."

This is sufficient for our purpose. Under this Bill three things have been done. The Punjab Agricultural University Act, 1961 has been repealed. That Agricultural University has been dissolved and two Universities have come into being. So far as the dissolution of the Punjab Agricultural University is concerned, only one State is concerned, that is Punjab. Haryana has nothing to do with it because Ludhiana in which the University situated is within the jurisdiction of Punjab and the Punjab Legislature has sole power to make laws regarding its dissolution etc.

Integration, regulation, etc. are all covered by VII schedule List II... (Interruptions) I am saying that constitutionally this House has no power to consider such a Bill.

18.00 hrs

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is it for the Chair to decide ? It is for the House to decide.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Under the rules it is the Chair which should decide. On a point of order, the competence of the House to legislate on certain things can be raised and the Chair should decide whether a particular Bill can be taken up. (Interruptions.)

If two States agree a law can be passed by Parliament. Punjab has agreed. Haryana has no jurisdiction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has also agreed.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The point is, Can Haryana agree to a dissolution of Punjab University ? If it is only one State which can agree, Parliament will have no power to make law. In this case, Haryana has no jurisdiction to say about the dissolution of the Punjab Agricultural University. If Tamil Nadu and Punjab pass a resolution, can Parliament make a law regarding Punjab University ? There is another State also, Himachal Pradesh, which is concerned. It has an Assembly. The third State is also

there. In this case the third State is a Union Territory which has not passed any resolution. But because it is a Union Territory, Parliament has the power to make law. My contention is, that Haryana's passing a resolution will not give power to Parliament to make law on behalf of more than one State.

Something has also been about the Industrial Disputes Act, whether it is applicable or not. Who has given power to this House to make a law regarding that ? Civil court jurisdiction is taken away by saying that if the vice chancellors or the chancellors do not agree, the secretary of the Central Government here will decide it. I am referring to clauses 37, 41 and 43. All these are beyond our jurisdiction. Probably it would have been better if Punjab dissolved its university and Haryana established its university by another Act and Punjab established its university by a separate Act.

At one place it says that the university is dissolved ; clause 3 dissolves it, the Punjab Agricultural University. In clause 7 it says that a corresponding university shall be deemed to be established—not established, but deemed to be established.

Cl. 41 says : "Any obligation incurred, before the commencement of this Act, by the existing University to confer any degree or other academic distinction on, or to issue any diploma, shall be the obligation of the Punjab Agricultural University." It does not exist. The old university is now dissolved and you again saddle that university with some obligations of the dead university which you are dissolving. Therefore, the whole thing is inconsistent. The draftsmen have become very fond of the word "corresponding", and it will create more confusion. My point is that this House has no jurisdiction to discuss and consider this matter and pass it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member is unnecessarily creating confusion and he himself appears to be confused over the matter. What I would like to point out before the House is that article 252 of the Constitution is very clear. It explains under which circumstances Parliament can enact a legislation for two or more States. If it is a State subject, in which the State legislature is competent to enact a law, it can do it, but in a matter

[Sbri Annasahib Shinde]

with respect to two States, if the two State legislatures empower Parliament and pass a resolution to the effect that Parliament should pass the legislation, then Parliament is competent to enact such a legislation

In this case, the Punjab Assembly has passed a resolution that such and such an enactment—authorising Parliament to do it should be enacted by Parliament. Similarly, the Haryana Assembly also has passed a resolution. So, article 252 is very clear. It says :

“If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly...”

Here, as I have already submitted, resolutions have been passed by the respective legislatures, and there is no bar whatsoever for this Parliament to enact this legislation. If the matter needs legal interpretation, the hon. Member is free to take it to the Supreme Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Punjab Assembly as well as the Haryana Assembly, both have passed resolutions. So, your point of order is not valid. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Have you given your ruling ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I was submitting that this Bill be taken into consideration. I think the hon. House and all the hon. Members will appreciate why the Government is proposing a Bill of this nature to this hon. House. It has been the Government of India's policy that each State must have one agricultural university. It is also well known and very much appreciated by this House what important a role is being played by the agricultural universities in the development of agriculture. Naturally, the erstwhile Punjab State was one composite unit and Haryana area was also part of the Punjab State. Thereafter,

the reorganisation of Punjab took place, and the two States were formed. Some areas went to Himachal Pradesh. Two new States came into existence—Punjab and Haryana. There was agitation in Haryana, and perhaps a very genuine demand, that the Haryana people must also have a separate agricultural university. The hon. Members from Haryana know that there was even some agitation carried on and some disturbance also took place. It is consistent with the Government of India's policy that since Haryana is also a very important State from the point of view of agriculture—it is giving us a lot of wheat and agriculture is developing very well there—if a separate agricultural university is established in Haryana, it will make for a greater contribution to the development of Haryana.

So, this is a simple measure of bifurcation of the universities. Hardly there is any point of controversy at all. It will facilitate the genuine aspirations of the local people and therefore both the legislatures—Punjab and Haryana—have requested this Parliament that such an enactment should be passed by Parliament.

In this bifurcation also, some broad principles have been accepted. When the assets and liabilities of erstwhile Punjab were bifurcated as between Punjab and Haryana some principles were accepted. More or less the same principles are being accepted in this case for bifurcation of Haryana and Punjab agricultural universities. Therefore, I hope the hon. Members will appreciate this and pass this Bill without any controversy. If there are any points raised thereafter, I will reply to them at the end. I do not think there is any point on which there can be any controversy in this House.

I know that Shri Shiv Chandra Jha has given notice of a motion for the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. When both the States have agreed to it, I do not think there is any need to elicit public opinion on this.

Coming to the reason for promulgating the Ordinance, the normal academic life of the University was being affected by agitations etc. So, naturally, government had to take recourse to promulgating an Ordinance on the 2nd February because Parliament was not in session at that time. Now

that the House is in session, we have taken the first opportunity to come to the House and I appeal to the good sense of the hon. Members to give their unanimous support to this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution and the motion for consideration of the Bill are before the House. There is an amendment for circulation of the Bill by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha? Is he moving it?

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1970." (9)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल की क्लाज 42 में कहा गया है कि पंजाब एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी का एक कंपस पालमपुर में रहेगा और हिमाचल प्रदेश उसका कुछ खर्चा उठायेगा। चूंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक यूनियन टेरीटरी है, इसलिये लाजिमी तौर पर वह खर्चा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भीट करेगी। सवाल यह है कि क्या वह पैसा कानसालिडेटिड फंड से धारयेगा या नहीं। अगर वह पैसा कानसालिडेटिड फंड से धारयेगा, तो चाहे वह रकम छोटी ही क्यों न हो, आर्टिकल 117(3) के मुताबिक उसके लिये प्रैजिडेंट की रीकमेंडेशन जरूरी है। मेरा यह धारजेबशन धर भी कायम है।

इस बिल के मुताबिक पंजाब और हरियाणा के लिये दो यूनिवर्सिटीज कायम की जा रही हैं, लेकिन इस विषय में हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया जा रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये एक अलग यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की जानी चाहिये थी, लेकिन इस बिल में कहा गया है कि पालमपुर का एग्रीकल्चरल कालेज फिलहाल पंजाब एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी का कालेज रहेगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश की सर-जमीन पर एक दूसरे राज्य की यूनिवर्सिटी का कंपस रहेगा। मौजूद यूनिवर्सिटी को बाइफर-केट किया जा रहा है। क्या इंसाफ का

तकाजा यह नहीं है कि उसको पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश, इन तीनों में बांटा जाता और इस बिल का शीर्षक यह होता: 'दि हरियाणा, पंजाब एंड हिमाचल प्रदेश एग्री-कल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज बिल, 1970'?

लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ उसकी सरेजमीन को इस्तेमाल करते हैं, दोनों राज्य करेगे, लेकिन इस विधेयक के जरिये जब वह यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने जा रहे हैं तो हिमाचल प्रदेश को महरूम किया जा रहा है, इसी लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश की ओमिनियन लेना जरूरी है और इसी लिये इसको सर्कुलिट करना में जरूरी समझता हूँ।

तीसरी बात ऐडमीशन में शिड्यूलड कास्ट, शिड्यूलड ट्राइव्स और महिलाओं के लिये पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों यूनिवर्सिटीयों में सीटें रिजर्व होंगी लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि एडुकेशन फ्री हो, यह बात होनी चाहिये और जब आप उनके लिये शिड्यूलड कास्ट एंड शिड्यूलड ट्राइव्स के लिये तथा महिलाओं के लिये सीटें रिजर्व कर रहे हैं तो वहां एडुकेशन भी फ्री होनी चाहिये।

उसके बाद बोर्ड जो बनेगा पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी का और हरियाणा का उसमें आप बिजनेसमेन और डिस्टिन्ग्विशड इंडस्ट्रियलस्ट्स को लाने जा रहे हैं...

सभापति महोदय: आप तो रेगुलर स्पीच दे रहे हैं...

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा: मैं केवल प्वाइंट रख रहा हूँ कि इन सब बजहों से इसको सर्कुलिट किया जाय। मैं प्वाइंट रख रहा हूँ कि क्यों पब्लिक ओपिनियन ली जाय।

तो यह बांड जो बनेगा उसमें इंडस्ट्रियलस्ट्स को आप घुसा रहे हैं, बैकडोर से कर्हे या फट डोर से ही उनको घुसा रहे हैं। एक तरफ आप समाजवाद का आदर्श रखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप डिस्टिन्ग्विशड मैन्युफैक्चरर्स

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

श्रीर इंस्ट्रुमण्ट्स को इस में लाने जा रहे हैं।

छठी बात यह है कि डायरेक्टर आफ स्टूडेंट्स वेलफेयर जो बनायेंगे उसका रूप स्पष्ट नहीं है। वह यूनिवर्सिटी कैंपस और विद्यार्थियों के मुतालिक क्या काम करेंगे, यह इसमें साफ नहीं है। खैर, वह जब इसका वक्त आयेंगा तब मैं इसके ऊपर अपनी बात रखूंगा।

फिर यह जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी प्राप बनाएंगे उसमें ऐग्रीकल्चरल एकोनामिक्स की पढ़ाई की गुंजाइश नहीं है। ऐग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी कैलिफोर्निया की जो है, ऐग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी बर्कले हैं, वहां ऐग्रीकल्चरल एकोनामिक्स की पढ़ाई होती है, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यह जो कार्यक्रम बन रहा है पढ़ाई का वह भी ठीक नहीं है।

यह सब बातें हैं जिन की वजह से एक महीना कोई बहुत टाइम नहीं है, मेरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि अप्रैल 30 तक इसे सक्लिट किया जाय, इस सेशन के पहले ही ओपिनियन प्रा जायगी और यह सेशन खत्म होते होते इस विधेयक को हम पारित कर देंगे। कोई ऐसी एमजेंसी की बात नहीं है। आप देखें कि 1968 में पंजाब ने पास किया, 1969 में हरयाना में पास किया और तब 1970 में आप ला रहे हैं। तो इसमें कोई ऐसी एमजेंसी की बात नहीं है। एक महीने के लिये इसको सक्लिट कर दें और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश वाले जरूर मांग करेंगे कि उनका इसमें हिस्सा होना चाहिये या एक यूनिवर्सिटी उनके लिये भी अलग बननी चाहिये। इसी लिये और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन की वजह से विधेयक को सक्लिट कर दिया जाय, एक महीने तक ओपिनियन ली जाय और तब विधेयक को सामने रखा जाय, तब पास होगा तो इंसाफ पूर्ण होगा।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Mr. Chairman, we support the Bill as both the Assemblies have agreed to it and have passed Resolution to that effect. दोनों प्रसेम्बलियों ने एक मत हो करके इस रेजोल्यूशन को पास किया। मैं मिश्रा जी को बताना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने जो प्रोजेक्शन किया कि इस हाउस को एषारिटी नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि दोनों परिवार एक थे, हरयाना और पंजाब की एक ही यूनिवर्सिटी थी, जब डिवाइड हुआ पंजाब तो उनको हक था, यह भलमन्साहत है पंजाब वालों की, कि उन्होंने बांट दिया और दे दिया। बंटवारा हुआ। दोनों भाई भाई थे। यूनिवर्सिटी वह स्थान है कि जो हमको प्रकाश और रोशनी देता है, लनिंग का केन्द्र है, वह भगड़े का, आयाराम और गयाराम का स्थान नहीं है। मैं हरयाना के लोगों से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि एक प्रार्दर्श यूनिवर्सिटी दो, जो तक्षशिला और नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय का नमूना है वह दो क्योंकि वह महाभारत का रणस्थल है, यह वह स्थान है जहाँ पाण्डवों और कौरवों की लड़ाई हुई थी। यह राजनीति का केन्द्र है। ता मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छा मुभाव आया। दोनों प्रसेम्बलियों को सद्बुद्धि भगवान ने दी। ... (व्यवधान) ... जरा सुनों, बुद्धि की बात सुनों।

सभापति महोदय, पंजाब की यूनिवर्सिटी लुधियाना में वेस-इस्टविल्ड है, उसके पास जमीन है, मकान है, सब कुछ बना बनाया है, लेकिन हरियाणा को अपनी यूनिवर्सिटी नये सिरे से हिसार में बनानी पड़ेगी। इसलिये एसिट्स का जो डिबीजन 40 और 60 के अनुपात में किया गया है, यह बंटवारा ठीक नहीं हुआ है। इसका ईक्वल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिये था, यह न्यायपूर्ण बंटवारा नहीं है।

मैं सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ—

Hissar University will need special aid from Centre for research on sugarcane and cotton. यानी शुगरकेन और काटन के लिये आपको स्पेशल मनी यहां से देना होगा, तभी वह डवेलप कर सकेगी। हरियाणा एक ऐसा राज्य है, जो कृषि प्रधान है, जिस के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान गेहूँ और काटन के लिये डिपेण्ड करता है, जो भागे चल कर सारे देश को खिलायेगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आंख मूंद कर कोई बात नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं खुद ही टीचर रहा हूँ, इसलिये मुनासिब समझता हूँ एग्रीकल्चर कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालिज और होम साइंस कालिज के लिये आपको काफी फंडस देने होंगे होम सायंस एक ऐसा विषय है जिसमें यदि हम अपनी बेटियों या बहनों को शिक्षा नहीं देंगे, ता वे हमारे समाज के लिये एक योग्य सहयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो सकेगी। इस देश में पुरुष शिक्षित हों, उसके साथ साथ स्त्रियां भी पूर्ण रूप से शिक्षित होनी चाहियें। मैं चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा की जो यूनिवर्सिटी बन रही है, वह आदर्श यूनिवर्सिटी बने और इसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार उसकी पूरी तरह से मदद करे। चण्डीगढ़ आपने पंजाब को दे दिया, इसलिये हरियाणा पर विशेष तजर रख कर आप इस यूनिवर्सिटी को डवेलप करें ताकि उनके अन्दर जो रोप छाया हुआ है, वह मिट सके।

आखरी प्वाइंट मुझे यह निवेदन करना है- Haryana has no industrial base. It is a purely agricultural State. Therefore, the Agricultural University should be helped in the best possible way by the Centre to progress fast and to meet the needs of the State.

यह स्टेट चूकि एग्रीकल्चरल स्टेट है, इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस स्टेट की काफी मदद करें। एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्टर और नेस्टली हर तरह से इसकी सहायता करें। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि बाउल ने कर हबको अमरीका में गेहूँ मांगने न जाना पड़े, तो हरियाणा

यूनिवर्सिटी को डवेलप करो और ऐसे युवक पैदा करो जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करके इस काम में लगे। मेरे एक मित्र ने अग्र-एम्प्लायमेंट प्राबलम का जिक्र किया है, इसी लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसे विद्यार्थी इस यूनिवर्सिटी से निकालो जो पक्के किसान निकलें। अमरीका में लड़का एम० ए० पास करने के बाद भी अपने फार्म का काम सम्भालता है, वहां के लोग इस काम को करने में शर्म नहीं करते हैं। क्यूबा और जर्मका में भी मैंने देखा है वहां के लड़के भी यूनिवर्सिटी से लौटने के बाद खुद अपने खेत को प्लाऊ करते हैं। लड़ाई के जमाने में अमरीका को अपने गेहूँ को भट्टी में भोंकना पड़ा था, लेकिन उसने बाजार को गन्दा नहीं दिया। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हरियाणा की यूनिवर्सिटी को भी हर तरह से मदद देकर एक शानदार यूनिवर्सिटी बनायें, जिससे कि वह एक प्रोग्रेसिव यूनिवर्सिटी सिद्ध हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this measure because it will be welcomed by the three units which separated at the time of the reorganisation of Punjab.

So far the motion of Shri S. C. Goyal is concerned, there was a feeling at the time of reorganisation of Punjab that certain institutions at that time were kept common for all these three areas, that is ; Punjab, Haryana and certain territories from Punjab that were transferred to Himachal Pradesh and that those territories also had a share in whatever was divided at that time and that share was mentioned in Sections 48 to 52 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act itself.

18.25 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Therefore, at that time all these three regions have got certain economies of their own. So far as Punjab and Haryana are

[Shri Hem Raj]

concerned, they have got an economy dependent on agriculture and so far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it has got a different economy—hill economy. Therefore, it was essential that Punjab Agricultural University should have been bifurcated and these three units should have got their own universities. My complaint is that at the time when this university was formed in 1961, there were two campuses—one at Hissar for animal husbandry and another for agriculture at Ludhiana—the Ludhiana College of Agriculture. In 1966 another campus was created and that was created at Palampur in Kangra district which, at that time, formed part of Punjab and that campus also enjoyed a reputation of its own so far as hill economy was concerned. Several representations were made by the hill people of Kangra district that when Punjab Agricultural University was going to be bifurcated, the campus which was situated at Palampur should be raised to the status of a university. But that was not heeded to by the Central Government. Therefore, my complaint is : if it is seen as to which is the most suitable place for location of the university, then Palampur is the best place where this university should be located because Palampur is at the centre both of Eastern Himachal Pradesh as well as the Western Himachal Pradesh. So far as Simla is concerned, it lies in snow-bound area. It is always snowing there. So far as Palampur valley is concerned, it has got its rich agricultural fields both of paddy and wheat. Moreover, there is the Doon valley of the Una Tehsil. This is the foodgrain growing area which can make Himachal Pradesh self-sufficient. You know, Sir, at present Himachal Pradesh is deficit. When agriculture is developing in Himachal Pradesh, then that area can become self-sufficient in its food requirements. That place has also got a salubrious climate. It is connected both by railway and road. That place is the most suitable place both from the temperate climate as well as from the cold climate point of view.

Therefore, our grievance so far as the transferred areas are concerned, is that the Central Government has not heeded to their request though several representations were made. One thing more. In that respect I want to submit to the hon. House that this campus was simply created for research both

in hill crops as well as for the foodgrain purposes and this work has been done there nicely right from the Lahaul-Spiti valley to the western portion of the Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, in that case it was essential that a university should have been created and this university should have been located at Palampur. At the same time it has to be noted that it has got 11 to 12 centres which are already serving this area. But then at the present moment what has been done is that because there is no university in Himachal Pradesh, this campus at Palampur has been tacked on to the Agriculture University at Ludhiana.

MR. SPEAKER : Was there anything provided in the Bill for the Central Government also ?

SHRI HEM RAJ : It is the duty of the Central Government that when it is changing the Hissar Campus to the status of a university, it can very well raise the campus at Palampur to the status of a university. That is our grouse.

Moreover, Sir, there are so many Reports. There is the Wanchoo Committee report that regional imbalance should not be there. What is happening in Himachal Pradesh ? In Himachal Pradesh itself only the eastern regions is being given certain things and not the western region, the transferred area. My grievance is that even one university which we wanted has not been given to that area. Consequently there is dissatisfaction in the area. This Kangra district is the only area which has given the largest number of martyrs in both the Chinese and the Pakistani aggressions. These are all martial races who have sacrificed so much for the country ; they are being neglected ; that is my grouse. I would impress upon the Central Government that this area which has been integrated with the Himachal Pradesh should be given a fair deal. The university should be located there. At present there is no university there. In the recent budget speech which the hon. Minister there made in the Himachal Pradesh Assembly he stated :

"The current year was marked by many outstanding achievements in the Pradesh. The Government was able to make a great headway towards the establishment of a university for the

Pradesh. This multi-faculty university having special emphasis on agricultural and allied services is expected to start functioning at Simla in the coming year."

lished in Himachal Pradesh, the question of service and assets etc. will arise. It is therefore proper that in this very Bill these things should be demarcated.

With these remarks I welcome the Bill.

Simla is not the proper place ; it should have been established at Palampur. When a multi-faculty university has been granted there, then, in that case the campus of agricultural college at Palampur should be raised to the standard of agricultural university and that should form part of Himachal university. But, at the same time my grouse is one more. This Central Government is the custodian of the territory of Himachal Pradesh, and we have got a very bitter experience. Mr. Speaker, when we parted company with you, from Punjab, then, we were assured by the Central Government that all the assets which will be coming to us will be in the ratio of 54.34 and 7.84. They will be giving 7.84 on the basis of population which will be transferred to us. My grievance is that the Central Government, in spite of our claim, has ignored all those claims and this has not been given. Sutlej-Beas link, Bakra Dam, all these are in our area but they are not given to us, their management rests with the Punjab Government. There is duplicity of control of the two Governments in that very area which belongs to Himachal Pradesh. In clauses 43, 35 and 37 it is said that this college will remain a part of the Punjab Agricultural University and when Himachal Pradesh establishes a university then the question of the assets will be decided by the Chief Secretary of Himachal Pradesh and the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab Agricultural University. My grouse is, at this very moment, in this very Bill, it should have been stated clearly what will be the share of Himachal Pradesh in the assets which will be passed on the Himachal Pradesh at the time when they establish university there are campus raised to the standard of a university there

Therefore, I have tabled certain amendments which have not been circulated. They are with the Secretariat. They may be circulated so that I could move them which will enable us to demarcate the share of Himachal Pradesh.

So far as the different properties are concerned, they should also be demarcated. When the multi-faculty university is estab-

धी रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का मफ़ूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे उस सिलसिले में बोलने का मौका दिया जिसका ताल्लुक हरियाणा से है। सब से पहले मैं आप की मार्फ़त गवर्नमेंट और फ़ूड मिनिस्टर का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि वह यह बिल लाये। यह हमारी पुरानी मांग थी कि एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी के दो हिस्से हों। पंजाब का अलग हो और हरियाणा का अलग हो। यह सही बात है और इसके लिए एजिटेशन भी था स्टाफ़ में, स्टूडेंट्स में और हरियाणा के लोगों में कि हरियाणा यूनिवर्सिटी लुधियाने में लोकेटेड हो। मैं यह भी कह दूँ कि हमारी शिकायत भा थी कि कभी भी हरियाणा का कोई प्रादमी वाइस चांसलर या बड़ा प्रफ़सर रजिस्ट्रार वगैरह नहीं बना, न कभी वहाँ के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ही हरियाणा का कोई लम्बा चौड़ा दखल रहा। जहाँ तक पैसे का सवाल है, पंजाब हमारा बड़ा भाई है, लेकिन हरियाणा कभी भी इसका फायदा नहीं उठा सका। यह यूनिवर्सिटी लुधियाने में है और हरियाणा के भेवों वगैरह का कभी कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। आज यह बिल लाया गया है, इसके लिए मैं गवर्नमेंट को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो रेशियो मुकरंद किया गया है 60 परसेंट और 40 परसेंट, वह बहुत थोड़ा है। आपको बता है कि हरियाणा का रकबा ज्यादा है और पंजाब का थोड़ा है। साढ़े सोलह मुरब्बा मील हरियाणा का है पंजाब का इस से कम है। लेकिन जितना डेवलपमेंट हुआ है वह ज्यादातर पंजाब में हुआ है, चाहे पानी का सवाल हो चाहे बिजली का सवाल हो। हमारा हमेशा घाटा रहा। इसलिए जो हमारा रेशियो 40

[श्री रसाभीर सिंह]

परसेंट रक्खा गया है वह थोड़ा है, उसको और ज्यादा होना चाहिए था। बहरहाल इसको धब कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है क्योंकि सब कुछ पहले से ही तय हो चुका है।

तीसरी बात जो मैं हरियाणा के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जैसे संट्रल गवर्नमेंट इंटररेस्ट ले कर पूसा इन्स्टिट्यूट में हायर स्टेन्डर्ड की रिसर्च कर रही है ऐनिमल हस्बैन्ड्री और दूसरे शोबों में उसी तरह से इस तरह की रिसर्च पंजाब और हरियाणा में होनी चाहिए चूंकि दोनों ही स्टेट्स पंजाब और हरियाणा ऐग्रीकल्चर में काफी ऐडवान्स्ड हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि प्लेन में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खया खास तौर से कैंटल ब्रीडिंग और दूसरी चीजों के लिए रक्खा जाय। पंजाब और हरियाणा का आदमी देस्ती दोड़-दोड़ कर आये, और फिर जितनी भी बेर, यहाँ हैं वह दिल्ली के पास के देहातों के लिए हैं और वह लोग उन से फायदा उठाते हैं।

लुधियाना और हिसार की यूनिवर्सिटियां बहुत डिबेलेप हो सकती हैं और अगर इनका डिबेलेपमेंट किया गया तो यह देश के हित में होगा। दोनों की पीटेन्सिलिटीज बहुत ज्यादा हैं। हरियाणा में पानी की कमी है। इस वास्ते ड्राई फार्मिंग वाले इलाकों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसर्च बगैरह कराया जाना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मेरा विश्वास है कि यह इलाका पंजाब से भी ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करके आपको दे सकता है। इस काम के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फंडिंग इसके लिए एलोकेट किये जाने चाहिये।

कैंटल ब्रीडिंग की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। शायद पंजाब की कैंटल बैल्प इतनी अच्छी नहीं है जितनी हरियाणा की। इस वास्ते कैंटल डिबेलेपमेंट की तरफ भी खास तौर से ध्यान दें। आपने खुद पन्तनगर में टीम को भेजा था। वहाँ हमने खूबसूरत कैंटल देखे।

वहाँ सब कुछ था। लैंडलैस पैजेंट्स, हरिजनज और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस को खास तौर पर लैंड एलाटमेंट में हिस्सा मिले और पैसा भी दिया जाय। उनको इस से धंधे मिलेगे। कैंटल ब्रीडिंग की इण्डस्ट्री भी खास तौर पर वहाँ बढ़ सकती है। दूध, घी और न्यूट्रिशन के लिए हरियाणा पैसा ही आपके लिए फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकता है जिस तरह से डेनमार्क है। वह भारत का डेनमार्क बन सकता है। आप उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें।

हरियाणा में एग्रिकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी द्वारा वेंटरनरी, एग्रिकल्चर कैंटल ब्रीडिंग आदि के क्षेत्रों में हरियाणा का आप डिबेलेपमेंट करें। आपने वाइस चांसलर की एप्वाइन्टमेंट के लिए क्लोज 13 इस में रखी है। जो बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है, उसके कांस्ट्रीट्यूशन को धेने देखा है। कहीं आपने टीचर्ज के, स्टुडेन्ट्स के, एम्प्लायीज के रिप्रिजेंटेशन की बात इसमें नहीं रखी है। आप जमाने की रफ्तार को पहचानें। आप देखते हैं कि रोज एजीटैशज होती हैं। मजदूरों को इण्डस्ट्री में रिप्रिजेंटेशन दिया जाता है। यूनिवर्सिटीज में ऐसा ही होना चाहिए। यह एक बहुत बड़ा लैकूना इसमें है। विद्यार्थियों के लिए, टीचर्ज के लिए और एम्प्लायीज के लिए बोर्ड में रिप्रिजेंटेशन की बात होनी चाहिए। एक स्टुडेन्ट्स का, एक टीचर्ज का और एक एम्प्लायीज का रिप्रिजेंटेटिव बोर्ड में जरूर होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो भगड़े होंगे। आज तक वे होते रहे हैं।

अब मैं वाइस चांसलर की एप्वाइन्टमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस मामले में आपने कैसे डिसकिमिनेशन कर दी है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। आपने कहा है कि बोर्ड किसी के बारे में यूनिनिमस हो तो उस आदमी को वाइस चांसलर बना दिया जायेगा। बोर्ड कोई इलैक्टिड तो है नहीं। पांच दस आदमी गवर्नमेंट के खयालात के होंगे तो बोर्ड अगर

किसी भ्रादमी के बारे में फैसला कर दे तो वह वाइस चांसलर हो जायेगा। यह ठीक नहीं है। एक पैनल हो जाये और चांसलर को आप पावर दे दें तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। बोर्ड के ऊपर इसको छोड़ना नहीं चाहिये।

आपने कहा है कि वाइस चांसलर चार साल के लिये होगा। लेकिन उसको रिएप्वाइंट किया जा सकता है। बोर्ड और वह भ्रादमी घी खिचड़ी होकर काम कर सकते हैं और बोर्ड उसी को दुबारा एप्वाइंट करता जा सकता है। इस तरह से तो एक ही भ्रादमी बीस साल तक लगा रह सकता है। ठीक बात है कि यह टैक्नीकल टाइप की जाब है। बेहतरीन टेमेंट दूसरी जगह भ्रवेलेबल हो तो वहाँ से उसे लाया जा सकता है। किसी की मिरास यह न बने। इस वास्ते बोर्ड को फाइनल अख्तियार इस बारे में देना जायज नहीं है।

स्टुडेन्ट्स की और स्टाफ की शिकायतें मेरे पास आई हैं। एग्रिकलचरल रिसर्च फील्ड में जो साइंटिस्ट काम करते हैं, उनको मैं सब से बड़ा साइंटिस्ट समझता हूँ, एक ऐसा साइंटिस्ट समझता हूँ एटम बम बनाने वाले से भी बड़ा है। उस साइंटिस्ट की बदौलत ही हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सके हैं, और बाहर से अनाज कम मगा रहे हैं। उनकी वजह से ही वैराइटीज बढ़ी हैं, मल्टीपल क्रॉपिंग हम कर सके हैं, अच्छे बीज पैदा कर सके हैं। सब से ज्यादा कास्ट्री-ब्यूशन इन लोगों का है। इनको मैं सलाम बोलता हूँ। दिन रात एक करके ये लोग काम करते हैं। एक एक पौधे के पीछे ये छः छः साल तक लगे रहते हैं। जिस तरह लगन से किसान अपनी खेती करता है उसी तरह से ये लोग रिसर्च के फील्ड में लगन से काम करते हैं। ये लोग गेहूँ, बाजरे, ज्वार के पौधों को लेकर उस के पास बैठे रहते हैं।

मुझे शिकायत है कि ऐसी डेडीकेटेड सर्विस करने वालों की तन्हाई कम है। मैं चाहूँगा कि

इन साइंटिस्ट्स को दूसरे साइंटिस्ट्स के मुकाबले में कम तन्हाह न दी जाये।

मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि पंजाब और हरियाणा के स्टुडेन्ट्स की जो जायज मांगें हैं, वे वहाँ के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स को कनवे कर दी जायें और इस बात की कोशिश की जाये कि उनको जल्द से जल्द पूरा कर दिया जाये।

मैं इस बात से इतिफ़ाक़ करता हूँ कि जब यूनिवर्सिटी को दो हिस्सों में बाँटा जा रहा है, तो साथ साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये भी एक एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी कायम कर दी जाती। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि अग्रर रेशो के बेसिस पर हरियाणा के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी उसका हिस्सा दे दिया जाता और वहाँ भी एक यूनिवर्सिटी बना दी जाती, तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में भगड़े की बात नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब जब भी इस के लिये कोई तजवीज लायेंगे, यह हाउस उस कं. मंजूर करेगा।

यह बिना लाकर हरियाणा की विली स्वाहिश को पूरा किया गया है। इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और इस बिल की पुरजोर तार्ईद करता हूँ।

श्री इसहाक लम्हली (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, हरियाणा में यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करने का फैसला तो पहले ही हो चुका था। अब उसके लिये यह जो बिल आया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन, जैसा कि दूसरे मेम्बरान ने कहा है, क्या ही अच्छा होता, अगर हरियाणा के साथ साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी एक यूनिवर्सिटी कायम करने का प्राविजन इस बिल में रख दिया जाता।

प्राज हूर एक स्टेट में एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी की जरूरत है, क्योंकि हमारा मुल्क एक खेती का मुल्क है। खास तौर पर जिन सूबों में खेती का ज्यादा जोर है और जहाँ के लोगों का मेन प्रोफ़ेशन खेती है, वहाँ पर एग्रीकल्चरल

[श्री इसहाक सम्मली]

यूनिवर्सिटी जरूर कायम की जानी चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक इस बारे में कोताही की है और वह कोताही इस वक्त भी नजर आ रही है कि इस बिल में हिमाचल प्रदेश को नजर भ्रन्दाज कर दिया गया है। हमारा यह भी एक तरीका हो गया है कि बार-बार लेजि-सलेशन किया जाये, बार बार बिल पास किये जायें और कानून बनाये जायें। नतीजा यह है कि हमारे यहाँ कानूनों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, जब कि एक-साथ कदम उठा कर उस को कम किया जा सकता है।

मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि हालांकि हालात इतने बदल गये हैं और इतने नये तकाजे पैदा हो गये हैं, लेकिन इस बिल में वही पुराने तौर-तरीके अपनाये गये हैं, बल्कि शायद उनसे भी पीछे रह कर इस बिल को बनाने की कोशिश की गई है। इस बिल में रिप्रेजेंटेशन का जो भ्रन्दाज रखा गया है, उससे मालूम होता है कि कुछ सरमायादारों और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को खुश करने और उन से पैसा लेने की कोशिश की गई है। जैसा कि श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कहा है, भ्राज जिस तबके में बहुत मायूसी और बेचैनी है, उसको मुतमईन करने की कोशिश नहीं की है। जहां तक विद्यार्थी भाइयों का ताल्लुक है, यह ठीक है कि उन में कुछ गलतियां हैं, लेकिन भ्राज हालत यह है कि उनके लिये यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि वे अपनी बात पूरी तरह से अपनी इंस्टीट्यूशन को सुना सकें और उन में अपना रिप्रेजेंटेशन कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का नये तकाजों को समझ लेना चाहिए और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की भरमार करने के बजाये स्टुडेंट्स, टीचर्स और एम्पलाईज को नुमायंदगी देनी चाहिये।

भ्रगर नहीं दी जायगी, भ्रख्यार है गवर्नमेंट को न दे, लेकिन मुझे डर है इस के नतीजे शायद बहुत अच्छे न निकलें। नये तकाजे का समझना चाहिये। हालात को महसूस करना

चाहिये तभी हम अपने इंस्टीट्यूशन को बेहतर तौर पर कारामद बना सकते हैं। एक चीज और बहुत जरूरी है कि हरयाणा एक बहुत ही इंपॉर्टेंट खेती का प्रदेश है। हरयाणा की खेती पर और खेती की तरक्की पर हमें फ़ख है। जरूरत है इस बात की कि खेती की तरक्की को इस यूनिवर्सिटी के जरिये और बढ़ाया जाय। बड़े पैमाने पर आला किस्म के रिसर्च का इंतजाम किया जाय। क्या वजह है कि भ्राज हम देखते हैं कि यहां पर पूसा इंस्टीट्यूट के पास पंजाब के किसान, 50 पी० के किसान और दूसरी जगहों के किसान दौड़कर आते हैं, यहाँ से बीज लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि भ्रगर हरयाने के भ्रन्दर इतनी बेहतर, इतनी उम्दा किस्म की रिसर्च की जाय तो वहाँ की स्वायल, वहाँ की फिजा को देखते हुए यकीनन वहाँ गेहूँ, चावल और काटन के बारे में और जैसा चौधरी रणधीर सिंह ने कहा हरयाना के जानवरों के बारे में बहुत कुछ तरक्की का काम किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी अच्छा काम किया जा सकता है और किसानों को इससे बेनियाज किया जा सकता है कि वह यहां आएँ। आज यह बहुत तकलीफ की चीज है कि सरकार न जाने क्यों हर चीज को सँटलाइज करने की कोशिश करती है। यह ठीक है अच्छे अच्छे रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स यहां पर होने चाहिये, लेकिन ऐसी स्टेट्स में जो कि खास तौर से खेती की स्टेट हैं वहाँ पर पूसा से भी बेहतर इंस्टीट्यूट क्यों नहीं कायम की जाती? वह वहाँ पर बेहतर तरीके से कार्य कर सकती हैं। मेरे भाई शेर सिंह ने ताईद तो की लेकिन मुझे शुबा है कि वह अपने पास बैठे हुए श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे को भी मना सकेंगे या नहीं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि वह इस बात के लिये अमेंडमेंट लायें और मंज़ूर कराएँ कि रिसर्च का इंतजाम इतना अच्छा होना चाहिये कि हरयाणा के किसान को हरयाणा के बाहर डेवलप सीइस

के लिये जाने की जरूरत न पड़े। वह वहीं रह कर बेहतर से बेहतर चीज पा सके।

आखिर मैं यह और अर्ज करूंगा कि हरयाणा और पंजाब की बदकिस्मती है, हम हिन्दुस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के कितने ही सूबों की तकसीम देख चुके हैं। बहुत दुख के साथ उसको याद करना पड़ता है। और तो तकसीम मेरी समझ में आ सकता है 60 टु 40 लेकिन लाइब्रेरी की तकसीम मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। मैंने अपने भाई श्री रणधीर सिंह से भी कहा कि लाइब्रेरी की तकसीम मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट का चाहिये कि लुधियाना यूनिवर्सिटी की लाइब्रेरी को उसी तरह से रखे और हरयाणा को काफी रकम दे जिससे कि वह अपनी नई लाइब्रेरी खुद कायम कर सके और वहाँ की लाइब्रेरी का तकसीम न होना पड़े। तकसीम बैसे तो बहुत ही आसान हल मान लिया गया है। भाई रणधीर सिंह शायद बुरा न मानें, अभी वह कह भी रहे थे कि चंडीगढ़ उधर चला गया, हमारी पार्टी ने तार्ड की, क्या हर चीज उधर चली जायगी? सवाल इस चीज का नहीं है। सवाल इस बात का है कि कैसे किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन को बेहतर ढंग से चलाया जा सकता है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी को सब से ज्यादा किसी चीज जरूरत होती है विद्यार्थियों और टीचरों के बाद तो वह होती है अच्छी लाइब्रेरी की। लाइब्रेरी को तकसीम करना न इस यूनिवर्सिटी की कोई खिदमत करना होगा न उस यूनिवर्सिटी का नुकसान पूरा करना होगा। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस चीज पर गौर किया जाय। जो एसेट्स तकसीम करने की बात है 60 टु 40 उसमें अगर लाइब्रेरी आती है तो इस बारे में मेरी दरखास्त है कि फिर गौर किया जाय। लाइब्रेरी हमारा कीमती खजाना होता है। वह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि चार किताब इधर और तीन किताब उधर, ऐसी चीज नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सेंटर की हमदर्दी इसलिये भी हरयाने के साथ होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह गल्ले के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत ऊंचा उठा सकता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को इस बिल के जरिये इतना बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश की जायगी।

मेम्बरों ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं और आपकी राय में जो अच्छी चीजें यहां पर सामने आई हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप उनको अमेंडमेंट की शकल में यहां पर लायेंगे और हरियाणा यूनिवर्सिटी को खेती करने वाले सूबों के लिये एक आइडियल यूनिवर्सिटी बनायेंगे।

رشی اسحاق سنہلی (امریہ)۔ سیکرٹری صاحب، ہریانہ میں یہ یونیورسٹی قائم کرنے کا فیصلہ تو پیسے ہی پر چلنا چاہتا۔ اب اس کے لئے یہ جرم آیا ہے۔ اس میں کامیاب ہو سکتا ہے۔ لیکن جیسا کہ دوسرے ممبران نے کہا ہے، یہ کیسی اچھی ہوتا۔ اگر ہریانہ کے ساتھ ساتھ ہماچل پردیش میں بھی ایک یونیورسٹی قائم کرنے کا پروازن اس بل میں رکھ دیا جاتا۔

آج ہر ایک سٹیٹ میں ایک یونیورسٹی کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ ہمارا ملک ایک گھنٹی کا ملک ہے۔ خاص طور پر جمن صوبوں میں گھنٹی کا زیادہ زور ہے وہاں کے لوگوں کا میں پریشانی محسوس کرتا ہوں۔ یہ وہاں پر آئیگر یونیورسٹی ضرور قائم کی جانی چاہئے۔ گورنمنٹ نے ابھی تک اس بارے میں کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا ہے۔ وہ سوتلا ہی اس وقت بھی نظر آرہی ہے کہ اس بل میں ہماچل پردیش کو نظر انداز کیا گیا ہے۔ ہمارا بھی ایک طریقہ ہو گیا ہے کہ بار بار کونسل میں لیا جائے۔ بار بار بل پاس کے کسے جائیں اور قانون بنائے جائیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ تعداد بہت زیادہ بڑھ گئی ہے، جبکہ ساتھ ساتھ قدم آٹھا کر اس کو کم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

مجھے دیکھ کر تعجب ہوا کہ حالات کدو حالت اتنے بدل گئے ہیں۔ اسے نئے نئے تقاضے پیدا ہو گئے ہیں۔ لیکن اس بل میں وہی پیمانے کے طور پر لیتے اپنائے گئے ہیں۔ بلکہ شاید ان سے بھی پیچھے رہ کر اس بل کو بنانے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ اس بل میں ریپرینڈیشن کا جو انداز رکھا گیا ہے اس سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کچھ سرمایہ داروں اور ایڈیٹریٹس کو خوش کرنے اور ان سے پیسہ لینے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ جیسا کہ شری زینگر نے لکھا ہے۔ آج جس بیٹے میں بہت مایوسی اور بے چینی ہے اس کو تیس سالوں کی کوشش نہیں کی ہے۔ جہاں تک وہ یا راجی صاحبیں کو تعلق ہے یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ انہیں کچھ غلطیاں ہیں۔ لیکن آج حالت یہ ہے کہ ان کے

یہ ممکن ہیں ہے کہ وہ اپنی بات پوری طرح سے انسٹی ٹیوشنز کو سنا سکیں اور ان میں ایڈاپٹیشن کر سکیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سرکار کو نئے تقاضوں کو دیکھ لینا چاہئے اور انڈیا میں ایسی ہی حالتیں ہونے لگی ہیں، اختیار بھیجنا اور ایڈاپٹیشن کو ناممکن کر دینا چاہئے۔ اگر میں دی جانے گی، اختیار ہے، مگر صرف تو دے، لیکن مجھے ڈر ہے اس کے نتیجے میں شاید بہت اچھے نتائج نہ نکلیں۔ نئے تقاضے کو سمجھنا چاہئے۔ حالات کو دیکھنا سیکھنا چاہئے۔ ہم اپنے انسٹی ٹیوشن کو بہتر طور پر گزارا آمد بنا سکتے ہیں، ایک چیز اہمیت ضروری ہے کہ ہر ایام ایک بہت ہی اسپورٹیفکٹی کا پوریشن ہے، ہر ایام کی کھیتی پر اور کھیتی کی ترقی پر ہمیں غور ہے۔ ضرورت ہے اس بات کی کہ کھیتی کی ترقی کو اس یونیورسٹی کے ذریعہ بڑھا جائے۔ بڑے پیمانے پر عملی قسم کے ریسرچ کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ کیا وہ ہے کہ آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ

ہیماچل پور ایگریکلچرل یونیورسٹی کے پاس پنجاب کے کسان، پراچی کے کسان اور دوسری جگہوں کے کسان دوڑ کر آتے ہیں۔ یہاں سے بیج بیجے ہیں یہیں بیجنا ہوں کہ اگر ہریانہ کے اندر ایسا ہوتا، اتنی عمدہ قسم کی ریسرچ کی جائے تو وہاں کے کسان، وہاں کی فضا کو دیکھتے ہوئے یعنی دہلی جگہوں۔ جواد اور کاش کے بارے میں اور جیسا چودھرنندہ ریسرچنگ سٹیشن ہے۔ ہریانہ کے جائزوں کے بارے میں بہت کچھ ترقی کا کام کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کافی اچھا کام کیا جا سکتا ہے اور کسانوں کو اس سے بے نیاز کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ وہ یہاں آئیں۔ آج بہت تکلیف کی چیز ہے۔ سرکار نے جانے کیوں ہر چیز کو سنٹرلائز کرنے کی کوشش کرتی ہے۔ یہ ٹھیک ہے، اچھے ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوشن یہاں پر ہونے چاہئیں، لیکن ایسی سٹیٹس میں جو خاص طور پر کھیتی کی سٹیٹس میں وہاں پر ہوسا ہے بھی بہتر انسٹی ٹیوشن کیوں نہیں قائم کی جاتی۔ وہ وہاں پر بہتر طریقے سے کام کر سکتی ہیں۔ میرے جہان میں ریسرچنگ سٹیشن تو کی لیکن مجھے شبہ ہے کہ وہ اپنے پاس بھیجے ہوئے شری انشا صاحب کے لئے سٹیشن کو بھی سانس لینے یا نہیں۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ وہ یہاں کے لئے سٹیشن لائیں اور منظر کو اس کو ریسرچ کا انتظام اتنا اچھا ہونا چاہئے کہ ہریانہ کے کسان کو ہریانہ کے باہر ڈیویڈنڈ کے لئے جانے کی ضرورت نہ پڑے۔ وہ وہاں رہ کر بہتر سے بہتر چیز پائے۔

آخر میں عرض کروں گا کہ ہریانہ اور پنجاب کی کھیتی ہے ہم ہندوستان اور ہندوستان کے کھتے، ای جگہوں کی تقسیم دیکھ چکے ہیں، ہندوستان کے ساتھ اس کو یاد کرنا پڑتا ہے اور تو تقسیم مری کھیتی میں آسکتی ہے، 60 تو 40 لیکن لاٹبریری کی تقسیم مری کھیتی میں آتی ہے۔ میں نے اپنے بھائی کو اندھیرنگو سے بھی کہا کہ لاٹبریری کی تقسیم مری کھیتی میں نہیں آتی۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ مگر صرف کو چاہئے۔ لکھنؤ یونیورسٹی کی لاٹبریری کو ایسی طرح سے رکھنا اور ہریانہ کو کافی رقم دے جس سے کہ وہ اپنی نئی لاٹبریری خود قائم کر سکے اور وہاں کی مری کھیتی کا تقسیم ہر ہریانہ میں تقسیم دیکھتے ہی آسان عمل بنایا جائے۔ بھائی ریسرچنگ سٹیشن ہریانہ میں آج وہ کھیتی میں رہتے کر چند ہی عرصہ آدھرا چلا گیا۔ ہمارے پارٹی نے تائید کی کہ ہر چیز آدھرا چلی جائے گی؟ سوال اس چیز کا نہیں ہے۔ سوال اس چیز کا ہے کہ کیسے کھیتی میں مری کھیتی کو بہتر شکل سے چلایا جا سکتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یونیورسٹی کو سب سے زیادہ، چیز کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ وہ ریاضی اور ٹیچروں کے بعد کہ وہ ہوتی ہے اچھی لاٹبریری

کی لاٹبریری کی تقسیم کرنا اس یونیورسٹی کی کوئی خدمت کرنا ہوگی۔ اس یونیورسٹی کا نقصان پورا کرنا ہوگا۔ اس نے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اس چیز پر غور کیا جائے۔ جو اسٹیٹس تقسیم کرنے کی بات ہے، 60 تو 40 میں اس اگر لاٹبریری آتی ہے تو اس بارے میں میری درخواست ہے کہ پورے طور پر سمجھا جائے۔ لاٹبریری ہمارا اہم ترین خزانہ ہوتا ہے۔ وہ کوئی ایسی چیز نہیں ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ مری کھیتی کی اس نے بھی ہریانہ کے ساتھ ہونی چاہئے، کیونکہ وہ طبقے کے معاملہ میں ہندوستان کو بہتر بنانا چاہئے ہے۔ اس میں کھیتی مری کھیتی کو سب سے بل کے ذریعے آنا بہتر بنانے کی کوشش کی جائے گی۔ عمر کے نئے جگہ تازہ ہیں اور آپ کا رائے میں جو اچھی چیز ہیں یہاں ہر سامنے آتی ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ ان کو اس سٹیشن کی شکل میں یہاں پر لائیں گے اور ہریانہ یونیورسٹی کو کھیتی کرنے والے ممبروں کے ایک ایک ایڈیٹل یونیورسٹی بنائیں گے۔ [

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Mr. Speaker, although there is enough reason to welcome this Bill, because it satisfies the needs and aspirations of the people of Haryana to have a separate agricultural university of their own, it is regrettable that this Bill only reproduces the pattern of other University Acts in the country and suffers from all those defects, perhaps in a worse form.

As I stated previously, this should have been a comprehensive Bill so that it can cover Himachal Pradesh also so that by simple adoption of a resolution or by simple extension Himachal Pradesh could have one agricultural university at Palampur. But that has not been done. It has only been prescribed that the Palampur research institute and attached institutions will go to Himachal Pradesh in case Himachal Pradesh constitutes a university. That could have been a constituted in this Bill itself, but it was not done.

Sir, I hope you will agree with me that this Government is accustomed to being justified about. If it is pushed about sufficiently, it would concede to the demand.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no lack of pushing.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If you come forward with such a proposal of your own even before pushing, then there will be no pushing. It appears that some people at the top level think that there must be sufficient agitation to make them work. Perhaps, they are waiting for the Himachal Pradesh people to come forward and push

with gusto so that they could pass another Act to constitute a university there.

Although this is a welcome measure, it suffers from so many defects. They could have removed some of the defects very easily. For example, they could have very easily repealed the Punjab Agricultural University Act so far as Haryana is concerned and the old University Act in Punjab could have continued. I do not understand why this university should be dissolved. The Bill starts by saying that the Punjab Agricultural University shall be dissolved. Why should it be dissolved? It is an old University and it is continuing and it should continue. Only a portion has gone to Haryana. It passes my comprehension why this process was adopted. Why should it be dissolved when the University continues.

Then if you dissolve the old university will the new university be responsible for the actions of the old university? There are so many inconsistencies in the Bill itself. Clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill are inconsistent. They cannot be consistent. You say that the existing university will be the Punjab University. Then how do you say that it is dissolved?

Then, have you done anything to improve the pattern of the university? No, the pattern has not been improved. The so-called autonomy of the university has been negated here. Everybody is an official dominated by the government and the final authority is the government. Thanks to the advice of the Haryana Government, industrialists will also be represented in the Board. The businessmen will also be there. What have they got to do with education? Only agriculture, education, veterinary and medicine are the subject-matters of the agricultural university.

Where do businessmen and industrialists come in? It is simply preposterous that in 1970 when students are clamouring for representation on university bodies, industrialists and businessmen are being brought in and students are again kept out. This is an other instance of how the authorities here want more jostling. Everyday they are being jostled by students. What was the harm if they conceded this demand in this Bill itself in 1970?

19.00 hrs.

Then, teachers also are not represented.

Deans or Principals by virtue of their offices, Secretaries, Directors—all of them—are represented but not the teachers. Are the deans the sole teachers of universities? It is an agricultural university and persons who are experienced and who really are running the university should be there; their representatives should be there. Instead of that the old pattern of Governor being the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor to be nominated by him is followed; that is, they believe that it should be of the same pattern as other universities. The hon. Minister would reap the same fruit as we are reaping in other universities, for example, in Banaras Hindu University God forbid if he believes in it that such things should happen in an agricultural university. If it is closed, that is the end of research and agricultural education for some time, again to be repeated after one year.

There are certain provisions which should not have found a place in it; they are perhaps imported for some ulterior purposes. My first objection is to the use of the word "corresponding" which has been made so very familiar in the Banking Bill where we had the terms "bank" and "corresponding bank". Perhaps the draftsman was somehow thinking of that when he drafted this by using the word "corresponding". It would have been better to clarify by saying "Punjab Agricultural University" and "Haryana Agricultural University". What is the use of this word "corresponding university"? Corresponding to what?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Corresponding to each other.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Why should you not use two words? You have provided separately for the constitution of the Board of Haryana and Punjab. You have used the word "corresponding" to create confusion worse confounded.

Then, unnecessarily you have tried to hit at servants who are serving the university by saying that when they are transferred from Punjab to Haryana they will not claim any compensation. If they are entitled to compensation why should they not claim it? Why should you deprive them of it? What was the use of incorporating such a provision in the Bill itself?

Then, regarding disputes that will arise, only the word dispute is used. Dispute

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

between whom and whom? If the dispute is between Punjab and Haryana Universities, of course, the Vice-Chancellors sit down to decide. If the dispute is between outsiders and some university, these two Vice-Chancellor should decide the matter together and if they differ, the Central Government will decide. What of the courts of law? If there is any dispute regarding a contract or some other matter, students' status, discrimination against students, will both the Vice-Chancellors sit together and decide and will the right to approach courts of law be taken away?

Barring these defects, of course, the measure is welcome. Let us hope that these two universities will prosper side by side and will give a lead to the country.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee had the intention in view that the agenda that we keep for today, specially this Bill, should be passed today; otherwise, it will be very difficult.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): We can pass this Bill today.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Let us continue to sit for some time more.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. We have also agricultural schools and colleges in Gujarat and a university is under formation. I am an agriculturist myself. I personally feel that all these universities are far away from realism.

The local farmers have nothing to do with these agricultural universities. These universities are white collar institutions. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that this attitude, that those who do not spoil their hands, keep them clean, are considered high-born or people of higher status and that those work and spoil their hands, whether in the field, or in the factories are of a lower status should go away from this country. It should have gone away long ago, 20 years ago. But we are still far away from the reality. That is why I want to express my opinion that agriculture which is the only main industry in this country is most neglected.

The urban people are not agriculture-minded. The importance is given to business houses; the importance is given to industrialist. An agriculturist is neglected in this country. Unless we take up this problem with national outlook and give all the upliftment to agriculture, this country will not progress irrespective of the fact whether you have big Bokaro Plant or other steel plants.

Agriculture is still in in fact stage in India; rural India is neglected. These universities are merely urban institutions. They have nothing much to do with the rural areas. You will hardly see an agricultural university which is connected with rural areas where rural people can go and ask opinions how to improve the seed, how to improve the yield, etc.

With these words of caution, I support the Bill and I would like to tell the hon. Minister, have these institutions by all means but make them realistic and connected with rural India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the planning in this country had been designed by foreigners, I am not surprised to see the outcome of this country and the outcome of this Government.

Agriculture has been neglected throughout this country and my State is the most backward one. Take the average annual rate of growth in percentage terms between 1952-53 and 1964-65 and the figures for rice, are: All-India—3.18; Punjab—8.68 and West Bengal—1.38. Now, in regard to per acre rate of growth ..

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): On a point of information. Is he talking of agricultural intelligence growth or agricultural production growth?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Both. Let the people know how brilliant your performance has been during the last 20 years. The Annual growth of per acre yield between 1952-53 and 1964-65 is: All-India—1.68; Gujarat—4.43 and West Bengal—1.24.

Then, about the institution of financing, of the total amount of Rs. 24.27 crores, Maharashtra has given.. (Interruptions) .. I am trying say about the growth of agriculture. That is very important.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are coming up for discussion later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Please don't try to take cover under that. Your performance is far from acceptable. The whole country has been enslaved in the hands of others because of the neglect of agriculture. You have been perpetually importing your essential foodgrains and billions of rupees have been deposited in this country by the Yankees and that money is being used against you. Now, you are stepping into their trap for the importation of cotton. They are doing cultivation in South Korea .. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, you please reserve these remarks for the demands of the Ministry when they come up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I would say, instead of concentrating more on these Government agricultural universities, by encouraging bureaucrats and stooges, if you try to take students' representation and teachers' representation and devote more of your time and energy on rural research, seed development and its distribution, etc., you would have done a good service to the people of that area. You have wanted to deprive the labour. That shows your attitude, your much-professed socialism. You want to deprive the labour that has come from Punjab and other places. You do not want to take any demand for compensation however fair and proper it may be. What is this attitude? What about those children of real kisans and landless labour—those who really work on the land? What about educating and teaching them in the art of modern scientific agriculture? What are you going to do about the employment of those agriculture graduates—whatever you may call them—after their completion of education? Today you have got about 70,000 engineers in India who are on the edge of their patience. They have lost all confidence in you. Un-

less you implement land reforms, unless you go in a big way from minor irrigation to tapping of sub-soil water, this production of agriculture graduates is not going to help you. I want to say that this would have been a very welcome thing if the Government had squarely faced the problem today and after-wards. Unless they do that, they will be indulging in bigger chaos, more frustration and more desperation.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. SPEAKER : May I know under what unless you can speak for a second time?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : मैं सकूलेशन पर बोला था। कंसिडरेशन के लिये नहीं बोला था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा नहीं होता, आप रूल्स को पढ़िये, उसके बाद कुछ कहिये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : रूल्स है कि सेकेंड रीडिंग पर कोई भी बोल सकता है। मैं सिर्फ सकूलेशन के लिये बोला था।

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. You had your say. This is not second reading. You had your say in the first reading.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं सिर्फ सकूलेशन पर उस समय बोला था।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you. I am not going to set up a precedent like this.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : आप नियम के मुताबिक बलिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बतला रहा है कि नियम आपको इजाजत नहीं देते। अगर वह इजाजत दें तो मुझ को क्या ऐतराज है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I am thankful to the hon,

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Members for expressing their general support for this Bill. Naturally hon. Members have made a number of suggestions while making observations on the various provisions of the Bill. I appreciate them because hon. Members expect that these agricultural universities should be a very effective instrument in development of agricultural research, education, etc. Many of these suggestions are welcome suggestions. They will be useful for us and also for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in their day to day administration and formulating the policy.

Shri Hemraj and Misraji and others raised a point as to what is likely to happen in regard to Himachal Pradesh because an Agricultural University will be coming in Haryana, but what about Himachal Pradesh? I think, if the hon. Members carefully go through the provisions of the Bill, they will find that Government in principle have considered this position that in due course Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University will come up. The question is: why it has not been done immediately. The difficulty is that as is known Himachal Pradesh is relatively a smaller State. That is why it is a Union Territory and when an Agricultural University is to be established, it is sustained not only by the central assistance but the State Government has also to put in its own resources. The budget resources of the Himachal Pradesh Government, naturally being limited, they will have some difficulty. We have brought this to their notice and at the same time, we have conveyed to them that as far as the Government of India is concerned, as far as my Ministry is concerned, as far as ICAR is concerned, we will have no objection in separating and bringing Palampur Campus completely under the jurisdiction of the University which may be formed in Himachal Pradesh. Now as to the point that Himachal Pradesh should have one agricultural university, one academic university—these are matters which have to be considered in detail in consultation with the Himachal Pradesh Government. As far as the principle is concerned, there should not be any difficulty and if any hon. Member has any doubt in this matter, I wish it should not be there.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Have

you consulted the Himachal Pradesh Government?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are in consultation with them.

During the course of the discussion a very important suggestion has come out—that is—associating students with the Boards of the Universities. I very much appreciate and consider that particularly association of students with the academic institutions, especially universities, is absolutely essential. My difficulty comes because many of the provisions of this Bill were drafted in consultation with the respective State Governments. For instance, there is a provision as to how the Board of Haryana University should be constituted. We have taken the advice of the Haryana Government. Naturally, on whatever advice they have given us, we have drafted the provisions of the Bill on those lines. Similarly, in the case of Punjab, on the basis of the advice given to us by the Punjab Government we have drafted the provisions. Why have we done this? There are certain sound reasons for this. Had it not been the case of bifurcation of the University, naturally this subject would have been completely within the jurisdiction of the State Government. Therefore, we have given the highest importance to the desire of the State Government. May I inform the House that as far as this matter of associating the students with these bodies is concerned, I would say that the ICAR will take it up with the State, I myself will take it up with the State Governments and ICAR will take it up with all the agricultural universities that students must be associated with these bodies because it is very necessary. (Interruptions) I would like to say that this aspect has not been completely disregarded. If the hon. Member sees Sec. 20—Student welfare. But this aspect also has been looked after to some extent by one of the provisions in the Bill. But this may not be substituted for associating students.

Then it has been also said as to why industrial house has been associated with it. I have said that it was on the advice given by the Haryana Government that this provision is there. May I appeal to the good sense of the House? Take the Agricultural Engineering for instance. How can you

bifurcate the subject of agricultural engineering from the actual production process? I will say something because I know something of this subject. In this country our academic life is completely isolated from practical life and one of the weaknesses is that, has been mentioned by Mr. Mahida, the academic courses are not closely associated with practical life. That is the very reason why agricultural universities have been brought about and our attempt has been to combine them. Therefore, universities are supposed to take up not only research, education and extension and they are supposed to involve the farmers in this process. That is why the Pantnagar Agricultural University, Ludhiana Agricultural University and some other agricultural universities have come so much in the fore front and they have been doing a good job.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, unfortunately, always wants to introduce politics in any discussion. He asked as to what the universities have done. I wish he goes into these matters. I would like him to go through some of the literature as to how the agricultural universities are contributing to the development of agriculture. Recently, for instance, the development of wheat and the substantial increase in wheat production has come as a result of the contribution made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Agricultural Universities. We should not try to forget these things.

There have been some references to research on cattle. I quite agree that in a University like that of Haryana where the cattle wealth is so much, more emphasis should be laid on cattle development. We welcome it.

There were some observations on broad principles of how assets and liabilities have been divided. I had earlier made some observations on these.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : What about Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh? He has not allocated their share.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : For instance, in Punjab and Haryana, the broad principles are on the basis of percentage of population, number of blocks and cultivable area. That is how the ratio has been fixed at 60 to 4%. Similarly in the case of Himachal Pradesh, I can assure Shri Hem

Raj that the decision of the Government will not be arbitrary; it will be based on principles and Himachal Pradesh will get due justice.

I do not think I need go into further details. This is a very welcome measure. I am glad there has been near unanimity on this, though there have been some discordant note. Shri Goyal unnecessarily brought in a resolution disapproving the Ordinance.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Has he touched any point which I had raised? He was busy talking all the time when I was speaking.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think there were any relevant points.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I will raise them again.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Some of these points can be discussed on the Demands. I do not think the bifurcation should be disapproved or deprecated. I appeal to his good sense and ask him to withdraw his resolution so that this can be passed with unanimity.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I am rather sorry at the scant attention the Minister has paid to my points. Here also he tried to bring in politics and tried to reply only to the points raised by members of his own party and completely ignored mine though I was not even one per cent irrelevant. I had raised only points which had been high-lighted by an association of Vice-Chancellors of agricultural universities because on this occasion we could consider the points, e.g. whether we are not going to pay proper attention to undergraduate teaching, whether we are going to bring about uniformity in the courses of study in the grading system and in attendance requirements. But I am sorry when I was speaking, he was talking to his friends and hence was not able to reply to a single point raised by me, or even to refer to any of them. Which point in my speech does he consider irrelevant?

I raised the following points. I raised the point of reducing the number of exams in each subject in a trimester why are we following the trimester system in agricultural universities when semester system is in vogue

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]
 in other faculties? Then I raised the point of medium of instruction, as there is a demand that we should change from the English medium to the regional languages. I said it is time we made a start with undergraduate teaching and prepared proper courses of study to switchover to regional languages. I had raised the question of unemployment of graduates coming out of these universities and suggested the establishment of bureaus...

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask.....

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। आपको जो करना हो, वह कीजिए। लेकिन आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। यह क्या है?

MR. SPEAKER : If he goes on like this, I will have to warn him.

माननीय सदस्य ने यह तो सुना नहीं कि मैं क्या कहने लगा हूँ। वह हर बात में इन्टर-फीयर करते हैं। मैं उनको बार्न करता हूँ। मैं यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : आप को जो कुछ करना है, वह कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am not going to tolerate it. I warn him for the last time.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : He should be named.

MR. SPEAKER : You always interrupt the House, you interrupt the Chair. What is this thing going on with you? I cannot tolerate any more. यह तो बेयर की रूलिंग में भी दखल देते हैं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : प्रोसीजर फालो करना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Do you know what I was going to say?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I am walking out.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The sooner you go the better, What type of Member is he, interrupting the Chair, asking the Chair also not to get up? I really regret it. I have warned him for the last time.

The Minister says that the points raised by you are not prevented by the Bill. Because it does not come in the way of the autonomy of the University, you may kindly make it clear.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : In the beginning when I was speaking I explained why I brought this motion of disapproval. The reason is that this Bill is not creating an Agricultural University for Himachal Pradesh. Otherwise there would have been no occasion for my motion. So far as the creation of an Agricultural University for Haryana is concerned, this is certainly a welcome measure. This is what I submitted in the beginning and I pointed out that in the case of Himachal Pradesh a University is not being created because there is politics in it. The factual position is that the campus at Palampur is as highly developed as the campus at Hissar, but since the Chief Minister and other important members have purchased huge farms in the Mahasu area, they are not interested in developing that centre into University and they are interested in setting up an Agricultural College at Solan. This is being unfair to Kangra District and to half of Himachal Pradesh and this is why I made the point that the Government of India should have interfered and seen that an Agricultural University was set up in Himachal Pradesh also they were doing in Haryana.

I raised points about amenities of staff, e.g., housing, medical facilities, etc., how are these irrelevant? I hardly believe in making a point which is not relevant to the subject. He did not care to touch even a single point and it is my honest conviction that he was not at all paying any attention to what I was saying. He was busy talking. I feel very much about it, that he has been very unfair to me, that he has not touched even a single point of mine. Though I was

the Mover of the Resolution, he referred to points raised by other Members only as if I did not make any point. This is not proper. We expect that the Ministers should be fair to everybody. They should deal with the points raised by everybody. They should see all Members with the same eye. He did not mention even my name.

MR. SPEAKER : He is also justified to a certain extent. I would request Ministers to make a note of the points raised. Even if some points are very self-evident and need not be replied to, some sort of touching is necessary.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I explain ? In the beginning when I started my speech, I said that a number of Members—I did not name them—had made a number of suggestions. I said that this was because of their anxiety that Agricultural Universities should be effective instruments for development of agriculture, etc.

As far as his basic point is concerned, namely the formation of an Agricultural University for Himachal Pradesh, I have dealt with it in detail. There were some other details which, according to me, were not relevant. How is this Bill concerned with the medium of instruction for instance.

The University are competent to follow any system ; we do not come in their way because they are autonomous bodies. Because you were pressing me that this should be finished as early as possible and my colleagues were saying that we should complete the Bill as early as possible and the House has also been sitting for a long time now, I could not deal with all the points. Shri Goyal should try to appreciate the difficulties and not unnecessarily misunderstand me.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he is satisfied now. I shall first put the statutory resolution to the vote of the House. Then, there is the amendment of Shri Jha for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. Then the motion for consideration will be put to vote.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities

Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1970) promulgated by the President on the 2nd February, 1970."

The Resolution was negatived,

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th April, 1970." (9)

The motion was negative.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of two independent Agricultural Universities in place of the Punjab Agricultural University constituted by the Punjab Agricultural University Act, 1961 and for matters consequential on, or connected with, the establishment of these independent Agricultural Universities be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put clauses 2 to 4 now. There are no amendments to these clauses.

SHRI HEM RAJ : Day before yesterday, I submitted some amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : They came after the time fixed ; they came late. I am sorry. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Territorial Limits)

Amendments made :

Page 3,—

after line 14, insert—

"Provided that on the establishment of a University in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, the Punjab Agricultural University shall cease to function in the transferred territories." (1)

Page 3, line 21,—

for "transferred territories" substitute—

"Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh." (2)

[Mr. Speaker]

Page 3, lines 23,—

for "Palampur" substitute—

"Palampur, all research, training and extension centres, and any other property, of the Punjab Agricultural University located in the said Union Territory." (3)

(*Shri Annasahib Shinde.*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 6 to 23. I shall put the clauses. The question is :

"That clauses 6 to 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 24—(The Colleges)

Amendments made :

Page 14,—

for line 23, substitute—

"(f) until a University is established in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, the Agricultural College at Palampur ;

(g) such other colleges." (4)

Page 14, line 26,—

for "g" substitute "h" (5)

(*Shri Annasahib Shinde.*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43—(Settlement of unresolved disputes.)

Amendments made :

Page 23, line 21,—

for "assets" substitute—
transfer of assets" (6)

Page 23, line 22,

after "Palampur" insert—

"or the research, training and extension centres, or property, of the Punjab Agricultural University located in the said Union Territory." (7)

(*as corrected.*)

Page 23, line 23,—

after "College" insert.—

"or centres" (8)

(*Shri Annasahib Shinde.*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

SHRI HEM RAJ : Sir, there is another amendment which has been moved by Shri Shinde. It is a substitute amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : That is carried. (*Interruption.*) I am told that is a correction.

SHRI HEM RAJ : The real amendment is now the substitute amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : That is only a correction.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The one that has been accepted now become part of the clause.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing wrong about it. (*Interruption.*) There is the corrigendum. It was corrected and then put in. Sometimes it is rather misleading. You all confuse me also.

Now, amendment 6, 7 and 8 are carried. The question is :

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 44 and 45 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, I move :

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

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

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

Now, the question is :

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 30, 1970 (Chaitra 9, 1892 (Saka).