

SHRI RABI RAY : And he will see that they make them.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : There was a directive from the Business Advisory Committee asking me to find out whether the Minister would accept a short notice question regarding the increase in the price of wheat in Delhi. Before coming here, I received information that the Minister would be pleased to accept a short notice question on that.

About the Sarkar Committee report, I have indicated the time—3 P. M. on Tuesday, May 19. So there should be no doubt or uncertainty about that.

About Planning, I understand the Report will be placed before the House, as I said earlier, before the end of the session.

The only reason why I could not include the Patents Bill is that in view of the time allotted to it being 10 hours, its inclusion would mean that everything else would get excluded, which the House would not like.

I think I have covered everything.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : No. What about a white paper on Naxalite activities ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about farmers being forced to burn sugarcane ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It is being brought to the notice of the concerned authorities.

श्री रवि राय : बिहार विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से वहाँ विधान परिषद् समाप्त करने के लिए प्रस्ताव पारित किया था। उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। उस सिलसिले में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव का जवाब देते हुए का मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि राज्य सरकार से कोई जवाब नहीं आया। कोई एक सप्ताह पहले इस सदन में उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य सरकार का जवाब आ चुका है। समझ में नहीं

आ रहा है कि वहाँ विधान परिषद् को समाप्त करने के बारे में क्यों बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं इसी सेशन में बीस तारीख से पहले।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The House will recollect that the Law Minister had said that a report was received from Bihar and it would be looked into. I have nothing to add to it. In any case, you have yourself expressed the opinion that there is hardly time enough for the current business to be concluded.

श्री हुचम चन्द कछवाय : कटिफट लेबर वाले बिल के बारे में आपको क्या कहना है ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You had directed the Minister to find out whether Government are prepared to prepare a white paper on Naxalite activities.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Regarding Shri Kachwai's point, we shall include the Bill next session.

12.49 hrs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL—
(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill.

The time allotted for all the stages of the Bill was 5 hours and we have already taken 6 hours. I think we should dispose of this Bill expeditiously.

Clause 2—(Substitution of new Section for Section 5.)

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

Page 2, line 4,—

for "from among the" substitute—

"from among persons who are,

at the time when they are chosen as members," (4)

MR. SPEAKER : It need not be put to the House.

Page 1,—

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : क्लज दो में मेरा संशोधन है :

after line 13, insert—

"(2) The Chairman shall be chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government." (13)

Page 2, line 16,

after "distinctions" insert "or who are distinguished journalists"

Page 2, line 1,—

for "(2) The members" substitute—

"(3) The other members" (14)

Page 2, line 21,—

for "(3)" substitute "(4)" (15)

Page 2, line 24,—

for "(4)" substitute "(5)" (16)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 16,—

after "distinctions" insert "or who are distinguished journalists" (5)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 2,—

after "officers of" insert "the Ministry of Education and Youth Services of" (10)

Page 2, line 4,—

omit "officers or" (11)

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : On a point of order. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah's motion was not put to the House.

SARI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : There was no motion. He only made a statement.

यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन में यदि उद्योग के आदमी हो सकते हैं, कामर्स के हो सकते हैं एप्रिकलचर के हो सकते हैं तो जरनलिस्ट क्यों नहीं हो सकते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। क्या पत्रकार इन से गए गुजरे आदमी हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रेस की वर्तमान बनावट है वह आदर्श बनावट नहीं है और उस में परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। लेकिन यह बात दूसरी है। उसके मुताबिक फिर कभी बात हो सकती है। लेकिन अगर आप इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स का, मुनाफाखोरों का या कामर्स का, ब्यावारी वर्ग का सूदखोर का रिप्रिजेंटेटिव ले सकते हैं तो क्या पत्रकार उन से भी गया बीता है कि उसको रिप्रिजेंटेशन नहीं मिल सकता है? थामस जॉर्जसन जो अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति थे, कहा करते थे कि अगर मुझे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की दुनिया से, ट्रेड की दुनिया से और पत्रकार की दुनिया में किसी को चुनना हो तो मैं पत्रकार को चुनूंगा। वह भविष्य का आदमी है, समाज को विकास की ओर ले जाने वाला आदमी है। आने वाले दिनों में उसका महत्व बढ़ने वाला है। इतना ही नहीं यदि उनको कहा जाता— कि मिनिस्टर और पत्रकार में अगर आपको किसी को चुनना हो तो आप किस को चुनेंगे तो वह जरूर कहते कि मैं पहले पत्रकार को चुनूंगा। आप देखें कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में आज जरनलिज्म की पढ़ाई होती है। यह भी मानी हुई बात है कि धीरे धीरे इसकी पढ़ाई बढ़ती जा रही है, ज्यादा लोग इस में रुचि लेने लग गए हैं। अभी तक कुछ ही विश्वविद्यालयों में इसकी पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन धीरे धीरे

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्रा]

सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में इसकी पढ़ाई होने लग जाएगी।

आप यह कह सकते हैं कि लनिड प्रोफेशन के बास्ते जो आपने इस में व्यवस्था रखी है, उस में जरनलिस्ट आ जाएगा। यदि ऐसी बात है तो क्यों नहीं आप साफ शब्दों में रख देते हैं आर डिसटिंगुइशड जरनलिस्टस। मैं मानता हूँ कि श्री बी० शिव राव कमिशन में है। वह एक ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट भी है। आप कह सकते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को भी हम लायेंगे और पीछे लाये भी हैं। यह ठीक है कि आप लायेंगे। लेकिन मेरा आग्रह है कि आप साफ शब्दों में इसमें इसको लिख दें ताकि सन्देह की गुंजाइश न रहे। प्रेस जो फोर्य एस्टेट है, इसको आप तालीम की दुनिया से इग्नोर कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मेरा संशोधन है, इसको आप मान लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला संशोधन यह है कि आज दो लाइन दो में जहाँ आपको दो आफिसर्स को लेने की बात रखी है, वहाँ मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये आफिसर्स मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन एंड यूथ सर्विसिस के हों। यह शिक्षा का विषय है और शिक्षा में रूचि रखने वाले तथा शिक्षा का ज्ञान रखने वाले लोगों को ही इस में रखा जाना चाहिये। दूसरे विभागों के किसी अफसर को नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए। मेरे पहले संशोधन का आशय यही है।

इस विधेयक की क्लॉज 2 के द्वारा जो नई क्लॉज 5 रखी जा रही है, उस की उपधारा (2) (बी) में कहा गया है कि कमिशन के पांच सदस्य यूनिवर्सिटीज के अफसरों या शिक्षकों में से—फाम एमॉग दि आफिसर्स आर टीचर्स आफ यूनिवर्सिटीज—चुने जायेंगे। मेरा संशोधन संख्या 11 यह है कि इस में से आफिसर्स आर शब्दों को निकाल दिया जाये। मैं वर्तमान

धारा का मतलब यही समझा हूँ कि उन पांच सदस्यों को अफसरों में से भी चुना जा सकता है, यूनिवर्सिटी के टीचर्स में से भी चुना जा सकता है और उन दोनों में से भी चुना जा सकता है। मेरे संशोधन का आशय यह है कि वे पांचों सदस्य केवल यूनिवर्सिटी के शिक्षकों में से ही चुने जायें। हमारे देश में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का कार्य-संचालन करने वाले शिक्षकों की कमी नहीं है। इस लिए केवल उन्हीं में से पांच सदस्य चुने जाने चाहिए। अगर इन पांच सदस्यों में से कुछ अफसरों से भी चुने जायेंगे, तो मुनासिब नहीं होगा। शिक्षा के विस्तार और सुधार का जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, वर्तमान धारा को बनाए रखने से उस की पूर्ति में बाधा पड़ेगी। शिक्षक अपनी समस्याओं के बारे में दूसरे लोगों से अधिक भिन्न और जानकार होते हैं। अगर ये पाँचों सदस्य केवल शिक्षकों में से चुने जायेंगे, तो शिक्षा के विस्तार और सुधार में और उस की खराबियों को दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी। वे अपनी समस्याओं को अधिक आसानी से हल कर सकेंगे और शिक्षक समुदाय की समस्याओं को अधिक अच्छी तरह विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सामने रख सकेंगे।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करेंगे।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sir, do you want me to speak on their amendments or on my own amendments ?

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak on your own amendments and later on you can reply to theirs also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Yes, Sir. Regarding the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, I want to tell him that the other learned professions would cover the journalistic profession as well. I regard the journalist calling as a profession and I think it is now treated

as a profession all over the world. Though it is perhaps unfortunate that we have not specified it specially, it may be included in other learned professions. I can assure him that nothing will be done to prevent any distinguished journalist from being nominated to the Commission if he is otherwise qualified. Therefore, there is no need for me to accept that amendment.

Then, regarding the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Shastri, at the moment it says "two officers of the Central Government." It is open to the Central Government, if they want, to have both from the Minister of Education and Youth Services. Hitherto, the convention has been we have one from the Ministry of Education and one from the Minister of Finance and we have found that convention is extremely useful from the point of view of the University Grants Commission and from many other points of view. We would like to continue that. So, I am afraid I am not in a position to accept the amendment. But I would like to tell him if at some time we want to do so, the clause as it is does not prevent us from doing it, because we have not said here, one from the Ministry of Education and one from the Ministry of Finance.

Regarding the other amendment, namely omit word 'officer', the Government accepts that amendment. The word 'officers' will be removed.

Then, regarding the amendments that I have moved to the same clause, amendments 13 to 16—these were really introduced by me to be in conformity with the desire expressed by many Members of the House during the course of the debate on the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill that instead of merely giving an assurance that the Chairman will be drawn from among officers of the State Government of the Central Government, it may be useful to have a statutory provision to that effect. I think that is a good idea. Therefore this amendment has been introduced under which the Chairman shall be chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government,

which was the position in the previous University Grant Commission Act. Now we will continue it also in the new University Grant Commission Bill.

The other amendment is made only for the purpose of clarification. When the Rajya Sabha introduced the amendment that not less than five members will be from among the teachers of universities, the intention was that it will apply to the members other than two members who are officials. From among those who are members other than the Chairman and two official members, five will be there. There was some doubt expressed in somebody's mind that when we are going to have three full-time members, if they also happen to be educationists what happens to these five? Then there will be no representation at all for industry, agriculture, etc. That also was not the intention. Therefore, to clarify the intention, we have put there, not less than five members from among persons who are, at the time when they are chosen as members, teachers from universities. This is just to ensure that five teachers will be there on the commission plus people representing other bodies. I suggest that the House may accept this amendment. As I said, I also accept the amendment of Mr. Shastri seeking to delete the word 'officers'. I would appeal to the members to withdraw the other amendments. Otherwise, I would have to ask the House reluctantly not to accept those amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put Government amendment No. 4.

The question is :

Page 2, line 4,

for "from among the" substitute—

"from among persons who are, at the time when they are chosen as members," (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put

[Mr. Speaker]

amendment No. 5 moved by Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha,

Amendment No. 5 was put and negated

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 10 moved by Shri Shastri.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negated

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 11 moved by Shri Shastri which Government is accepting.

The question is :

Page 2, line 4, omit "officers or" (11)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Government amendments Nos. 13 to 16.

The question is :

Page 1,—

after line 13 insert—

"(2) The Chairman shall be chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government." (13)

Page 2, line 1,—

for "(2) The members" substitute—

"(3) The other members" (14)

Page 2, line 21,—

for "(3) substitute "(4)" (15)

Page 2, line 24,—

for "(4)" substitute "(5)" (16)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There is enough time after lunch to take up the other clauses. What a deserted look after the zero hour. It is such an important Bill and such a deserted look !

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd*

Clause 3—(*Amendment of section 6*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause 3 of the Bill.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 5, for 'eligible' substitute 'ineligible' (6)

Page 3, line 8, for 'eligible' substitute 'ineligible' (7)

Page 3, omit lines 10 to 13. (8)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 34, for 'five' substitute 'three'. (12)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Their four amendments are now before the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र जहा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चेयरमैन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन और उस के सदस्यों की जो मियाद होगी कितने साल तक वह रहेंगे इसके मुतालिक कहा है इस में कि :

"a person who has held office as Chairman shall be eligible for further appointment as Chairman or other member ;

उस में 'एलिजबल' शब्द की जगह पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि 'इनएलिजबल' रख दिया जाय और उसी तरह दूसरे टर्म के लिए मेम्बर जो रखना चाहते हैं वह भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको इनएलिजबल कर दें। उसको दूसरा टर्म देने की जरूरत नहीं है। और यदि यह संशोधन हो जाता है तो तीसरा संशोधन है, और यह जरूरी है, जैसा कि आप ने बिल में आगे लिखा है :

"So, however, that in either case, a person who has held office for two terms, in any capacity, whether as Chairman or other member, shall be ineligible for any further appointment as Chairman or other member."

दो टर्म के बाद यह खुद कबूल करते हैं कि तीसरा टर्म उसका नहीं होना चाहिए चेयरमैन की हैसियत से या मेम्बर की हैसियत से। यदि इस बात को वह कबूल करते हैं तो क्यों आप दूसरा टर्म उस को देंगे ? एक ही टर्म में क्यों नहीं आप उसको खत्म कर देते हैं। चेयरमैन होगा या सदस्य होगा, एक ही टर्म जो तीन साल का आप बना रहे हैं वह क्यों नहीं आप रखते ? दूसरे टर्म में क्यों ले जायेंगे ? यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। करप्शन की बात हर मुदकमे में है।** यहां से लेकर ग्लाक तक चले जाइए, करप्शन, भ्रष्टाचार, फेवरिज्म यह तमाम बातें आप पाएंगे और यह बातें बढ़ जाती है जब कोई अफसर एक दफा से दूसरी दफा उसी गद्दी पर रहता है। तीसरी दफा प्राप्त रखते हैं तो वह खराबी और बढ़ती है। चौथी दफा रखते हैं तो घोर खराबियां बढ़ती हैं। इस के ऊपर रोक लगाने के लिए लाजिमी हो जाता है कि जब आप के पास किसी का टर्म रखने की बात आती है तो उस के ऊपर प्राप्त एक टर्म की शर्त लगा दें आप कहेंगे कि दो टर्म रहेगा तो कुछ तजुर्बा होगा, एफिशियेंसी आएगी, तो कुछ ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूट कर सकता है आप के मुहकमे में, एक टर्म छोटी मियाद होती है, मेम्बर के

लिए तीन साल की है और चेयरमैन के लिए पांच साल की है, तीन साल की मियाद छोटी है, उसमें इतना तजुर्बा नहीं होगा, वह कंट्रीब्यूट नहीं कर सकेगा, इस लिए दो टर्म होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को यह प्राइस पे करना होगा। यदि आप हकीकत में चाहते हैं कि करप्शन नाम की चीज खत्म हो, यूनीवर्सिटीज के महकमों में भी करप्शन है, यदि आप इस को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो कलेजे पर पत्थर रख कर एक टर्म से दूसरे टर्म की बात न उठावें। मेरा संशोधन यही है कि एक ही टर्म रखा जाए दूसरे टर्म के लिए वह न रहे। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करें।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Trichirappalli) : I would like to make just one observation. My hon. Friend Shri Shiva Chandra Jha has taken the position that no member of the commission should be allowed to be there for a second term, whether he be the chairman or a member. So, the hon. Minister owes us an explanation on this point. By the time a person becomes the chairman or member, he will be pretty old, he may be 56 or 60 and so on. If he is eligible for a second term, then he may go on up to 65 or even 70 years of age. I have all respect for age, but the point is whether we should go to that extent and make it possible for such old men, however great and big they may be, to occupy such important posts. I am not yet convinced in regard to Shri Shiva Chandra Jha's point. But I want to know from the hon. Minister the reason why his amendment cannot be accepted. I shall make up my mind after hearing the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Let not the hon. Minister accept it ; then Shri Nambiar also will not accept it. If he accepts, then Shri Nambiar also will accept it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I would like to know why they should be allowed for a second term or third term. We have got enough talents in our country and they must be utilised. Of course, one argument which can be advanced in favour of a further term is this. It may be said that if persons who are

[Shri Namblar]

experienced are appointed then that experience will add to their capacity to function and discharge their duties better. This is an argument which we hear so often whenever the term is sought to be extended.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Why does he anticipate the answer himself ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am debating on the point. I would like to get an explanation from the hon. Minister so that I can make up my mind on the amendment.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन पेज 2 की अन्तिम पंक्ति में है, जहाँ कहा गया है—

“(a) In the case of Chairman, hold office for a term of five years; and

(b) In the case of any other member, hold office for a term of three years.”.

इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है— समाजवादी भाषा में हम बात करते हैं बराबरी की बात करते हैं, ना-बराबरी को कम कर के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं, तब फिर कौन सी आवश्यकता पड़ गई कि जो चेयरमैन होंगे उनको पांच साल के लिए रखा जायेगा, जब कि वे अलग से नहीं चुने जायेंगे, जो सदस्य होंगे यानी 12 सदस्यों में से ही उन को चुना जायेगा। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि ऐसी कौन सी आवश्यकता आ गई है कि चेयरमैन की अवधि पांच साल रखी जा रही है और सदस्यों की अवधि 3 साल रखी जा रही है। सभी लोग तो चेयरमैन नहीं हो सकते हैं, एक ही व्यक्ति चेयरमैन बन सकेगा, इसलिए जो बाकी रह जायेंगे उनकी अवधि तीन साल रखी जा रही है—इसके पीछे क्या तर्क है—यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ। मेरी दृष्टि से इस तरह की व्यवस्था रखना उचित नहीं है। एक ही तरह की टर्म दोनों के लिए रखिए। जब आप पहले ही इस प्रकार की

व्यवस्था रख रहे हैं कि चेयरमैन दो टर्म तक चुना जा सकता है और साधारण सदस्य भी उसी प्रकार चुने जा सकते हैं, तो इस व्यवस्था के मुताबिक चेयरमैन को 10 वर्ष तक रखना और सदस्यों को 6 वर्ष तक रखना—यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इसके पीछे कौन सा तर्क है। अगर सचमुच में कोई तर्क है तो हम उस को जानना चाहेंगे। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बेकार की चीज है, इससे सदस्यों के अन्दर असन्तोष पैदा होगा। इस में जो लोग चुन कर आयेगे, टीचर्स में से या दूसरे लोगों में से, सब की योग्यता कम-ब-वेश समान होगी। इसमें कुछ राजनीति की गंध तो नहीं है? कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि आप अपने किसी आदमी को चेयरमैन बनवाना चाहेंगे, उसको वहाँ रखने के लिए ज्यादा समय देना चाहते हैं। मैं दूसरे तर्कों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे यह तर्क उचित मालूम नहीं होता है, तर्कसंगत मालूम नहीं होता है, इसका क्या औचित्य है? इसीलिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने सदस्यों की अवधि 3 साल रखी है तो चेयरमैन की अवधि भी तीन साल होनी चाहिए ताकि किसी को विभेद की नीति मालूम न पड़े, शिकायत का मौका न मिले। हम अपने देश को समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं, उस उद्देश्य की भी थोड़ी बहुत पूर्ति हो। 6 वर्ष तक ये लोग कार्य कर सकें, उसके बाद नये सेट को लाइये। हमारे देश में टेलेन्ट्स की कमी नहीं है। काफी अच्छे अच्छे लोग देश में हैं, उनको हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि कुछ लोग एकाधिकार जमा कर ज्यादा दिन तक चलते चले जायें, मैं इस बिचारधारा के विरुद्ध हूँ। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA :
(Raiganj) rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I allow Shri Bhattacharyya to speak and the Minister to reply I would like to refer to what Shri Jha said in the course of his observation on his amendments to this clause. I do not know Hindi and sometimes the translation that comes of a Hindi speech comes much later so that I am not able to catch it. But I am told that he had made certain allegations.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I feel that it is rather too sweeping and unfortunate. Just to make a sweeping remark of that nature, I think, would not be fair. I request Shri Jha to withdraw these remarks.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : As you do not know Hindi, I am speaking in English. As you have raised this matter, I do not want to go into the question.* "

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order, This will not go on record.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only seeking your cooperation. I am sorry, all the remarks that you have made and all the things that you have said just now will not be a part of the record.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All this has not gone on record.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA
*Spoke in Sanskrit.****

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sir, as regards the amendments that have been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, to reduce the term of office both for the Chairman and the Members to one term I

wish I could. (*Interruption*) I am prepared to advocate Sanskrit, support Sanskrit...

AN HON. MEMBER : *Dev Bhasha.*

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : No question of *Dev Bhasha*. Don't bring in *Dev* and so on. That is what creates trouble. Sanskrit is a language of which we are all very proud. I was saying that the amendment which has been moved is for restricting the term of office of the Chairman and Members to one term and my friend, Mr. Namblar, wanted to know what was the reasoning behind the Government's decision. The Major reasoning is this, I know and I agree that there is a great deal of talent in this country. But I also know—in various capacities I have served—that when you actually come to identify the talent and get the talent for a particular purpose, somehow the plenitude which one knows exists in principle does not seem to be borne out by the reality when you come down to particulars. This is a matter on which, I am sure, even the hon. Member must be finding it difficult. The position is such...

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I would not say that there should be no scouting for talents. That does not mean that scouting itself is not proper.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Not at all, I thought you are going to say that talent is not required for membership of the party.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am not talking of my Party. I am talking even of Government. There is something wrong with regard to scouting of talent.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am all for scouting for talent both for the Party as well as for the country. But the real reason is : if you give a person one term, it will be difficult for us to get people who are sufficiently young. We are very anxious

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

***The Member did not furnish the translation in Hindi or English, of his speech.

[Shri V.K.R.V. Rao]

to see that we do not only get people of a very senior age to be the Chairman of the University Grants Commission because otherwise what happens is: If you give only one term, no person who is at the verge of 50 or 55 would be willing to accept the position. Then he gives up his own job and he does not know what to do afterwards. It is very important and is in line with the general thinking in the country that for all important and responsible positions, to the extent we can try and go in for younger age rather than older age.

Secondly, there is also no doubt that we do not envisage two terms. It is not automatic. The person who is appointed Chairman does not necessarily continue as Chairman for terms. He will continue for a second term provided he discharges his duties in such a manner that he is very good from the point of view of university co-ordination and so on.

My friend, Mr. Jha, referred to corruption. Let us not even in the remotest possible way say anything that might cast aspersions on the University Grants Commission. There may be a lot of corruption in the country and so on. But, fortunately, the University Grants Commission has been headed by very distinguished people who have done great service to the cause of university education in the country. I think it is a good thing that we should get the opportunity of giving the Chairman a second term in case we find his services are such that we would like him to continue for a second term.

The Chairman is a full time person. As far as Members are concerned, I do not see why the term of members should be only for three years when the Chairman is going to be there for ten years as a maximum. I do not see why Members should not be there for six years. Even in the case of members there should be some flexibility because there is more choice. Even then it is not that the members will be automatically appointed for a second term. Sometimes, we may find an energetic member

because they are all honorary members. Sometimes we may find a member taking a great deal of interest and if we blind ourselves not to renominate him, we will be in difficulty. I, therefore, would respectfully suggest to the House that the amendments suggested be not accepted.

The suggestion which has been made by Mr. Ramavatar Shastri brings in socialism. I must say for almost anything I am also a socialist. I may not be the socialist as he is, but I am a socialist. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish one day we could have a debate in this House on what is a Socialism. And I am quite prepared—especially Shri Ram Avtar Shastri and myself—that we could have a public debate on what is socialism and what is a pucca socialism.

Anyhow we are now not discussing socialism. I want to suggest that the Chairman is a full-time officer and the Members are honorary Members of this Commission. There is no question of violation of equality because the Chairman is there for five years while the Members are there for three years. The Chairman, for the purpose of coordination, is a fulltime officer and we want the continuity of the Chairman in the Commission. And that is why the Chairman has been given five years and the Members are given three years.

I regret, therefore, that I am not able to accept the amendment of Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put amendment Nos. 6, 7 and 8 in the name of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 6 को घाय सेपरेटली लीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 6 in the name of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 7 and 8 in the name of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 12 in the name of Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 12)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall take up Clause 4. Are you moving your amendment, Dr. Rao ?

Amendment made :

Page 3, line 31,—

for "1968" substitute "1970" (3)

(DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Insertion of new section 27)

Clause 6—(Transitional provision)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up clauses 5 and 6. There are no amendments.

The question is :

"That Clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendment to Clause 1 ?

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1968" substitute "1970" (2)
(DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amdement made :

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" substitute "Twenty-first" (1)

(DR. V. K. R. V. RAO)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I beg to move :

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

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

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह यू० जी० सी० वाला बिल अपर हाउस से पास हो कर यहाँ आया है। यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार यू० जी० सी० की जितनी रिकमण्डेशन्स है उन को पूरा करेगी। डा० राव ने यह अच्छा ही किया कि प्राइवेटली लड़कों को यूनिवर्सिटी की परीक्षाओं में बैठने की इजाजत मिलेगी।

He is an old professor and has also been a professor of Delhi University.

प्राइवेट लड़कों को इम्तहान में प्राइवेटली बैठने की परमीशन से देश के बहुत से गरीब नौजवान ब्रिन के पास पैसा नहीं है यूनिवर्सिटी में जाकर पढ़ने के लिए, वह अपने घरों में प्राइवेटली मेहनत कर के इस देश की शिक्षा प्रगति में योगदान देंगे। इसके लिए मैं डा० राव को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

एक माननीय सचस्य : फिर वही पुरानी श्रावत शुरू कर दी।

श्री शिव नारायण : बड़ा मुश्किल है इन की तारीफ़ करो तो गाली सुनी, और इन को गाली दो तो भी गाली सुनी।

If we do a bad thing, then we are called 'devils.' If we do a good thing, then also we are dubbed 'devils'. This is how these people interpret things.

Work while you work, play while you play; that is the way to be happy and gay.

I hope he will act according to sound practices. I have also been a teacher. I welcome the Education Minister. I hope he will give a direction to this country in the field of education and implement the Report.

टीचर क्लास की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। समाज के आप रक्षक हैं। मैं भी एक छोटा सा टीचर रहा हूँ। समाज का जो बढ़िया ब्रैन है यह शिक्षक वर्ग ही है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे अध्यापक वर्ग की जो मांगें हैं उन की पूर्ति माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी करेंगे क्योंकि शिक्षक लोग आप के कुटुम्ब के ही लोग हैं, और उसी कुटुम्ब में से आप भी आये हैं। इसलिए आपसे उनको बड़ी श्राधा है, और हम से भी आशा है। इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ कि यू. जी. सी. का जो बिल आप ने पास किया है उसको आप ईमानदारी से पूरा करें उसको लागू करें। Without party distinction, without any interference. इस की पूर्ति कीजिये।

शिक्षक कुम्हार होता है, समाज को बनाने वाला होता है। कुम्भकारी भूमतिष्ठति, स डंडेन चक्रम भ्रामियत् हमें उम्मीद है कि हमारा शिक्षक वर्ग एक अच्छा समाज बना कर देगा। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारा यह संदेश देश के कोने-कोने में विद्यार्थियों, प्रोफेसरों, डाक्टरों और टीचरों तक जायेगा।

जिस दिन से आप प्राइवेटली लोगों को इन्तहान में बैठने की परमीशन देंगे, मेरा विश्वास है कि 90 प्रतिशत यूनीवर्सिटी का इन्डिस्प्लिन अपने आप सौलभ हो जायेगा। मैं माननीय बलराज मधोक को इस प्वाइंट को रेज करने के लिए बघाई देता हूँ कि प्राइवेट स्टूडेंट्स को इन्तहान देने दीजिए। वह यहाँ नहीं हैं, इस समय। हमारे देश में 38 प्रतिशत लोग शिक्षित हैं, केरल सूबे में 100 प्रतिशत लोग शिक्षित हैं, मेरा विश्वास है कि यह प्राइवेटली इन्तहान में बैठने की सुविधा से केरल की तरह देश के कोने-कोने में लोग शिक्षित हो सकते हैं।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : वहाँ कम्युनिस्ट सरकार है।

श्री शिव नारायण : हम कम्युनिस्ट सरकार के भरोसे नहीं हैं।

They are cultured people, they are good people. I have been to Kerala, I am not like you.

SHRI NAMBIAR : You can also become a communist, you will become educated.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We are born communists. He does not understand what I am. I have come from the poorest people. Their Government has failed in Bengal.

मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ शिक्षा मंत्री को और उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि यू. जी. सी. के बारे में जो बिल उन्होंने पेश किया है उसको वह खूबसूरती के साथ लागू करें ताकि शिक्षक वर्ग और विद्यार्थी वर्ग दोनों खुश हों और मंत्री महोदय का नाम इतिहास में अमर हो जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : I rise to speak on this Bill not as an educationist like my hon-friend Shri Sheo Narain, or as a learned professor like the Minister, but just as a person who has gone through college and university, and I would like to highlight the particular issue which has become the bane and malady throughout the world; namely student indiscipline and student unrest.

The UGC has certain responsibilities, and it has been going ahead discharging its responsibilities. There have been eminent educationists who have headed the UGC, but there are certain States in India which have been neglected. In particular I would like to refer to Orissa which has been neglected as far as the development of education is concerned.

For the past 18 or 19 years, not much has been done in Orissa in the field of higher education. We have now three universities there—the Utkal University, the Berhampore University and the Sambalpur University—but most of the colleges do not have even the bare necessities and facilities for pursuing an academic life. The class-rooms are congested, there is not even seating arrangement for the students, they have to stand in the verandahs and listen to lectures. There are no proper facilities for recreation. In some places there is not even provision for bath rooms where the girl students can answer the call of nature. This is a serious state of affairs, which prevails in some of the under-developed and backward States in which our students are pursuing their studies.

This is a vicious circle and this leads to students keeping away from the campus and indulging in politics outside to get their rightful demands fulfilled. It is our duty as the highest legislative body in the country to see that our students get at least a proper atmosphere to pursue their academic interest. Their creative ability must be channelised for the good of the country, rather than being frittered away in the streets to fight for their rightful demands, which is not their responsibility. It should be the responsibility of their guardians and

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

the educationists in the country to see that they get the proper atmosphere for pursuing their studies.

A UGC team visited Orissa in September, and I believe it has submitted a report to the UGC. I do not know many such teams have visited other States, but whenever such reports are submitted, the hon. Minister should see that they are considered and implemented immediately, because we find that during the time of elections to students' unions, these issues become political issues. We find that politics is pervading every part of our life, and political parties try to inject politics and utilise the students to gain their own ends by creating disturbances. So, I expect the hon. Minister to reply to these few points.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wait. We will have to conclude this debate at 3 O'clock. There are about three or four Members on this side who want to speak. I would request you to be brief.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay—Central) : I have to go to the meeting of the Library Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you. Now, Shri Kandappan. Not more than two minutes.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I just want to make only two points for which I did not have enough time when I was speaking on the motion for consideration. The first point is with reference to the common script that has been thought of by the Government of India. I think that the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education, has also developed a common script which has been printed and circulated. Shri Madhok also referred to this aspect. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that before you embark upon the establishment of a common script for all languages in India, you should do well to make an effort to see that at least those languages which are very much related to each other and their scripts which do not

have much of difference as such today, are first brought under the common script, before you try to draw the Dravidian languages and particularly Tamil into this scheme. Tamil is very much removed from Sanskrit. While Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam have a certain admixture of Sanskrit words and the Sanskrit alphabet also has a certain impact on these languages, the Tamil language and its alphabet do not have that impact, with the result that it would be rather difficult for us. Still, I would say that you can make a beginning where it is easy for you to make a beginning. Unless we are sincere about it, there is no use talking about the common script which the Government of India have been repeating off and on. If you are sincere about it, then you try to do something about it.

As a corollary to this aspect, I would like to impress upon the Minister as well as this House one very important factor that is being neglected in our country after Independence. I do not have anything against Sanskrit. When Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri spoke in that language, I just enjoyed the pronunciation and the way he put it. It is a fine language no doubt, but along with Sanskrit, in our country there is another classical language. That is what the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said at an academic meeting, namely, in addition to Sanskrit, Tamil is a classical language, and we have to accord due recognition to it. Unfortunately in this country even the recognition that was given to Tamil by the UNESCO is not given by this Government of India. UNESCO itself offered the suggestion that they are going to set up a research institute in Madras. I do not know when the Government is going to expedite this matter and set up that institute there. This is a very serious matter, and I would like to press upon the Minister of Education to take note of this, and to recognise Tamil and give it due importance, particularly, as I said, to classical Tamil which should be encouraged.

When you talk of the composite culture of India, I feel that without an understanding of the cultural background of classical Tamil, it would be meaningless to

say that the composite culture of India is represented in Sanskrit alone. I do not mean anything against Sanskrit. Still, I would emphasise this fact that you have got recognised Tamil and its importance. These are the only two points that I wanted to make.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Sir, I would not have risen to speak in the third reading but for Shri Shiv Narain who provoked me to speak on the point which he has raised. I want to disabuse the mind of the backward classes who welcome the scheme that the students should be allowed to appear privately for the university examinations. I am not for such a scheme at all. But since the Education Minister has accepted it, in the beginning, I do not oppose it. But I want to explain and emphasise that it is the duty of the State to give good education to the backward classes who have come from a society where there is no academic environment at all, because the environment deterred them in moulding their minds in such a way that they could get or fit themselves in for good education. Therefore, it is all right for those who come from a society where there is an academic climate and environment, but not for poor persons like me who have come from the poorest sections. We had to study even the pronunciation of certain words at the feet of somebody else. Therefore, if this provision is to be accepted and welcomed by the backward classes, to what extent the backward classes will suffer, the backward classes themselves do not know. Therefore, I emphasise that the State must make provision for the good education of the backward classes.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री इलहाक सम्मली : यू० जी० सी० को इस में ज्यादा अलतयार दिये गए हैं और उसके अलतयारात का जो हल्का था वह बढ़ गया है। मुझे इस में कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अवसर का फायदा उठा कर सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए था कि यू०

जी० सी० का अभी तक का तरीका क्या रहा है ? एण्ड पाने वाली यनिवर्सिटीज या इंस्टीट्यूशंस की तरफ जो यू० जी० सी० का रवैया रहा है, उसकी एक मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। मगध यनिवर्सिटी ने अपने वहाँ पर एनाउंसमेंट किया और सक्कुलर जारी किया कि स्टूडेंट्स बंगला, उड़िया और उर्दू में सवालों के जबाब नहीं लिख सकते हैं। इसके बारे में यू० जी० सी० को रिप्रिजेटेशन भेजे गए लेकिन उसने कोई एकशन नहीं लिया। एक साल के लिए इस आर्डर पर अमल बरामद रोक दिया गया है। लेकिन यह कहां का इंसफ है कि इस तरह के आर्डर जारी कर दिये हैं जाएं कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की जवानों और उन सभी जवानों को हमने बराबर की जवानें माना है उन में जवाबी रोक लगा दी जाये उन में जवाब ही नहीं लिखे जा सकते हैं ?

एक और चीज आप देखें। मगध यनिवर्सिटी में उर्दू लाइब्रेरी को आग लगाई गई। यू० जी० सी० इसको भी खामोशी से बरदास्त कर रही है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसके बारे में वहा स्टेटमेंट देने की तकलीफ भी गवारा नहीं की है। लाइब्रेरी किसी भी जवान की हो, हमारी अपनी बेल्थ है। उसकी हिफाजत करना हमारा फर्ज है। यू० जी० सी० को चाहिए था कि वह यनिवर्सिटी से जबाब मांगती और पूछती कि उसने क्या कार्रवाई की है। पंडित आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला ने इसके बारे में बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी। मुझे पता नहीं उसकी कापी आपको भेजी या नहीं भेजी। लेकिन इस चीज के बारे में कोई कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए थी।

एक दूसरी चीज की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप जितने चाहें यू० जी० सी० को अलतयारात दें, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन आप देखें कि वह काम

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

किस तरह से कर रही है। प्राइमरी टीचर्स की हालत को आप देखें। आपने भी एलान किया है कि इस तरफ तबज्जह दी जाएगी। अगर आने वाली नस्ल को सम्भालना है तो आपको और यू०जी०सी० को प्राइमरी टीचर्स की हालत की तरफ तबज्जह देनी होगी। उनके लिए मिनिमम वेज यकसां मुकर्रर करें। यह नहीं कि पंजाब में उनको कुछ दिया जाये और उत्तर प्रदेश या मध्य प्रदेश या कहीं और कुछ और ही दिया जाये।

उद्गं जवान के साथ में स्टेट्स में बहुत ज्यादा बेइंसाफी हो रही है। मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि सेंटर में भी की जा रही है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि यू० जी० सी० इस चीज पर तबज्जह देती। कांस्टीट्यूशन में इस जवान को एक खास दर्जा दिया गया है और दूसरी जवानों में इसको भी शामिल किया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान की एक स्टेट की सरकारी जवान भी है। लेकिन इसके साथ जो बेइंसाफी की जा रही है, उसको दूर करने की जरूरत है। इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : शिक्षा और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से सम्बन्धित चार ग्रुप मुद्दों पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्टीकरण और खुलासा चाहता हूँ। पहला यह है कि इस आयोग के हाथ में इतनी ज्यादा शक्ति है, क्योंकि खजाने का कब्जा इनके हाथ में है, इसलिए विश्वविद्यालयों के ढांचे में आवश्यक परिवर्तन इस आयोग के जरिये आप करा सकते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि कई विश्वविद्यालय कानून आज ऐसे हैं राज्यों के कि जिस के तहत एक लाख रुपया अगर कोई अमीर आदमी अनुदान देगा विश्वविद्यालय को तो आजोवन बह सिनेट का सदस्य बना रह सकता है ? उदाहरण के तौर पर राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय

आदि विश्वविद्यालयों के कानूनों का उल्लेख मैं करना चाहता हूँ। कब तक यह स्थिति रहेगी कि सम्पत्ति और पैसे के जरिये अमीर लोग विश्वविद्यालयों के ऊपर अपना कब्जा कर सकेंगे ?

कई कालेजों में और खुद दिल्ली में जो दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से कालेज जुड़े हुए हैं 90 से 95 प्रतिशत तक खर्चा यह सरकार करती है या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग करता है या अन्य निम्न सरकारी संस्थायें करती है। लेकिन जो लोग चार या पांच या छः प्रतिशत पैसा देते हैं, वे इन कालेजों पर हावी हो गये हैं। इन अमीर लोगों के कब्जे से इन कालेजों को मुक्त करने का कौन सा प्रयास विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की ओर से या अपनी ओर से हो रहा है, क्या आप इसकी सफाई देंगे।

क्या आपको पता है कि कानपुर की इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नालाजी, काशी विश्वविद्यालय या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय आदि विश्वविद्यालयों पर प्रति दिन अमरीका का सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षणिक प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है और कुछ संस्थायों पर रूसी लोग भी अपना कब्जा जमाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे कि विश्वविद्यालय के पवित्र क्षेत्र पर अमरीका आदि देशों का हस्तक्षेप और प्रभाव घटाने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

छात्र संघों के निर्माण के बारे में इन संघों को विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रशासन में साम्भेदारी देने के बारे में एक विधेयक मैंने पेश किया था। उसके ऊपर राय ललब की गई थी। जो राय आई, वह दस्तावेज के रूप में मैंने इस सदन के सामने रख दी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में अपना दिमाग कब तक बनायेंगे ? क्या आप विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के जरिए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को

इसके लिए बाध्य करेंगे कि वे छात्र संघों के निर्माण के बारे में और उनको विश्वविद्यालयों के प्रशासन में सामेदारी देने के बारे में जल्दी पहल करें? मैंने सुना है कि इस आयोग ने एक उप समिति कायम की है। इस समिति ने मुझ को भी गवाह के तौर पर बुलाया है। कब तक ये कमेटीयाँ और कमिशांज बनते रहेंगे और सरकार कब तक निर्णय लेने के काम को टालती रहेगी? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसका भी कोई खुलासा करेंगे? जब मेरे इस विधेयक पर चर्चा हुई थी तब अधिकतर सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक के जो सिद्धान्त हैं, उनका समर्थन किया था।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इन चार मुद्दों का मंत्री महोदय स्पष्टीकरण करें।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a number of points have been raised by hon. Members during the course of the third reading of the Bill. I shall make brief comments on each of them. I welcome the proposal of Shri Sheo Narain to permit private candidates at the Delhi University examinations. I may tell him that legislation has already been proposed and I am hoping that it will get passed by the Rajya Sabha at least during the current session, and I am also trying to get it before the Lok Sabha, because it should not take more than half an hour, because my idea is that before the next academic session starts, this particular provision should become a part of the law of the Delhi University.

15 hrs.

Shri Sheo Narain also referred to the question of teachers' welfare and said that something ought to be done about it. As the House is aware, the UGC and the Education Ministry have tried to do something for the improvement of the salary scales of teachers in universities and in colleges. I am not saying that everything that has been

done is completely satisfactory. But some attempt has been made in that direction.

I would also like to tell the House that we are now proposing another thing; I am trying through the Teachers' Foundation for Welfare of teachers as well as through some other organisations to see if we cannot have in every State, in the State capital, at least one good teachers' club, mainly meant for the school teachers who are very much worse off in these matters than the college teachers, and we shall give some Central assistance, and we shall try and get some support from the Teachers' Foundation and get some contribution from the State Governments and from the local authorities. In course of time, my ambition is to see that at least in every district town there is a proper teachers' club for recreation facilities and educational facilities and also for accommodation for teachers who would be moving from place to place.

We are also trying to canvass the idea of getting some State Governments to take interest in the formation of teachers' holiday home camps. If, for example, some of the States which have good hill stations and good nice places which are health resorts, could make some provision for land and so on for establishing holiday camps for teachers, then I shall try and see whether from public contributions we can raise some funds for establishing teachers' holiday homes. In this connection, though it is very much early to talk about it, when we have the teachers' day collections this year, I have got a very ambitious programme in my mind, and I want a minimum collection of Rs. 50 lakhs from the country on the occasion of this year's celebration of the Teachers' day. I hope that all hon. Members of this House will help in seeing that this target is achieved, so that something substantial could be done for teachers' welfare.

Then, my hon. friend Shri K. P. Singh Deo talked about the UGC report on Orissa. The Orissa report has been considered by the UGC and they have sent it to the State Government and the University of Orissa for their Comments. Similarly reports

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have also been received in respect of Rajasthan and Kerala also, and these reports have also been sent to the State Governments and to the universities in the State concerned. I shall myself find out what precisely the UGC proposes to do on these reports besides sending them to the State Government and the universities.

Shri S. Kandappan had raised the question of the script; I think perhaps there was a little misunderstanding. I have no intention of suggestion that there should be one script for all the Indian languages. In fact; I have been very careful to point out that what I have been pleading for is an additional common script. I do not think that it would be practical politics for many decades and perhaps for centuries to come to think of replacing the existing script of a language by another script. It will take a lot of time. But in the meanwhile, to facilitate inter-communication, I am advocating the possibility of having an additional common script in which all the languages could be transliterated and thereby it could be made possible for people to learn a number of Indian languages without the trouble of having to learn a number of scripts.

Shri S. Kandappa had also raised the question whether we should not do something for a common script for neighbouring languages. I can tell him that long before I came to this Ministry, we have been working on a common script for Kannada and Telugu which are very nearly common, but even there, the purists are such that there are many difficulties which have been raised but I am hoping that within a fairly foreseeable future, it should be possible to persuade both the Kannada and Telugu pandits and authorities to agree to a common script. If that is done, it will bring about a great deal of economy in regard to printing of books and so many other things in regard to these languages of two neighbouring States which in fact were one joined together under the great Vijayaagaram empire.

Shri R. D. Bhandare said that allowing students to appear as private candidates is

not and an educational reform. I agree with him there. As a matter of fact, it is far better that the student goes to a college rather than he is allowed to appear privately, but because of the various difficulties in which we are and because also of the various difficulties which my hon. friend Shri Sheo Narain also pointed out, we decided that we should have this particular facility of permitting students to appear as private candidates.

My hon. friend Shri Ishaq Sambhall had raised the question...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Could he say something about the UNESCO proposal for a Tamil research centre at Madras ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know why he wants me to say something about it now. He knows that I am interested in the proposal. He knows also that nothing very concrete has happened on the UNESCO side so far. He should know it, if he does not know it already; I can give him all the details, if he comes to my room.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Is it a reflection on the UNESCO then and its activities ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is not a question of reflection on the UNESCO. If he would rather things on UNESCO and then make it commit itself, then it is not a reflection on the UNESCO. The UNESCO is certainly interested and it will do what it can for the propagation and wider research and so on in the Tamil language. But I may tell him that so far no proposal has come from the UNESCO for the establishment of an international centre in Tamil Nadu. As a matter of fact, this proposal had been referred to a number of national commissions which are supposed to have supported it, but so far they have not supported it. I have been giving private advice to the sponsors in his State to do something about it. It has also been writing to the Ambassadors of our country in the countries

concerned to see what they can do to stimulate interest in this proposal. Therefore, let not my hon. friend please build up public opinion on the basis of a wrong foundation. But I would like to assure him all the same that I am interested, because Tamil is a great language; in my opinion, it is a world language; it is one of the oldest languages in the world; I am interested in seeing what can be done to give it the kind of status which it deserves and to see what we can do with our limited resources to extend facilities for more research in Tamil.

Then, the question of Magadh University was raised. I do not know what my hon. friend Shri Ishaq Sambhall wanted in regard to the Magadh University. I think he referred to the burning of something relating to the Urdu language. I think he said that students had not been permitted to offer Urdu as the medium of examination; I do not know the statutes of that university. But as far as I know, a university, under the law of the legislature which has brought it into existence, has got a right to determine the medium or language of instruction and the language of examination. This is not determined by the Government or the legislature. I do not know what the position in regard to the Magadh University. As far as I am concerned, I have stated many times and I have done a little bit also to show my great interest in this matter, that Urdu is one of our great languages, apart from being one of the fifteen languages mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Shri Ishaq Sambhall mentioned that Urdu, Oriya and Bengali were shut out for the Magadh University students as examination media.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am surprised that my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya should intervene, because I think this is a matter for the universities to decide.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I did not want to intervene. But the hon.

Minister was under the impression that Shri Ishaq Sambhall referred only to Urdu. As a matter of fact, he referred to all the three languages.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैंने बंगला, उर्दू और उड़िया, तीनों के बारे में कहा है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry I did not refer also to the fact that he referred also to Oriya and Bengali. I am only pointing out what the constitutional position is at the moment, because legislatures do not say what the medium of instruction and medium of examination should be. But as far as Urdu is concerned, I want to say categorically in this House that Urdu is a very important Indian language, apart from being one of the languages listed in the Constitution. It is an all-India language. It is one of the Indian languages which is spoken in every part of India the numbers may vary, but in every part of India, Urdu is spoken. Therefore, it has got a special status. The House will be glad to know that we are spending Rs. 1 crore on the production of books, translations, adaptations and original books in Urdu, just as we are spending on Tamil or Telugu or Kannad or any other Indian language. A board has been set up and I may inform the House that already about 600 titles have been selected for the purpose of translation or adaptation. I hope, in the course of the next four or five years the Urdu language will be enriched by the production of high level university literature on various subjects.

I come last to my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, who though he spoke last confronted me with four questions and I shall try my best to comment on each one of them. The first question that he raised was whether the University Grants Commission with all its powers can be change the structure of universities. The University Grants Commission has no power to change the structure of universities; of course, it can bring some indirect influence on the universities because it gives them substantial grants. But I would like to express on the

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floor of this House my agreement with him in this that the days have now gone by when a man should be made a member of the Senate because he gives Rs. 1 lakh to the university. I could understand it in the olden days when money was difficult to come by and Government assistance to universities was very, very meagre, but when so much more money is being available, I think(Interruption)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Change the stature.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I cannot change the statute;

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Persuasion.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I hope, the statement I have made will have some influence on the University Grants Commission.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : इन्डायरेक्ट इन्फ्लुएंस की बात तो आप ने कही उसी से भ्रष्टाचार की सम्भावना और बढ़ जायगी।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sure, the House will agree with me when I say that when you want to bring indirect influence to bear on autonomous institutions, it is better to do so and not talk about it.

As regards the second point that the Delhi Colleges are paying only 5 to 10 per cent of the deficit and, therefore, why they are still under governing bodies and why they should not be brought under some other kind of management, it is very difficult problem. But to set the record straight, I must point out that the governing bodies are responsible for paying 50 per cent of the capital expenditure of these colleges. The capital expenditure of a college in Delhi comes to something like Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. So, the governing bodies have to find about Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs on their own for the purpose of constructing

the college buildings, Hostels etc. The other half comes from the University Grants Commission.

Secondly, while it is true that 5 per cent is given by way of deficit, it is given on what is called approved expenditure. If Shri Madhu Limaye were to examine the accounts of many of these colleges, he will find that what the governing bodies have to find is much more than 5 per cent, because a large number of items are treated as inadmissible by the University Grants Commission and, yet, they are necessary. If they want additional staff or if they want to pay extra salary or if they want to get a more competent person and so on, all this comes under what is called non-approved expenditure for which no grant is available from the University Grants Commission. I just wanted to set the record straight.

All the same, there is no denying the fact that the Delhi colleges are in receipt of very substantial Government assistance for the carrying on of their governance and, therefore, the Government has every right to see through the University Grants Commission that the management of these colleges is conducted properly. The House is aware that a committee has been appointed to go into the whole subject of governance of colleges including Delhi colleges. Conditions are much worse in colleges in other parts of the country. When the report of that committee comes out, I hope, public opinion will be created and something will be done to bring about better conditions in the governance of colleges.

About the Soviet Union's influence, I do not know what precisely the hon. Member had in mind. The Home Ministry, I think, has given very strict instructions and we also have given very strict instructions about having no direct negotiations, grants and so on. In spite of this something is happening, all that I would say is that the hon. Member should bring it to the notice of Government. If he brings it to my notice I will pass it on to those sections of my Ministry which deal with these matters.

About students' participation, he wanted to know what was happening. I have seen the report containing all these things,

They do not show as much interest as I thought, the subject would evoke in this country. But I have requested the Gajendragadkar Committee to complete their labours as quickly as possible; in fact, I have told them that it is Shri Madhu Lsmaye's Bill and I cannot indefinitely tell him that the Committee's report is coming. I would like to inform Shri Madhu Lsmaye that it has created a distinct impression on Justice Gajendragadkar. I hope, the Committee's report would be available by the end of July after which the matter will be taken up.

I think, I have answered all the points and I do not want to make any general points. I want to conclude by saying that this University Grants Commission (Amendment) Bill, which will now become an Act, usher in a new era of academic development in the field of our education.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

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

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up the Private Members' Business. We have encroached upon this Private Members' business which is a very precious right of the hon. Members, and, I think, we shall extend it by 15 minutes at the end. Shri Randhir Singh,

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Before this discussion begins, I may make a request to you. My Resolution comes next. I may be given two or three minutes at the end to move my Resolution.

15.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th May, 1970."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th May, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

15.16 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF WEST BENGAL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. Shri Indrajit Gupta to continue his speech.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURI (Krislnager) : I have an amendment to the Resolution. It has been circulated also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That you can move after his speech is over.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although the Minister in charge is busy some other confabulations at the moment, for the benefit of the House, I would like to read out the text of the Resolution which I moved on the last occasion. It reads :

"This House is of opinion that, in the administration of West Bengal under President's rule, Government should give top priority to solution of urgent economic and social problems such as land reform, unemployment, refugee rehabilitation, development of Calcutta, etc."

Now, I wish to make it quite clear at the very outset that I do not harbour the slightest illusion that the problems which I propose to highlight can be tackled by the