

[Shri I. K. Gujral.]

policy which this Government is pleading. It is enshrined in our Constitution. Therefore, for any one even to think that the freedom of Press should be contained or freedom of Press should have some limitation or there should be some limits on the freedom of Press are very wrong because freedom of Press is a matter of emotional feeling, it is a matter of faith in democracy, it is a matter of faith in our basic freedoms which are enshrined in our Constitution.

I have dealt with all the points. The only point which I have not dealt with is the point raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Shri Gupta has lapsed into wisdom and has recommended that he would like some sort of a price page schedule to be brought in. I hope when we bring a Bill to that effect, he will stand up and support it and he will not oppose it. I am repeating it because I have a serious apprehension that he will back out. The only thing I am saying is that I am glad that he has mentioned that price page schedule is necessary. In the reader's interest it is necessary to put some sort of a limitation on the advertisements space. All this will perhaps need a change in the Constitution and I think when I come forward with an amendment of the Constitution, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta at least alone, if not his Party, will support it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What have you to say about my suggestion regarding the International News Agency of India?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is a very vital point raised by Shri Bal Raj Madhok. About a News Agency, specialising in international news, I am in total agreement with him. It is under our active consideration because it is very important that not only the news that we get from outside but more so the image of India that is reflected outside must be in our national interest. Sometimes in

Asia or Africa or Australia—particularly in Africa and Australia—through some third-party agencies, our image gets deflected. I am in agreement with him and I am very keen that such an agency should come into being very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

16.21 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

सभापति महोदय : अब हम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी (अमैडमेंट) बिल के सटेटुटरी रेजोल्यूशन को लेंगे ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

“This House disapproves of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 17th July, 1969.”

काशी विश्वविद्यालय के विषय में जो अध्यादेश राष्ट्रपति ने जारी किया है मैं उस के निरन्तमोदन के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हूँ । सबसे से पहले तो मुझे इस बात का पर आपत्ति है कि सरकार का एक फैशन बन गया है कि अध्यादेश जारी करे । जो लोक सभा का अधिकार है कानून बनाने का उसमें आज सरकार बहुत तेजी के साथ हस्तक्षेप करती जा रही है । 17 जुलाई को यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया जब कि 21 जुलाई को हमारा वर्तमान सत्र शुरू होने वाला था ।

उसकी कार्यसूची भी तैयार हो चुकी थी । सदस्यों को उसके समन्वय जा चुके थे । मैं सदन की मार्फत सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मनो-वृत्ति संसद के अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण है । यह उचित नहीं है । सरकार को केवल जो संविधान की स्मिस्टि है जो संविधान की भावना है उसका सम्मान करना चाहिए कि विशेष परिस्थिति में ही अध्यादेश जारी होने चाहिये यह जो अध्यादेश है उसमें केवल एक अधिकार विजिटर को दिया गया है । उसके अर्थ यह है :

“The Visitor shall have the power to issue directions to the Vice-Chancellor for the postponement of the reopening of the University after vacation.”

इसका केवल इतना ही उद्देश्य था कि जो विश्वविद्यालय एक निश्चित तिथि को खुलने वाला था वह उस तिथि को न खुल पाये और राष्ट्रपति जो हमारे इस विश्वविद्यालय के विजिटर है वह उप-कुलपति को यह आदेश जारी करें कि जब तक यह अध्यादेश या यह संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक इस सदन के अन्दर पास न हो जाये तब तक वह इस विश्वविद्यालय को न खुलने दें ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं आखिर उनका उद्देश्य क्या है ? विश्वविद्यालयों का उद्देश्य है विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा देना आज हम ने उसके ऊपर रोक लगाई है । मैं इस बात को समझ सकता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटी थीं जिनको सुनकर हर एक भारतीय नागरिक को बड़ा दुःख होगा क्योंकि काशी विश्वविद्यालय का एक विशेष इतिहास है । वह महामना पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय का एक स्वप्न था जो कि वास्तव में उनके जीवन-काल के अन्दर ही साकार हमें दिखलाई देता था । जिस प्रकार की ख्याति, जिस प्रकार की प्रसिद्धि काशी विश्वविद्यालय ने उनके जीवन काल में प्राप्त कर ली थी उससे न केवल भारत में बल्कि संसार के दूसरे देशों में

उसने बड़ा नाम कमाया था । लेकिन आज हम बिल्कुल उसके विपरीत नकशा देखते हैं । आज की तस्वीर बिल्कुल उल्टी है । आज इस विश्वविद्यालय में अजीब प्रकार की घटनायें हुई हैं । आज डा० पटवर्द्धन जैसे व्यक्ति पर छूरे से आक्रमण किया जाता है, आज जो यहां के मुख्य प्राक्टर हैं उनके कार्यालय पर आक्रमण किया जाता है और जो वहां के उप-कुलपति डा० जोशी हैं उनकी कार को रोककर उसके गोशे तोड़े गये । उनसे डाइवर और चपरासी को पीटा गया । जो झंडा उस कार पर लगा हुआ था उसकी बेहुरमती की गई और उसको हटाया गया । आज जिस प्रकार के वाक्ये इस संसार में विख्यात विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर घटे हैं, उस में हम लोगों के और हर एक नागरिक के मिर शर्म के भारे झुक गये क्योंकि हम आज इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटने की अपेक्षा अपने विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं करते ।

इस सिलसिले में श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति बनाई गई थी उसने इन सारी बातों पर विचार किया है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, और आपको ज्ञात है, कि यह समिति कमिशन आफ एन्वयरिंग ऐक्ट के तहत नहीं बनी थी । यह बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट, 1915 की धारा (5) खण्ड (2) के तहत बनी थी और इस समिति के लिए विशेष टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस बने थे । उसमें कहा गया था कि आज जिस प्रकार की अशान्ति का वातावरण इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर पाया जाता है उसमें अन्दर किस प्रकार सुधार किया जाय, वहां की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए किस प्रकार के पग उठाये जायें, इसके लिए अपने मुझाव दे । महज इतना ही मकसद, इतनी ही जिम्मेदारी इस समिति पर डाली गई थी । लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस समिति के ऊपर जिस कर्तव्य की जिम्मेदारी डाली गई थी उसको तो शायद उसने पूरी तरह नहीं निभया लेकिन आने वाले अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण उसने जरूर किया । उसके ऊपर

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

जो जिम्मेदारी डाली गई थी उसको छोड़कर अनेक इस प्रकार के सुझाव दिये हैं, अनेक इस प्रकार की सलाहें दी हैं, जिनकी न तो जरूरत थी और न जिनके लिए कोई आदेश दिया गया था।

मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। समिति ने यह एक सिफारिश की है कि जो इंजीनियरिंग विभाग है और जो टेकनालोजी विभाग है उनको आपस में मिला लिया जाय। उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि यह जो विश्वविद्यालय है वह केवल एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इन्स्टिट्यूशन के तौर पर काम करे, और जो कालेज हैं वह छोटे साइज के बना दिये जायें। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इस के अन्दर जो कालेज हैं उन्हें काशी विद्यापीठ के साथ मिला दिया जाय या गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाय। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति ने कहां से यह अधिकार प्राप्त किये। इस समिति को केवल यह कहा गया था कि यहां जो अशान्ति का वातावरण है, वहां पर जो हालान बिगड़े हुए हैं उनको सुधारने के लिए किस प्रकार के पग उठाये जायें। केवल इतना काम उसके सुपुर्द किया गया था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक राजनीतिक उद्देश्य काम कर रहा है। इस समिति ने अपने कर्तव्य को छोड़कर जो वहां के उपकुलपति हैं उनको बदनाम करने के लिए इस प्रकार की लाइन अपनी रिपोर्ट में रखी है। डा० जोशी के व्यक्तित्व से मैं भला भांति परिचित हूँ। वह पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, चंडीगढ़ के अनेकों वर्षों तक वांस चांसलर रहे। आज भी पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटीज, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक प्रमुख स्थान रखती है, उनके एक बहुत भारी मानुमेंट है यह यूनिवर्सिटी उनके कर्तव्यों का, उनकी योग्यता का, उनकी सूझबूझ का, उनकी परिश्रमबुद्धि का नमूना है। कोई भी माननीय इस अंगरक्षक विश्वविद्यालय को जा कर देखें तो वह इस

प्रकार का विचार बन ये बगैर लौट कर नहीं आ सकेगा।

इस समिति की रिपोर्ट में हम कहीं पर कोई प्रमाण नहीं पाते हैं जिन से पता चलता हो कि उनके खिलाफ इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं या आरोपों को पिट्ट करने के लिए कोई प्रमाण दिया गया है। समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहीं यह नहीं कहा है कि कोई आरोप उनके विरुद्ध पिट्ट हुए हैं। लेकिन उनके बावजूद बड़ी चालाकी के साथ उन्होंने एक नई लाइन उसके अन्दर रख दी है कि जो विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति हैं डा० जोशी वह वहां के अध्यापकों का और वहां के विद्यार्थियों का विश्वास खो बैठे हैं। कौन सी कसौटी है इसकी? अनेक प्रकार का साहित्य आया है लैचरार्ज का टीचर्ज एसोसिएशंस का और उन्होंने इस प्रकार के मेमोरेण्डम दिये हैं जिन में उन्होंने कहा है कि यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है सर्वथा गलत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उनको बदनाम करने के लिए किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि उनका सम्बन्ध आर० एम० एस० के साथ था, उनका सम्बन्ध जनसंघ के साथ था। मुझे पता है कि जब वह वहां चंडीगढ़ में थे तब किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध इन संस्थाओं के साथ रखने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ था। एक योग्य शिक्षक के नाते और उपकुलपति के नाते अपने कर्तव्यों को वह निभाते थे और किसी राजनीतिक या इस प्रकार की किसी दूसरी संस्था के साथ चहे वह सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली हो, डा० जोशी का किसी प्रकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और न ही कोई सम्बन्ध वह रखते थे। मैं नहीं कहता कि किसी विशेष दबाव के तहत, लेकिन इस प्रकार का आभास इसके अन्दर दिया गया है कि वह...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतुल) : रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं लिखा है कि आर० एस० एस० से कोई सम्बन्ध था। उन्होंने लिखा है

कि आर० एस० एम० से उनका सम्बन्ध नहीं था ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : जब आप सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं कि वह आर० एस० एस० में नहीं थे, उनका आर० एस० एम० से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था तो इसको मान लिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन उन्होंने उन लोगों को वहाँ काम करने का मौका दिया इसके बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : विश्वविद्यालय के हालात जो ब्रिगडे इनको दुरुस्त करने के लिए फौन सा ठोस सुझाव इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर दिया गया है ? मैं कह चुका हूँ कि इस समिति को तो ठोस सुझाव, कोई इस प्रकार के पग बताने चाहिये थे ताकि वाकई में वहाँ का वातावरण सुधरता । लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया ।

आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं । अध्यादेश लाया गया और अब यह संशोधन विधेयक सदन में लाया गया है । इस संशोधन विधेयक में जो इस समिति ने रिपोर्ट दी है उसको ताक पर रख दिया गया है । इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भी संशोधन विधेयक का निर्माण नहीं किया गया । मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि एग्ज़िक्यूटिव काउंसिल का क्या कम्पोजीशन हो । इस में लिखा है :

Vice-Chancellor	1
Rector	1
Deans of Faculties.	3
Four members selected by the Academic Council. Three from amongst themselves; (one Professor, one Reader and one Lecturer); one woman teacher not necessarily a member of Academic Council	4
Persons selected from the Court from its members provided not more than one teacher is included in this category	3
Persons nominated by the Visitor	5

यह कम्पोजीशन था जो इस समिति ने एग्ज़िक्यूटिव काउंसिल के लिए तजवीज किया था । लेकिन आज हम इस संशोधन के विधेयक के अन्दर क्या देखते हैं । इस में इन्होंने यह रख दिया है :

“The Executive Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

the Vice-Chancellor, *ex officio*,

eight persons nominated by the Visitor.”

इस में वाइस चांसलर के अतिरिक्त आठ सदस्य होंगे जिन को विजिटर नामिनेट करेगा । क्या हम मनोनीत सदस्यों के द्वारा इस विश्वविद्यालय की समस्या को सुलझा पायेंगे ? यह पढ़ला अबसर नहीं है जबकि विश्वविद्यालय के हालात ब्रिगडे हैं । पहले भी ब्रिगडे थे । तब मुद्दानिर समिति का निर्माण हुआ था । उस समय भी इसी प्रकार का अध्यादेश लाया गया था । इतने लम्बे अर्थों तक, लाभग दस वर्ष तक जब नामिनेटिड वाडी बड़ा पर काम करती रही तो क्या नामिनेटिड वाडीज ने वहाँ हालात को सुधारा, वहाँ पर जिस प्रकार की अशान्ति पैदा हो गई थी उस अशान्ति के वातावरण को बदल कर अध्यापनशील वातावरण का क्या उसने वहाँ निर्माण किया ?

यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह अस्थायी व्यवस्था हम लोग करने जा रहे हैं । लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार जो अस्थायी व्यवस्था करती है वह अस्थायी नहीं रहती है । क्या शिक्षा मंत्री कोई आश्वसन देंगे कि यह जो टेम्पोरेरी व्यवस्था है वह कितने समय के लिए रहेगी । मैं चाहता हूँ कि छः महीने या एक साल की मियाद बांध दी जाए जब तक ये मनोनीत संस्थायें काम करें ।

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

इसका संकेत भी इसके अन्दर नहीं किया गया है कि किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति इस काउंसिल के अन्दर लिये जायेंगे। अगर कोई निर्देश होता, कोई गाइड लाइज दी जानी तो हम उनके बारे में कुछ कह सकते थे। मुझे लगता है कि जिन लोगों के निहित स्वार्थ इस विश्व विद्यालय के अन्दर बंधे हुए थे जिन्होंने वहाँ के वातावरण को दूषित किया है और जो लोग अपनी वहाँ सत्ता रखना चाहते हैं वहाँ के वातावरण के ऊपर हावी रहना चाहते हैं शायद उसी प्रकार के लोगों में से अधिकांश को मनोनीत किया जाए। यह समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है। हम मनोनीत सिडीकेट के द्वारा वहाँ के अग्रान्त वातावरण को सुधारने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। मंत्री महोदय को सदन को यह भी बताना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति वह वहाँ मनोनीत करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि योग्यता के आधार पर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनके अनुभव को देख कर उनके गुणों को देख कर प्रामाणिकता को देख कर ही उनको मनोनीत किया जाए, स्थान दिया जाए। ऐसा अगर किया गया तब तो कुछ भरोसा हो सकता है कि वहाँ ठीक लोग आयेंगे। कहा गया है कि विजिटर उनको नामिनेट करेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नाम हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय भेजेंगे उन्हीं को विजिटर मनोनीत कर देगा। इसलिए आज यह कर्त्तव्य और यह उत्तरदायित्व शिक्षा मंत्री का जाता है कि वह बतायें कि किस तरह से वह इन लोगों का चयन करेंगे क्या वह उनकी योग्यता देख कर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनके अनुभव को देख कर और उसी को आधार बना कर, टी बना कर उनको इस में स्थान देंगे ?

मैं यह आश्वासन भी चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन विधेयक हम पास करने जा रहे

हैं यह एक साल से अधिक अग्रे के लिए नहीं रहेगा। उचित तरीके से इलैक्टड प्रिंसिपल के आधार पर चुनी हुई संस्थाओं का इसके बाद निर्माण हो ताकि वे इस सारी जिम्मेवारी को निभा कर वहाँ के हालात को सुधार सकें।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR.
V. K. R. V. RAO): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend
the Banaras Hindu University
Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya
Sabha, be taken into consi-
deration.”

While moving this Bill I should like to make a few observations which incidentally will also constitute a reply to the remarks that have fallen from the lips of my hon. friend who introduced the statutory Resolution of disapproval. I should like to make it clear that this Bill has been introduced strictly for a temporary purpose. It is not intended to be a permanent solution of the structuring of the Banaras Hindu University. The composition of the Executive Council, the composition of the Court etc., which my hon. friend referred to, I was a little surprised because he is normally a very alert member and he made that mistake. Because, those recommendations of the Committee relate to the long-term re-structuring of the Banaras Hindu University; they do not relate to the immediate, short-term recommendations for the constitution of a nominated Executive Council, a nominated Court and a new Vice-Chancellor, which the Committee placed in the forefront of, what it called, its immediate or short-term recommendations. It is a part of its long-term recommendations;

wherein the hon. Member rightly included such recommendations as doing away with under-graduate instruction and confining the university only for post-graduate studies etc. It is only in the context of the long-term recommendations that the Committee, after referring to the model Act and so on, gave certain suggestions about the composition of the Court and Executive Council. Those will be taken into account when we come before the House for the purpose of permanently re-structuring the Banaras Hindu University. As far as this particular Bill is concerned, it is only intended to last till it is replaced by a comprehensive Bill for the amendment of the Banaras Hindu University Act.

The hon. Member wanted to know whether I can give an assurance that this would be done within one year. I would very much like to give that assurance, but I want to point out that before I bring before this House a Bill for the permanent re-structuring of the Banaras Hindu University, I will have to have full discussions on all those recommendations to which the hon. Member has referred, some of which I myself feel rather uncertain about; those recommendations will have to be discussed with the academic authorities of the Banaras Hindu University as well as with the University Grants Commission and possibly also with the other Central Universities because these recommendations go beyond Banaras Hindu University; they are couched in terms that make them applicable to all Central Universities. Therefore, a certain amount of time will have to be spent in discussing these matters and getting the opinion of the people concerned.

In the meanwhile, as the hon. Member is perhaps aware, the University Grants Commission, as a result of the recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference a few months ago, have appointed a committee to inquire into the governance of all universities. There has been a great

deal of feeling that the present composition and relations between the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, Senate, Academic Council etc. in different universities has not been very satisfactory, that to some extent this has been one of the causes for the kind of indiscipline and unrest which we have been witnessing in so many universities and, therefore, the time has come for a comprehensive review of, what is called, the governance of universities, for which a committee has been appointed by the University Grants Commission. Incidentally, this Committee is also going to look into the subject of student participation. Because, we are aware that a demand has been made a Bill has been introduced by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, which has been circulated for public opinion; I am also aware that all over the world there is a demand being made, which is not illegitimate in my opinion, for a much greater measure of student involvement and student participation in the governance of the universities. But this is a matter which is a very delicate one. We have to examine in very great detail whether it is involvement or participation only in extra-curricular activities, or in matters relating to academic matters, or appointment of examiners, or appointment of professors and where to draw the line for student participation between the various functions of the university. This is not a matter in which one can arrive at a snap decision. This body, which has been set up by the University Grants Commission for making recommendations on the governance of university, will also be considering in this context the subject of student participation.

Therefore, I have to wait for the report of the Committee of the University Grants Commission, I have to get that report when it comes, discuss it with the academic authorities, I have to get the report of the Gajendragadkar Committee on all those long-term recommendations discussed with the authorities of the Banaras Hindu University, quite apart from

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the University Grants Commission and other Central universities. All this will take a certain amount of time. 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 is 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 nominated bodies for the governance of the university. But the circumstances have been such that there was no alternative. In order to create the necessary atmosphere in the university, of normalcy, of impartiality, of non-involvement and so on, it has become necessary to create a nominated court and a nominated executive council. Well, I am not prepared to give an assurance that I will be able to do in one year. I want to tell my hon. friend that I have held up the permanent re-structuring of the Aligarh Muslim University pending the consideration of the permanent re-structuring of the Banaras Hindu University. I speak with a certain amount of diffidence; I am making it quite clear that I cannot give an assurance but I shall try—on that I can give an assurance—my best to see that legislations for restructuring both the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University are brought before the House by sometime next winter, that is winter of 1970, and as soon as they come into existence, automatically, this will go away. There will be no nominated councils and courts. There will be no question of nomination except to the minimum extent which is already there in the universities. I hope the hon. Members will accept my assurance. As far as long-term recommendations are concerned, we are not taking action on them till they are considered by the people.

I do not want to go into the question of the report. I would

like to congratulate my hon. friend who moved the Resolution for the very moderate terms in which he made his speech. I think, he is going to help us to see that the right kind of atmosphere is created in the university when it re-opens. I am sure, the hon. Members who follow him, in the course of the debate, will also use moderate language. Of course, whatever has happened, that has happened. I am not a believer in vindictiveness, in raking up old sores or in wanting to justify what somebody said or did not say in the past. I am anxious about the future of the Banaras Hindu University. The hon. Member said that it is a great dream of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I remember, as a youngman, how all of us looked up to that university, how there was a demand from every part of the country from Kerala, from Tamil Nadu, from Assam, from Bengal and so on. The students from all over the country used to flock to the Banaras Hindu University. Unfortunately, in the last 15 years or so, there has been a steady decline in what you would call the All India character of the Banaras Hindu University. If I may say so, without any offence to anybody, the Aligarh Muslim University is still an all-India University in so far as it gets students from various parts of the country. But as far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned, there has been a steady decline in the all-India character which I do not like.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): What is the reason?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: If we start dissecting all those reasons here and now, in this House, we are not going to help in solving those issues. I have read the report and I am aware of a number of things. All that I would say is that the right atmosphere should be created. There should be no bickering, no raking of old sores, because when the university re-opens in another two or three days, as I hope it will, I want an atmosphere of peace and a feeling of dedication to the restoration of the name of the

Banaras Hindu University and the fulfilment of the dream of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for which he established it.

Regarding some of the important provisions of the Bill, all that the Bill does is to make a provision for a nominated executive council, for a nominated court and for a new procedure for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, reducing the term of office from 5 to 3 years and making the Rector's term of office co-terminus with that of the Vice-Chancellor. These are the major provisions in the Bill. The rest are minor consequential amendments.

I would like to tell the honourable House that in the constitution of the Executive Council and in the constitution of the Court, I have followed exactly what has been done in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University because at the moment the Aligarh Muslim University is also under this kind of administration. The Aligarh University has not yet had a comprehensive Act for its permanent structure. This is exactly what prevails in the Aligarh University—9 members in the Executive Council, 8 members other than the Vice Chancellor and 50 members in the Court. All the various things that are there in the Aligarh University, we have taken for the Banaras Hindu University because the Commission itself did not make any specific recommendation. But they made one specific recommendation and this has been accepted. They did not make this recommendation, as far as I know, in regard to the Aligarh University. They have made one recommendation that in regard to the Banaras Hindu University, that in the Executive Council, there should be two or three—a certain minimum number—persons drawn from the Banaras Hindu University itself so that the University Executive Council would be in touch with all that is happening in the University. I am accepting that recommendation. When we make the nominations, we shall see to it that at least two members

of the University are put on the Executive Council.

My hon. friend asked me whether I was going to nominate a political person. I agree with him that it is my Constitutional privilege to advise the Visitor as to who should be nominated to the Executive Council. I do not want to hide myself behind the name of Visitor. It is my Constitutional privilege to advise him on the persons to be nominated to the Executive Council. I can assure the House that, as far as I am concerned, I will now allow political considerations or party considerations to influence me in making my recommendations to the Visitor. I am anxious to see that the people who will sit on the Court are men of academic eminence and also men who will attend the meetings of the Executive Council. One of the important recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee is that we should not have merely VIPs who will not attend the meetings; it is important to see that the nominees to the Executive Council attend the meetings of the Executive Council. I shall see to it that this is taken into account.

Also the new Vice-Chancellor is going to be appointed on the recommendation of the Selection Committee which the Visitor himself will appoint. That had to be the case because under the old Act the Court is an elected body, the Executive Council is an elected body and so on. I want to tell the House again that the Selection Committee which I shall recommend to the Visitor for the purpose of recommending to him a panel of names from which he will make his choice will be a Selection Committee with which, I am sure, the House will be in complete agreement. I want the Selection Committee to consist of people who will command the confidence of the Visitor and also the confidence of the country. Perhaps it would not be appropriate for me to name what would be the composition of the Committee till this Act is

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passed and I have made my proposal to the Visitor and he has had the opportunity to take his own decision on that. But I can assure the House that the Selection Committee which will be appointed for the purpose of selecting a panel for Visitor's consideration will be of a character that, I am sure will command the unanimous support of the House. Therefore, I would like to commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

I have something to say regarding this Statutory Resolution. I do not know why my hon. friend, Shri Goyal, went through the routine of moving this Resolution because he must have known that I have not come before the House for putting on the Statute Book the Ordinance which was issued. I am allowing that Ordinance to lapse. Why did I have to have that Ordinance? My hon. friend has talked in general terms saying that we must show respect to the House, only four days before the House was to meet, the Ordinance was issued and that was not proper and this was what the Government was always doing. But he was fair enough to concede that it is only in exceptional circumstances that the power of issuing Ordinance should be used. I want to tell the House that this was precisely one of those exceptional circumstances. I could have recommended to the Visitor an Ordinance embodying the substance of this Bill which was more or less based on the recommendations of the Committee. I did not do it because I thought that the recommendations were drastic recommendations, these recommendations should be placed before both the House of Parliament, should be considered by them, and then enacted into law rather than be brought into law by means of an Ordinance. All that I did was to ask for the power of postponing the opening of the University because the Visitor did not have the power. I went through the Act and also had some

legal opinion. The Visitor did not have the power to ask for postponement of the reopening of the University. I wanted the Visitor to take this power, and he has issued a direction that the University will reopen on the 1st September. And the University will reopen on the 1st of September. Why did we want to postpone it? Because, as you know, the moment the Committee's report is published, the moment we come before this House with legislation, the moment the Vice-Chancellor resigns, knowing all the conditions of the University which my hon. friends also know, there would have been victory processions, there would have been protest processions. There would be violence of different kinds and all the attempts we make to give a new turn to the University would have been nipped in the bud even before our attempts have started working. Therefore, there was no other alternative before us than to have an ordinance issued. I have such great faith in the fairness of the hon. Member who has moved this statutory Resolution. After the explanation I have given him, though we belong to different political parties, this House has the tradition of recognising the right thing when it is convinced of it. Therefore, I have the hope that when the time comes the hon. Member will himself withdraw his statutory Resolution of disapproval so that the discussion can take place only on the Bill and we can go before the entire country as a group of persons, though belonging to different political parties, recognise the right thing when we see it. I commend this Bill to the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now the resolution and the Bill are both before the House. Only 10

minutes will be allowed to each member.

Mr. Amin.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka): I rise to make a few comments on the Bill as also on the amendment of the Banaras Hindu University Constitution. Before I come to the comments on the reports as well as the Bill, I would like to say that I welcome the two big assurances which the hon. Minister has given us. One is that this will be a very temporary measure and second is that he is concerned with the entire broad question of the governance of the Universities, not only Banaras and Aligarh, but all other Universities in the country. Sir, we do not doubt his honesty and sincerity in giving such assurances. If these assurances are embodied in the Bill, then probably your hands as well as our hands are bound. But when we read the Bill, you appoint the executive for 3 years, you appoint the Court for 3 years.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is the maximum.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: You do not make any provision. But once you appoint, you cannot annual the appointment. So it would be much convenient if you put it 'till the date this Constitution is passed or three years whichever is earlier'. Then what happens? Within a year or so, if you come over here with another Bill, you can say that this nominated council and other things will go and according to the constitution it will be implemented. Then the bureaucracy will run it for 3 years.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Bureaucracy does not run the Ministry.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: If you are really sincere about it, if you want to oppose such a target date to be put, then you say 'within a year appoint the person' and I accept it or put three years and then say 'till the date

of the incorporation of the new constitution or 3 years whichever is earlier. The examples of the Aligarh University and the Banaras University are both before us. We find even from the report that it is a delay on the part of the Government to introduce changes as required from time to time. That has caused these disturbances in this University as well as elsewhere. Probably the Governmental machinery is very slow. Dr. Rao knows it very well. Even though he will try to push it, still it will remain as it is. That is why such an assurance should be incorporated in the Bill.

Now let me come to the report, its diagnosis and prescription because these are very necessary not only to take temporary measures but also long term measures. I do not find to what extent the vice-chancellor was responsible for the state of affairs which prevailed in the Banaras Hindu University.

17 hrs.

Sir, through the reading of the report I find that a sort of an atmosphere of suspicion has been prevailing all throughout the inquiry. In the beginning, there was a bone of contention regarding whether or not a cross-examination has to be held or not. Even the Committee did not know from the terms of reference whether they will have to hold an inquiry on the behaviour of the Vice-Chancellor.

If you see the report you will find that the Committee refused to give the summaries of the memoranda presented to them. If they cannot supply, and there is no major objection to it and only the preparation of the summaries and the typing is the headache, they can ask the stenographer from the staff of the university to do such a typing work of preparing summaries of such memoranda. Even cross-examination was denied to the university. One thing should be borne in mind that the

[Shri R. K. Amin.]

committee is not a judicial inquiry committee concerned with various procedures. But it was an inquiry into the affairs of the university and therefore the matter should be examined from the academic point of view and not on any formal technicalities like 'You cannot cross-examine' or 'you cannot get the memoranda' etc.

Even I go to the extent of suggesting that the committee could have discussed the conclusions or the recommendations which they are going to present, with the vice-chancellor before presenting them actually in the form of a report.

Had it been done in this way perhaps the truth would have come out very nicely. But, because some other procedure was adopted the truth may not have come out.

Now, let me quote two or three instances, where the Committee itself has fallen short from its own expectations.

The question of the admission of three students, Mr. Mazumdar and others, of whom two proved to be the root-cause of the entire trouble in the university, proved to be a disaster to the university. The committee, instead of finding fault with such admissions would like to defend by pointing out the similar admissions being granted by Dr. Joshi later on. They should have examined the matter of these three admissions on its own merit. They should have asked Dr. Sen as to why such admissions were granted; or what were the reasons for interfering in such a gross manner with the academic freedom of the academic institutions. Because, the right of admissions, laying down qualifications for admissions and the rules to be adopted for transfer from one group to another group—all these should entirely be done by the academic

community, while we find over here that the Vice-Chancellor himself through the Registrar directs the head of the academic institution to admit the students although they did not fulfil the required rules and regulations. But this question was lightly set apart by pointing out some such admissions being granted by Dr. Joshi. They should have asked Dr. Sen as to how it has happened and what his explanation is. But this was not done. Why? Is it because one was a Minister of Education and that is why dealt with leniently and the other was a poor Vice-Chancellor dealt with in this manner? That is why I would like to have a categorical statement from the hon. Minister in clear terms what his views are in this regard and to what extent he accepts the diagnosis and the prescriptions given in the report.

There are also some cases which I would like to point out where the hon. Minister should himself look into the matter.

I would like to point out to an incident where the vice-chancellor himself was assaulted. It was very clear that students formed a violent crowd, they stoned the car, they even made lot of mischief, which also has been accepted by the committee. There was no point in pursuing and examining the statement of a vice-chancellor whether in fact he was assaulted and was protected by one of his colleagues nearby. The statement of the vice-chancellor ought to have been taken as it is, without further examination. Otherwise no vice-chancellor can function nowadays in any university.

The second incident is about the appointment of Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy. The Committee finds some objection to that. But I don't understand the grounds on which such objections can be accepted. He was selected for being head of the department of Hindi and generally you

don't get eminent scholars for such posts merely by advertisements. The Vice-chancellor has to make personal contacts to attract people. The examination of this case from the point of view of rules and regulations would not give the academic view. Instead of it the committee could have asked whether there was anybody in the university who ought to have been appointed the head of the department, who is also as eminent as Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy. From among the possible applications, would there have been any possibility of obtaining a man more qualified or of the same eminence as Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy, and was not given a chance? Or whether the man himself has no standing or reputation whatsoever in this field but has been appointed. If it had been done on those considerations, I would certainly have welcomed it. But they entered into the procedural thing, some connection of Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy with Dr. Joshi in Punjab when he was Vice-Chancellor there, and then he was brought over here. Probably they examined it from the judicial point of view, but not from the educational point of view. That is why I would say that although the rest of the diagnosis is very clear, in certain respects there is some bias introduced into the report. This should be corrected by the hon. Minister.

Let me come to the diagnosis. The diagnosis is very clear, that the Vice-Chancellor's is a key-post and he has not been able to do justice to the functioning of it which he ought to have done. Secondly, the examination rules have been changed from time to time which has created difficulties. But the third and very important thing is—this is true of this University as also others elsewhere—that the administration dominates. These facts will come out indirectly from the report. The report does not directly deal with the way the university administration, the Registrar and others, have dominated the scene. While as a matter of fact, the administration is meant to be the

handmaid of the academic work in universities specially—they cannot be the masters of academicians nor can they be even the enemies of academicians—by and large you will find in most universities, not only in this university but in almost all other universities, that the administration takes the grip and acts as a master or enemy of the academic staff, and acts in such a way that even a Vice-Chancellor, if he is new to the post or to the place, cannot function. There is no recommendation to change this administration set-up so that it acts as a handmaid of the university staff or academic work and not as master or enemy of the academicians.

The second fact which comes out very predominantly, which is not clear in the diagnosis nor is a prescription given for it, is the role of the teacher. May I assure the Minister about one thing? In a university campus, nowhere and at any time has the police been able to maintain discipline. The moment the students see the police, they get violent and create disturbance. It is the teacher community and the teacher community alone which can maintain discipline; if they cannot do it, it is better to close the university rather than run it. That is why the responsibility also ought to be put on the teacher community. It is they who will rise with the entire university or fall with it. I indicated this earlier to his predecessor when we were discussing the BHU Act. I thought that probably in the report this matter would be discussed and some recommendations would emerge. But there is none to strengthen the academic freedom of the teachers and to improve the lot of the teacher community. If in the selection of teachers, merit and no other considerations come into play, probably the lot of the university teachers would improve.

There should be more decentralisation, more powers given to the faculties, more powers transferred to the

[Shri R. K. Amin.]

departments rather than keeping these in the hands of the Academic Council or in the Executive. If there is proper decentralisation, probably the teachers might feel that they are working with the students, that they are working with the university and possibly they will feel the one-ness of the university. Unless they feel this one-ness, no discipline can be maintained in a campus.

On the question of selection of a Vice-Chancellor, the hon. Minister has given the assurance that he will do everything possible to see that a suitable person is selected. But from the recommendation, this does not come out. Even Dr. Joshi was appointed by the Visitor. This committee or that committee does not make and difference. It is the way in which you select the Vice-Chancellor that matters. I hope the hon. Minister will think over it and evolve a proper mode of selecting the Vice-Chancellor, ask the teachers to play their role in university matters and see that only merit gets into it and no other consideration so far as appointment is concerned and also realise that discipline in the university can be maintained only by the teacher community. This measure should be as temporary as possible and it should not be there for more than one year. If that sort of assurance is given, I will be very happy.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir when I rise to support this Bill which replaces the ordinance, I ardently hope that it would be instrumental in bringing relief and restoring normalcy to the disturbed and strife-torn campus of the Banaras Hindu University. The Bill is going to involve consideration of questions, which I consider are extremely delicate and important, because they are indirectly going to impinge upon the entire question of future education of students. In fact, they are going to impinge upon the question of the future of the students and therefore

the future of the country. Therefore, I ardently hope that realising the importance of the matter, we will try to achieve certain measure of objectivity and impartiality in this debate and rise above party affiliations and predilections.

The first thing I wish to point out is that it is extremely unfair to make any adverse comments on the report of the Gajendragadkar Committee. I submit in all humility that this report is a tribute to the most conscientious and assiduous efforts and labour put in by the committee. I have gone through this report from cover to cover and I can say that it is an extremely just, fair, very well-balanced and dignified report. Anyone who comments adversely on it, I submit, does so either out of prejudice or ignorance.

As I was perusing the pages of this report, I was poignantly distressed, shocked and left aghast at the appalling and most deplorable misdemeanour and misdeeds of the students community and the teachers community. When I condemn the students and teachers community, I am not going to support either those who were with the Vice-Chancellor or those who were against the Vice-Chancellor. It is an unfortunate story of the most deplorable political intrigue and political manoeuvres that certain people from the campus went against the Vice-Chancellor and certain people were supporting the Vice-Chancellor. While doing so, the students community and the teachers community who indulged in these acts degraded and debased all the cultural, ethical and moral values. That is why I condemn the students community and the teachers community. They have outraged the sanctity and holiness of the university precincts and converted it into a sanctuary of criminals who indulged in murder, rape, loot, arson violence, theft and criminal intimidation.

The Education Minister has said firmly that bureaucrats do not run his ministry. I only hope they will not dismiss him! The time has come when we need to act firmly. Let us not be victims of our own impudence and weaknesses in this matter. The law of the harvest that you always reap more than what you sow applies with the greatest vengeance to indiscipline. If you sow indiscipline you will reap violence. If you sow violence, you will reap lawlessness. If you sow lawlessness, you will reap chaos, disintegration and slavery.

The first question that I should like to ask the minister who has said that he will not be dictated by bureaucracy is what was his great ministry doing while all this trouble was brewing in the campus? Why did it not apprise itself of these heinous intrigues and political manoeuvres which were rampant on a large scale, as mentioned in this report? Why did not the ministry apprise itself of these things in good time? Why did they allow ladies to be molested? It is not enough for Dr. Rao to say that he will not be dictated by bureaucracy. He will have to explain why his ministry allowed things to come to a boiling point where students and teachers made merry and indulged in all sorts of lawlessness? Two groups were fighting; one group was pitched against the other group. Irrespective of personalities I submit it is simply shocking that the Vice-Chancellor should have thought it proper to browbeat one group with the help of another group. It was the policy of divide and rule which has been followed by the Vice-Chancellor. It is absolutely necessary that the Vice-Chancellor should be impartial. But it has not been so and that is why the students and teachers very rightly protest against the Vice-Chancellor.

When the Science Congress was going to be addressed by the Prime Minister and when the Vice-Chancellor knew that there is going to be trouble, he should have taken

the help of the police and not taken recourse to the help of other group to control or contain the first group. It is not a question of Jansanghi, RSS or SSP or Congress. It is that some student leader wanting to amass political power simpliciter with the help of some political leaders,—some extremely undesirable elements, anti-social elements, who were brought in the campus to carry on the worst form of criminal activities.

My second question to the Minister is about the rape and molestation of girls. I was surprised to read that a girl student visiting her brother in a hostel was raped by some students. She complained and the matter was brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor. Somebody was appointed to inquire into the matter. The report says that it was a perfunctory inquiry, superficial inquiry, after which the matter was closed or hushed up. I am sure our daughters are studying in colleges. Nobody will complain of rape in a light-hearted manner. Yet, such a matter was looked into in such a perfunctory and shabby manner. I would request the Education Minister to clear this point and to inform the House clearly as regards this complaint of rape what action he is going to take.

Likewise, molestation of girls was reported. It seems that after the Convocation there was a variety entertainment programme and some girls were returning in the night when they were molested by a group of students. It is reported that one of the girls was so terribly shaken when she was pulled out of the rickshaw that by the time she was admitted to the hospital she died out of shock.

What have we come to? The Banaras Hindu University was a university where the students used to take pride in the fact that they are people who believed in simple living and high thinking. Now it has

{Shri N. K. P. Salve.]

degenerated to a stage where it is high living and no thinking.

My next point is an important one. The Gajendragadkar Committee says that some of the teachers and some other members of the staff were so scared of harassment, they were so scared of risk to their lives that they could not come to give evidence before this Committee. What have we come to? Are we living in Hitler's Germany? Is it a Gestapo rule? What has happened to those immutable fundamental rights of individual freedom which are enshrined in our Constitution? Are we not making a nonsense of those rights? What about the freedom of speech and freedom or right of protection under the law to a person who wants to give evidence before a committee headed by the ex-Chief Justice of India? I do not think any disgrace or shame could be greater and more alarming than this that a Committee headed by the ex-chief justice of India happens to be placed in a situation where the members of the teaching community were scared of going and giving evidence before it.

This has something to do with the behaviour of the police also. I was surprised to read that the police, which was extremely negligent in taking prompt steps to checkmate all the actions of violence in the campus, were extremely alert on one occasion. And what did they do? On that occasion, with the help of the Proctor, they rushed to one hostel and mercilessly beat only a certain set of boys who were following or supporting one particular group. What sort of police we have, what sort of Proctor we have, what sort of law and order we have in the campus and the precincts of the Banaras Hindu University are matters which need to be very carefully considered.

It is all right for the hon. Minister to pay a compliment to the hon.

Member of the Janasangh by saying that he couched his language, his entire address, with great moderation. I submit that it is not a question of a Vice-Chancellor, whether he be X, Y, or Z, behaving in a particular manner. We have to view the entire episode as a whole and determine whether the Vice-Chancellors, or whoever the powers be, acted in a manner as would really conduce proper education and academic life in the campus of the Banaras Hindu University.

Then, I think, the Executive Committee, next to the Ministry, which was working there, has proved to be thoroughly nincompoop and utterly incompetent. The minimum that can be done by the Minister is to make sure that none of those members is taken back on the Committee whether they are teachers or outsiders. It is not enough to say, "I will not take people who are politicians."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not sure whether the word 'nincompoop' is parliamentary.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not think the Members will be affected by it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I withdraw if I did not call the Minister nincompoop.

DR. V. K. V. RAO: No; you dare not. You may call me anything else but I will challenge you if you call me that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: They are thoroughly incompetent and the minimum that could be done by the Minister is not to take even one of those members again. Apart from anything else, *inter alia*, it will bring in politics which he says he wants to avoid. If you take one or two or three or four or five of them, then why not the rest of them? They were all merry spectators to the drama, the

tragedy, that was being enacted there. Not one of them should be taken back—whether they are teachers or whether they are not from the teaching community.

About the conduct of the police the Committee itself says that the conduct of the police has to be inquired into for their being helpless spectators when this tragedy was happening in the precincts of the University. I hope the precincts of the University. I hope with the UP Government and do the needful.

About the RSS building, I am not here to pronounce upon the goodness or otherwise of the RSS institution as such. Responsible members of the RSS in Banaras have themselves said that there was no business for the RSS to have the building in the campus of the University. That is the end of the matter. I only hope that the Minister will give a categorical assurance that the building occupied by the RSS in the campus of the University will not be allowed to be used by the RSS.

The next thing which had caused very great concern and dissatisfaction in the teachers' community is the series of irregular appointments which have been made and the very many other irregularities connected with the teaching staff. May I request the hon. Minister, through you, that a proper inquiry must be made into all these irregularities? I likewise, he must go into all the representations made by senior teachers and professors who say that because of this power politics injustice has been done. Unless that is done, there will not be that modicum of satisfaction among teachers necessary for smooth running of the University.

Then, strong action needs to be taken against students who threatened. Just now he told us that the University has not been opened because he anticipated some very violent demonstrations. How long are you going

to be browbeaten by anti-social elements? My children are students. Most of us have children and they may be students. There is a limit to tolerance that we have. Once they acquire anti-social character, they move about with guns and lethal weapons and indulge in all sorts of violent acts. Then it is necessary to deal with them firmly. I hope, the leaders will be dealt with firmly.

My last submission is that until you have appointed a Vice-Chancellor—and let him be a Vice-Chancellor who will be very impartial, who will be a strong person, who will be a man of conviction and who will not resort to a policy of divide and rule—for God's sake do not re-open the University; otherwise, it will be disastrous.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Meitūr):
Sir, after reading the report I feel that a temple of learning has been desecrated by communal strife, caste rivalries, regional and linguistic chauvinism and above all by nepotism and favouritism in the appointment of teachers. It looks as though there is no future for that University unless some radical measures are taken in hand.

So far as this Amendment Bill is concerned, so far as it goes, it is well and good; but I strongly feel that it is very inadequate considering the situation that prevailed there and is still prevailing there. The Committee itself in its report says on page 13:—

“The atmosphere on the University campus is surcharged with suspicion and fear. Division runs through all the sections of the University community; the teachers appear to be divided; the students are divided, and even the Class IV employees are divided.”

So there is nobody left who is undivided. In this atmosphere I do not know how far this Bill will satisfy the demands of the students as well as the teaching community there.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

In another place, referring, to the caste feeling that is prevalent within the campus and how this feeling affects the students, the Committee refers to an evidence given by a non-Hindi student who is a brilliant student of the University and, *inter alia*, it says as follows:

"He then added that he had found in his faculty at least 'Singhism' and 'RSSism' and that favouritism is shown to 'Singhs' who belong to Thakur community and those who belong to RSS."

This is an impartial statement by a non-Hindi student who was studying there. The Committee reports that he is a brilliant student, he has got nothing to do with politics and that he has secured the highest marks in the University.

I only go by the Report which is before me. I do not have any access to the University except some representations which have come to me for and against students, for and against staff, and all kinds of documents. I am entirely guided by the report with me here. I do feel this is a brilliant report. They have done a good job of it considering the atmosphere prevailing and the difficulties encountered by them. We should really compliment the Committee for the way in which they have dealt with the whole issue and for the report they have brought out.

Here, I have a feeling, though of course this issue was not within the purview of the Committee but since this matter was brought to my notice, that the Government cannot escape the charge that they have not been very careful in the selection or appointment of the teachers and the faculty members of the University. For example, there is a case before me of one Mr. K. N. Udappa who was appointed as early as in 1958 as the Principal of an Ayurvedic College at Banaras. That college was an affiliated institution to

the Banaras Hindu University. Afterwards, in 1960 or 1961, when a medical course was started there, the MBBS course, that gentleman who was not qualified was appointed as the Principal of that medical institution. What he did was that he relaxed the rule and he conferred upon himself the doctorate, the MBBS degree. I learn that the All India Medical Council did not recognise the degree at all. He simply conferred upon himself the degree. He was himself the examiner as well as the examinee. I think, he still continues to be the Principal of that institution. The Minister may inquire into it. Probably, it comes under the Health Ministry. Still, it is affiliated to the Banaras Hindu University. If this kind of things are allowed, if this kind of anomalies are there, it is bound to create recrimination, the differences that prevail there and the bitter feeling that is there among the staff and the student community. These things should be immediately looked into.

Apart from that, I feel very strongly that the mere passing of this Bill is not going to settle issues. We are as anxious as the Minister is. If only with his eloquence he hopes to succeed in maintaining order there I have nothing to add. But I am afraid by going through the report, I find there are many other burning problems about which Mr. Gajendragadkar as well as the members of the Committee have felt very strongly.

I would like to draw his attention to two or three matters. One is regarding the molestation of a girl aged about 19 years. Here, the Committee has felt very strongly that something more could have been done. I would appeal to the Minister, and I expect a reply from him, that before the opening of the university, to order an inquiry into that. What is the difficulty? After all, it is such an ugly and heinous crime that the Minister should not hesitate to order an inquiry into

it. The Committee has also felt it strongly. I quote from the report:

"In our opinion, the report made by Dr. Brij Mohan is perfunctory and indicates a casual approach, and we are not satisfied that the Vice-Chancellor was justified in not directing a deeper and more thorough probe into this incident. Many witnesses made a pointed reference to this incident and complained that the University authorities did not take effective action to find out the truth."

I am sure, this cannot be incorporated in the Bill. But by an executive order, they can order a probe into the matter. That will, to a great extent, satisfy students and will also help us to arrive at the truth.

Secondly, I also feel, because the Committee says so, that the expulsion of the students from the University started a chain reaction. This is with reference to Mr. Majumdar, Mr. Sinha and another student. I would like to quote again from the report.

They say:

"It would, we think, be no exaggeration to say that it is these orders of expulsion that set in motion a chain of events which ultimately led to several acts of violence on the University Campus and the consequent closure of the University...."

This is the verdict of the Committee. In this atmosphere, if Government do not make up its mind as to what they are going to do with regard to these students, I wonder whether it would help to maintain order in the Campus. I leave it an open question to the Minister. He has to think about this burning problem which was the immediate cause of violence in the University. Unless something is done in this regard, merely getting this Amendment Bill passed for having some structural changes in the set-up of the University is not going to help.

Another important issue is pertaining to the RSS. Only a passing reference was made here. I would like to point out that the Committee was very categorical that the RSS institution that was there in the Campus should not be allowed to be there. It is well within the Campus. I would like to quote the following here:

"We wish that the University would soon take action in the matter so as to avoid any controversy in future."

I would like to know from the Minister what he has done in this regard, whether he has made up his mind as to what he is going to do with regard to RSS activities. Considering the presence of the RSS and the political activities that they indulge in, naturally we cannot expect from that atmosphere a sort of academic feeling to prevail among the teachers and the students.

With regard to the all-India character of the University, the Minister has said that he is going to bring a comprehensive measure. I would like to make one or two references with regard to the feeling that is prevailing there and which was recorded by the Committee in its report. I am quoting from page 17 of the report:

"While recording evidence we got the feeling that students and teachers coming from non-Hindi areas feel that they are not welcome on the University campus and a narrow trend and tendency seems to be developing which is inclined to treat the Banaras Hindu University as meant primarily, if not solely, for students and teachers coming from areas adjoining Varanasi, which means eastern U.P. and western Bihar."

This is very unfortunate. I would like to know from the Minister as to what he is going to do in this regard . . .

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: You should also help.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Definitely. We will help, but in which way? You may spell that out. We will certainly help provided you take effective measures. After all, the Central Universities are located in the Hindi-belt except Viswabharati. When you have these universities with greater financial facilities available to them compared to State Universities, it should be made possible for all our countrymen to get higher education in the Central Universities; that will further our integration. But unfortunately, instead of that, the trend seems to be in the reverse order. This is high time that something was done. We cannot wait for three years or, as the Minister has promised, one more winter to see that the comprehensive Bill will come and do something. Meanwhile, I am sure there would not be any difficulty for the Government to do something. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of Minister that this Committee as well as the previous Committees and the UGC with regard to the language in the Central Universities, were wavering; they have been as vague as they can on this. I know that the problem is very ticklish. Still I would make this appeal to the Minister. If they make up their mind that Hindi is going to be the language, then the logical corollary should be that all the languages should have a Central University in their respective areas because otherwise the students of the other areas cannot hope to go to those Universities. Or, if they feel that English should have a place at least for some time to come and the matter could be left to the future generation to decide, then they can do something to improve the standard and maintain the all-India character. In this connection I would like to point out one very important thing. The Hindi cult is rather damaging to the morale of the non-Hindi students not only in the Central Universities but even in other Universities in the Hindi area. One thing I would like to point out. A friend of mine, Mr. Mathew, was graduated from Agra University. I

have also referred this matter to the Minister. He got a Master's degree and that was in Hindi. Unfortunately, that man was not able to secure employment with his Master Degree. He asked for an authenticated English translation, but that was not complied with. He writes to the Agra University repeatedly. I am reading from a copy of that letter he wrote to the University:

"I am a Master's Degree holder of Agra University during 1960-62. My certificate is in Hindi; therefore I have been facing much difficulties in course of my pursuits for job and higher studies. Foreign institutions and private firms demand an English version. It is rather difficult to get the copies attested, though I got it translated by a senior lecturer whose mother tongue is Hindi.

I wrote to the University in 1963 for an English version. I got a reply that English version can be had provided I produce an authentic letter from District Collector/Magistrate certifying that I am going abroad for higher studies or jobs, along with Rs. 5/- application fee. In 1967 I again wrote for the same."

He did not get a reply. This is a very small, petty thing. After all heavens are not going to fall if a duplicate in English is given to him.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Same thing is going to happen in many other Universities when education will be imparted in regional languages.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Do you encourage such tendency?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Are you justified?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): Is the preparation of a duplicate in English so difficult?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: You cannot only talk of this. I am not justifying it. The hon. Member is trying to make some case about Hindi. I want to point out to him that since the Degree certificate is given in the regional language or otherwise, obviously foreign Universities may say that they want the English version. Tomorrow it will apply to Madurai university.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Even if they switch over from English to Hindi or from English to Tamil, is it difficult for them to simultaneously issue a duplicate in English? Sir, if at all we are interested in the movement of our student community of different regions, what is the difficulty in giving such instructions? This concept is a very dangerous thing. I have read in the history that in the 19th century there was a secret sect called thugs which the British with great difficulty put down. They used to strangle people and then loot their property. Now I feel that it is unfortunate and regrettable that the Hindi cult is worse than the cult of the thugs. The thugs deprived people only of their lives and property, but the Hindi cult is depriving the non-Hindi people of their very soul and identity. There must be an end to this. I am not saying this in a very light-hearted manner because after all you are going to be faced with this problem when you bring the comprehensive Bill. I again repeat the Aligarh University is in the Hindi belt, the Banaras University is in the Hindi belt. Delhi University also is within the Hindi belt. If you do not give the non-Hindi people their due representation and if you do not give them the privilege of higher studies and all facilities which are relatively better in the Central Universities, this kind of discrimination is going to spell ruin to this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are bringing the language problem here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, it is very much there in the report. This

is of paramount importance. Unless you are going to decide this issue, the atmosphere in the campuses of various Universities in this country is not going to improve. It is for the Minister to take care of it and ponder over it before he brings forward the comprehensive Bill.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : शिक्षा मंत्री को इतना तो चाहिये कि हिन्दी विरोध को जिन्होंने राजनीतिक हथियार बनाया हुआ है, उस चीज को लेकर क्या किया जाय, इसके बारे में कुछ कहें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह तो आगरा यूनीवर्सिटी की गलती है, उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया, इस में हिन्दी की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (मलेमपुर) : सभापति जी, शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो बतारय हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय (मंशोधन) विधेयक, 1969 प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ और उन्होंने इसके अन्दर जो भावना अंकित की है, उस का विशेष रूप से स्वागत करता हूँ। किन परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया है— मैं इसका कुछ उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। दो वर्ष से लगातार काशी विश्वविद्यालय में आन्दोलन, मारपीट और लूटपाट का तांता बंधा हुआ था। काशी विश्वविद्यालय का हिन्दुस्तान में ही प्रमुख स्थान नहीं है बल्कि सारे संसार में उसका एक प्रमुख स्थान है। महामना मालवीय जी ने सन् 1915 में उसकी स्थापना की थी। उसका एक उद्देश्य और एक आदर्श था। लेकिन मैं तो ऐसा देखता हूँ कि डा० राधाकृष्णन् के बाद जितने भी वहाँ उपकुलपति हुए वे पूरी अवधि तक उपकुलपति नहीं रह सके और उनके सामने जो एक आदर्श था उसमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सके। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत इस तरह का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उसमें

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

शान्ति का वातावरण नहीं है। वहाँ पर संघर्ष है, अध्यापकों के बीच में, विद्यार्थियों के बीच में और प्रबन्ध समिति के बीच में। इसलिए कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द कर दिया जाय। इसको बन्द करने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार जिसका कि यह विशेष दायित्व है कि उस विश्वविद्यालय को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से चलाए, उस ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक समिति की स्थापना की जिसे गजेन्द्र-गडकर कमेटी कहा जाता है। मैं चाहता था कि विधेयक प्रस्तुत होने के पहले, समिति का जो प्रतिवेदन है उस पर विचार किया जाता और बहस की जाती। मैं समझता हूँ इससे बहुत सी बातें साफ हो जातीं।

(व्यवधान) जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उस में एक चीज यह है कि वह अल्प-कालीन है। उस रिपोर्ट में दो तरह की संस्तुतियाँ हैं। एक तो अल्पकालीन और दूसरी दीर्घकालीन। मैं समझता हूँ जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह इसके लिए एक विस्तृत विधेयक लायेंगे और उसमें सब का समावेश करेंगे। इस विधेयक के द्वारा वाइ-चांसलर, एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिल, फाइव्स कमेटी इत्यादि को मनोनयन द्वारा बनाने का प्रावधान है। लेकिन मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं करता हालांकि मंत्री महोदय के सामने कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि नामजदगी के द्वारा चलाए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि जो वहाँ उपद्रव होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उस विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में राजनीतिक दल न जायें तो बत सा संघर्ष जो चलता है वह बन्द हो जायेगा। इसके कारण वहाँ पर अध्यापकों के अन्दर संघर्ष है, दलबन्दी है और विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर भी दलबन्दी है। जब तक इसका निराकरण नहीं किया जायगा वहाँ पर शान्ति का वातावरण नहीं हो सकता है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है सितम्बर के

महीने में विश्वविद्यालय खुल जायेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के कालेज और स्कूल तथा विश्व-विद्यालय खुल चुके हैं। जो मेधावी विद्यार्थी हैं, जो पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं, वह पढ़ना चाहते हैं। लेकिन काशी विश्वविद्यालय जिसका एक आदर्श और उद्देश्य रहा है, जो कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक विशेष स्थान रखता है वह आज बन्द है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय के खुलते ही फिर संघर्ष का जमघट शुरू हो जायेगा। संघर्ष की नैयागियाँ हो रही हैं। राजनीतिक दल वहाँ पहुंचेंगे। अध्यापकों की जो दलबन्दी है वह चलेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री उसका विशेष प्रबन्ध करें जिससे कि विश्वविद्यालय खुलने के बाद जो शान्ति-प्रिय विद्यार्थी हैं जो कि पढ़ना चाहते हैं उन की पढ़ाई में किसी प्रकार की बाधा न हो। विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत इस समय 900 अध्यापक हैं और 10000 विद्यार्थी हैं। वहाँ पर यह सब होने का एक खास कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर जो बहुत सी व्यवस्था हुई वह जातीयता के आधार पर हुई। इसलिए जब तक इस विश्वविद्यालय में टाकुरवाद, ब्राह्मणवाद, बनियावाद, वाद्यस्थवाद यानी जातीयता का आधार नहीं हटाया जायेगा उस समय तक वहाँ पर शान्ति नहीं हो सकती है। मैं अभी इस पर नहीं जाना चाहता, जब आप विस्तृत विधेयक लायेंगे तब मैं विस्तारपूर्वक आपके सामने सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करूंगा। मैं डा० जोशी के खिलाफ कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल में जो संघर्ष का सूत्रपात हुआ उस की जानकारी डा० सेन के सामने ही हो चुकी थी। सीभाग्य की बात है कि डा० सेन थोड़े समय ही रह कर केन्द्र में मंत्री बन गए। अगर वहाँ रहते तो वही हालत होती। बहुत से लोग जानते हैं, मैं वहाँ का विद्यार्थी हूँ, मैंने वहाँ से पास किया है, महामना मालवीय जी उपकुलपति थे, मैं सब चीजों को जानता हूँ और हमारे ऐसे हजारों

व्यक्ति देश में और बाहर भी हैं जिन्होंने इस विश्वविद्यालय से शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, वह समझने हैं कि जिन लोगों ने 1942 के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लिया उस की प्रेरणा उनको उसी विश्वविद्यालय से मिली, वह विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से सदा श्रोत प्रोत्त रहा है। लेकिन आज क्या होता है ? वहाँ के विद्यार्थी अपने विचारों को खो चुके हैं। जो शान्ति तंत्रिक से पढ़ना चाहते हैं वे नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं :

एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस सदन को विश्वास दिलायें। वहाँ एक टेक्नोलाजी का इंस्टीट्यूशन खुल गया है, उसमें विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं, उसमें अध्यापक भी हो गये, उस के डायरेक्टर भी नियुक्ति हो गये और वह एक बहुत अच्छी संस्था है जिसमें भारतवर्ष के कोने कोने से विद्यार्थी आते हैं, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने उस को अनुदान दिया, लेकिन जोशी साहब ने मंत्रालय से परामर्श करके कहा कि इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को बन्द कर दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अन्याय है वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों पर और अध्यापकों पर भी जो वहाँ पर अध्ययन और अध्यापन का कार्य करते हैं। वहाँ किसी बात की कोई कमी नहीं है, न पैसे की कमी है, न विद्यार्थियों की कमी है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप अवश्य ही उस इंस्टीट्यूशन आफ टेक्नोलाजी को कायम रखें और विश्वास दिलायें कि वह इंस्टीट्यूशन रहेगा और चलेगा।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महामना मालवीय जी का जो आदर्श था उस को सुरक्षित रखने का दायित्व आप के ऊपर है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर है और आप अगर उस दायित्व को नहीं निभाते हैं तो आप को भी कहा जायगा कि आप असफल अती रहे हैं और आप एक शिक्षा विशारद हैं अतः आप को चाहिए कि आप किसी

ऐसे व्यक्ति को वाइस चांसलर बना कर भेजें जो विश्वविद्यालय में अनुशासन स्थापित कर सके और वहाँ का प्रबन्ध ठीक से कर सके। और जब सदस्यों के मनोनीत का प्रश्न आवे तो उसमें पूर्वान्वल का भी आदमी हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वान्वल का या बिहार का आदमी लिया जाय क्योंकि अधिकतर विद्यार्थी उस विश्वविद्यालय में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वान्वल से आते हैं। उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करें, इस पर आप अवश्य ध्यान दें।

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

श्री भारखंडे राय (धोसी) : सभापति जी, गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन का मैं हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक बात बहुत सफाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी की समस्या राजनीतिक है और उसका हल भी राजनीतिक ही होगा। राजनीति में अलग और दूर रख कर इस की समस्याओं का समाधान खोजना यह वन्द्या से पुत्र ऐसी आशा होगी। केवल नौकरशाही तरीके से, कानून में थोड़े परिवर्तन करके और बहुत बारीकियों के साथ कानून के व्यवहार से ही इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। मैं विस्तार में जाने के पहले कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि कमीशन ने बहुत विस्तार के समथ 99 और 100 पृष्ठ पर इस बात का वर्णन किया है कि आर० ए० ए० की क्या कार्यवाहियाँ 1938 से और खास कर 1941 से ले कर अब तक रही हैं, उन कार्यवाहियों ने किस तरह वहाँ के पूरे वातावरण को एक दिशा में विषाक्त बनाया है और क्या इन्होंने उसमें कुछ सफाई नहीं की है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी से सफाई के साथ, लोक

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

सभा के सामने वे इस बात का ऐलान करें कि आर० एस० एस० की कार्यवाहियों को खत्म करने में उसको समाप्त करने की दिशा में वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? सीधा सवाल और सीधा जवाब ।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि एक मकान दो कमरे वाला जिस को आर० एस० एस० के लोग अपना कहते हैं और महामना मालवीय जी के नाम को उस के साथ जोड़ते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह मकान उन को दिया गया, जो ऐतिहासिक रूप से गलत है ।

वास्तविकता यह है कि 1938 में कुछ शिक्षकों ने इस बात की मांग की कि एक ऐसा भवन बनाया जाय जहां सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम किये जाएं । 1941 में महामना जी की आज्ञा से एक भवन बना । कार्यकारी परिषद् ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था उसमें कुछ शर्तें रखी गईं जिनके पूरा होने के बाद ही वह भवन संबंधित शिक्षकों के हाथ में दिया गया । आप उसके रेकार्ड को उठा कर देखिये उस प्रस्ताव में कहीं भी यह चर्चा नहीं है कि वह आर० एस० एस० को दिया जा रहा है । यूनिवर्सिटी के पंचांग में गीता समिति, शिवाजी समिति आदि की चर्चा है और उनके भवनों के स्थान का जिक्र है उस में भी कहीं पर आर एस एस की चर्चा नहीं है, न उन के इस भवन की कोई बात लिखी है । मालवीय जी के मरने के बाद उस भवन पर आर एस एस ने कब्जा किया और तब से लगातार वे उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं ।

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सफाई से कहा गया है कि इस भवन को डिमालिश कर दिया जाय । उन्होंने इस का एक कारण भी बतलाया है कि जब वह बना था तब उसके आस पास मैदान था । अब वहां पर ला कालेज

की बिल्डिंगें बन गई हैं और चारों तरफ से वह नाना प्रकार के भवनों से घिर गया है । शिल्प कला की दृष्टि से भी उस की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इसके लिये तैयार है कि उसको डिमालिश कर दिया जाये ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि समिति ने जिन बलात्कार, मारते मारते मार डालने, लड़कियों को छेड़ने, नाना प्रकार के राजडिज्म और गैस्टरीज्म आदि की घटनाओं की विस्तार से चर्चा की है क्या सरकार उनकी जांच पड़ताल में जाना चाहती है । इस पर काफी रोशनी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में डाली गई है । जिन कार्रवाइयों के बारे में कमीशन ने केवल छू छू कर चर्चा कर के छोड़ दिया है क्या सरकार कोई रिव्यूइंग कमेटी बनाने के लिये तैयार है ? जो बड़ी-बड़ी घटनाएं घटी हैं उनके वास्तविक अपराधियों को पकड़ कर कड़ी से कड़ी कानूनी सजा यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से या पुलिस के माध्यम से दिलाने के लिये तैयार है ? यह कुछ ऐसे सवाल हैं जिन का जवाब आप को देना ही होगा । सिन्हा, मजूमदार आदि जो छात्र गलत तरीके से निकाल गये हैं उन्हें कब तक पुनः वापस किया जायेगा श्री राजनारायण के ऊपर छूरे से हमला किया गया । अगर कुछ विद्यार्थी वहां न पहुंच गये होते तो शायद आज वह हमारे बीच में न होते या बहुत अधिक घायल हो कर मिलते । इस घटना की रिपोर्ट की गई लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई । क्या यूनिवर्सिटी की ओर या पुलिस की ओर से ऐसी कार्रवाइयों के बारे में आप घोषणा करना चाहते हैं ?

आज यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर ग्रुपीज्म है जिस की वजह से टीचर टीचर के बीच में और टीचर छात्रों के बीच में एक अजीब सी वैमनस्य की खाई बन चुकी है । आप इस के बारे में क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं । क्या आप इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि जब वाइसचांसलर

नियुक्त किया जाये तो उनकी नियुक्ति के बाद विजिटर की सलाह से इन चीजों पर विस्तार से विचार किया जा सके। जो ग्रुपीज्म जातिवाद के क्षेत्रवाद और पक्षपात के ऊपर आधारित है अर्थात् जहां पर योग्यता का ध्यान कम है अयोग्यता अधिक है, उस पर क्या सरकार कुछ करने जा रही है ?

आखीर में मैं कुछ मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मुझाव यह है कि सारी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये नये वाइस चांसलर की नियुक्ति होने के बाद आप एक कांफरेंस बुलायें। उस कांफरेंस में विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधि हों सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हों टीचर्स के प्रतिनिधि हों और उन की राउंड टेबल कांफरेंस में विस्तार से इन बातों पर बात चीत हो और देखा जाये कि सब के दृष्टिकोण से सम्यक दृष्टि से यूनिवर्सिटी के विकास के लिये हर प्रकार के हित के लिये वे कौन से मुझाव देते हैं और उन मुझावों की बुनियाद पर एक कांम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल इस सदन के सामने लाया जाय। मैं जानना चाहूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का इस बारे में क्या विचार है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये बिल बहुत ही अधूरा है। इसी वास्ते शायद आपने राज्य सभा में इस की घोषणा की है कि यह विधेयक अस्थायी है, स्थायी नहीं है और एक कांम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल आप बाद में लायेंगे। जो आपने एलान किया है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर जो वाक्यात हुए हैं 'गुनाहों के देवता' श्री अमर चन्द जोशी हैं, उनके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे ? उनके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बात लिखी गई हैं। क्या केवल मात्र इस्तीफा दे कर वह भाग सकते हैं क्या मामला यहीं खत्म हो जाएगा ? अगर कोई मामूली आदमी होता तो वह कनून के चंगुल में फँस गया होता आपने उसको फँसा दिया होता उसके खिलाफ आपने कार्रवाई कर ली होती।

लेकिन यह जो गुनाहों के देवता हैं जो मुख्य अपराधी हैं वह इस्तीफा दे कर भाग जायें क्या इतना ही काफी है ? उनके खिलाफ आप क्या क रवाई करना चाहते हैं, यह भी आप हमें बतायें।

प्रश्न राजनीतिक है। हमारा राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य समाजवाद है क्या बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी समाजवाद-विरोधी शक्तियों का केन्द्र बनेगी ? अथवा समाजवाद की शक्तियां वहां उभरेंगी ? अब तक वह इन्हीं का केन्द्र रही है पिछले दस पंद्रह साल से। क्या वहां स्वच्छ और शैक्षिक वातावरण पैदा होगा ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान ने जो लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा है उसके अनुरूप वहां शिक्षादीक्षा होगी ? क्या उसी के अनुरूप वहां का वातावरण बनेगा और उसी प्रकार के शिक्षक और छात्र वहां पर विद्याध्ययन करायेंगे और करेंगे। इन सब का उत्तर भी आपको देना है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम धन (लालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आप जानते ही हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश का ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व का एक प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालय है। वहां पर न केवल देश के कोने कोने से विद्यार्थी बल्कि संसार के कोने कोने से भी विद्यार्थी विद्याध्ययन करने के लिये आते हैं। इधर कुछ दिनों से उस विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी ऐसी दुर्गति हो रही थी कि बार बार भारत सरकार से आग्रह करने के बाद सरकार को श्री गजेन्द्रगड़कर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति स्थापित करनी पड़ी।

[श्री राम धन]

अध्यादेश का निरनमोदन करते हुए श्री गोयल ने कहा है कि गजेन्द्रगडकर समिति ने किसी दबाव वश या किन्हीं कारणवश यह प्रतिवेदन दिया है और इस में सही बातें नहीं कही गई हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी कोई घटना होती है, जब कोई भी विवाद देश के सम्मुख उपस्थित होता है तो विरोधी दल, धराबर मांग क ने है कि उस घटना की जांच करे। आप जानते ही है कि श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अवकाश प्राप्त न्यायभूति है और उनकी अध्यक्षता में यह समिति बनी थी। किसी को उस प्रकार का सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये जिस प्रकार का श्री गोयल ने प्रकट किया है कि किसी कारणवश या दबाववश यह रिपोर्ट दी गई है।

मैं उनको एक चीज और बताना चाहता हूँ। श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर के अतिरिक्त बम्बई उच्च

न्यायालय के एक वर्तमान न्यायाधीश एंड शिक्षा शास्त्री, इस समिति के सदस्य थे। फिर भी श्री गोयल जी ने जो सन्देह प्रकट किया है वह कितना निराधार है यह इस समिति के गठन से ही सिद्ध हो जाता है। उनकी राजनीतिक जो विचारधारा है उससे प्रेरित हो कर, ऐसा लगता है यह आक्षेप उन्होंने इस समिति के ऊपर किया है।

स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्री अमीन साहब ने...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 29, 1969|Bhadra 7, 1891 (Saka).