

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : The House would recall that in November last year, I had come before the House

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House."

The motion was adopted.

with a Bill with almost a similar purpose but under a different name and with a different jurisdiction. That was the Indira Gandhi University Bill. At that time, I had stated that I would like to take this Bill before a Joint Committee of the two Houses in accordance with the convention that when a new university was established, the matter should be referred to a Joint Committee. But, immediately after that, the Business Advisory Committee considered the needs and requirements of the people of the hill areas and decided on 17th November, 1972 that this Bill be considered and passed within three hours. On the 21st November, 1972, the House accepted the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee. Therefore, in view of the fact that the people of the hill areas find it absolutely essential that this Bill be passed before the next academic session begins, I am making this submission that the House not only take this into consideration but without further reference to a Select Committee, pass it.

I would very briefly indicate the principal differences between the earlier Bill and the present Bill. The first is the name of the Bill which is different. The Governments of Meghalaya and Nagaland were extremely keen that this Bill be named after Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We had objected to it.

16.25 hrs.

NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be taken into consideration".

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : But the Prime Minister felt that it would not be a correct precedent, and, therefore, she decided that it should not be called after her. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of the two States, we have introduced this Bill under the title of North-Eastern Hill University Bill.

The earlier Bill was presented to the House on the basis of a resolution of the Assam Assembly and of the Meghalaya Assembly. Many hon. Members of this

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hassan]

House from Assam felt that it would be better not to include Assam within its jurisdiction. The Chief Minister of Assam was very clear that he did not want any part of Assam to be included within the jurisdiction of the university. Furthermore, the then Government of Manipur officially wrote to me saying that they did not, even as a contingent measure, want their State to be included within the Bill. Therefore, it was decided that as soon as the Nagaland Assembly passed the enabling resolution, the jurisdiction of the Bill should be confined to Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. We have also informally consulted the Government of the Union Territory of Mizoram and have their concurrence.

The objects of the Bill, shall be, apart from the usual ones, namely to provide instruction and disseminate advanced knowledge and advanced facilities, to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions and welfare of the people of the hill areas, and in particular, to their intellectual and cultural advancement.

I think that the House would appreciate the value and urgency of introducing this particular measure. As I have already stated, the jurisdiction extends to the two States and two Union Territories, that is, to these four areas, but there will be no compulsory affiliation of any college to this university. Any college which joins this university will do so out of its own free will and will not be compelled to do so.

We have the usual clause that the University shall be open to persons of all classes, creeds and castes. We have added to it the substance of art. 46 of the Constitution, namely, that nothing shall prevent the University from making special provisions for admission of the students of the weaker sections of the people in the north-eastern region, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then an additional power has been given to the Visitor, that is to say, he can inspect

the administration of colleges in addition to the administration of the University. The Governor of the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland shall be the Chief Rector of the University, as distinct from only the Governor of Meghalaya which was under the earlier Bill.

Similarly, it is visualised that the University may start, and will almost certainly start, if it meets with the pleasure of this House, another campus in Kohima apart from its headquarters in Shillong. This may mean the appointment of more than one Pro Vice-Chancellor and Dean of students and so on. Therefore, the plural has been added in these cases.

The powers of the authorities are more or less the same as this House had earlier accepted and we are not making any changes therein. We are, however, introducing a Planning Board which will be doing the academic planning and which will function for a short time; during the first six months, it is the Planning Board which will exercise the powers of the Academic Council.

In a totally new University where there is hardly any nucleus of post-graduate studies, it will not be possible to give a proper constitution to the University. As the University takes shape, the Visitor will frame within three years the full statutes and we would lay them on the Tables of the Houses of Parliament, if they so desire.

Among the new features in regard to conditions of service of employees, an arbitration tribunal has been added for the non-teaching employees in addition to the teaching employees as well as to students. The right of appeal to the Executive Council has been guaranteed. Suitable provision has also been made for provident fund and pension rules.

I will be moving for your consideration an official amendment. It has been necessitated this way: we had put it in the statutes but we were advised by the Law Ministry that if the Planning Board during the first six months is to perform the func-

tions of an authority, this transitional provision should be in the Bill itself which is ultimately going to become an Act rather in the statutes.

I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be taken into consideration".

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I move.

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University for the hill areas of the North-Eastern region, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Giridhar Gomango, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri D. P. Jadeja, Shri Dr. Kailas, Shri Purushottam Kakodkar, Shri Sat Pal Kapur, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Jagannath Mishra, Shri Shrikishan Modi, Shri Prabodh Chandra, Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma, Shri D.P. Yadav, Shri M. C. Daga, and

10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parlia-

mentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (1)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbaknam) : I would make an appeal to my hon. friend not to press this amendment for reference to a Joint Committee as otherwise we would not be in a position to pass this Bill during this session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has moved his amendment. Both the original motion and the amendment are now open for discussion.

*SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are going to discuss about the Sixth Central Government Sponsored University. Already five central universities are in existence. There are many State Government sponsored Universities too. This Bill has been brought forth with the experience gained on the working of all those Universities and the various problems faced by them. In the aims and objects of this Bill it has been stated that students will be admitted in this University, which is going to be set up at Shillong in the North Eastern Hill area, irrespective of their religion, caste or creed. This is a very backward area and it is indeed a welcome step in so far as the people of this area particularly the down trodden and those at the lowest rung of the Society whom we call the weaker section viz. the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes people will get an big opportunity of increasing their intellectual capacity and of spreading their cultural heritage. Looking at these laudable objects, we support this Bill generally.

We may recall, Sir, that this Bill was introduced in this House earlier though

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri R. P. Das]

under a different name viz. the Indira Gandhi University Bill. But no sooner was that Bill introduced than it faced opposition and criticism from different sections in the Lok Sabha which were mainly centred on the name of that Bill as it smelt of personality cult or personality worship. Therefore while giving a name to any institution care should be taken to see that the name does not give an impression of personality cult. It was only on this account that the earlier Bill had to face much criticism in this House as well as outside. We are glad to see that the Government and all those who suggested the name 'Indira Gandhi University' have at last realised that it is not proper to name a University in this manner. Even the Prime Minister herself refused to allow the University to be named after her. That is why the name of the University has been ultimately changed. Sir, it is believed that the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not sought to be associated with this University only to reflect the immense popularity that she enjoys in the country was a leader of the people. It has become a custom in our country to name universities, colleges, schools, townships etc. after the Prime Minister or the Chief Ministers with a view to obtain Government sanction for them speedily. Various names are given like Bidhan nagar, Profulla Puri etc. with this aim in view. Such an aim was also there behind the naming of this University and we are glad that it has been thwarted. I want this to be an object lesson to all those who believe that sanction for any scheme or plan can be quickly obtained by indulging in personality cult.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that when this Bill was first introduced in this House, Assam was also included in this University. It was further stated that Manipur and Tripura could also come under this University. But now, after the name has been changed to North-Eastern Hill University, I find that the State of Assam has been excluded from its jurisdiction. There is also no mention of Manipur and Tripura. Why

has this been done? The State Assembly of Assam had previously passed a resolution expressing their willingness to come under the jurisdiction of this University. Have the State Assembly passed another resolution subsequently reversing their earlier decision? If they have, then is it due to the apprehension that if English is made the medium of instruction in the new University then many colleges in Assam will like to change their affiliation to that University? In that case I will say that the agitation that is raging in Assam and this area over the issue of medium of instruction in Universities, is being encouraged by the Central Government, though indirectly. This indirect support of the Central Government will only encourage the regionalists in Assam who are committing various forms of atrocities over the question of medium of instruction in educational institutions. Had Assam also been included in this University, then many colleges in Assam could have sought affiliation thereto if English was made the medium of instruction. Now that path is closed on account of this fresh decision of the Assam Government. The reluctance of Manipur and Tripura to join this University also reflects their apprehension about the medium of instruction in that University. Though as yet we do not know what is going to be the medium of instruction there. If English is made the medium of instruction then those problems may not arise at present, but we may soon see that they are demanding some other language as the medium of instruction in the University at Shillong, as a reaction of the agitations launched by the regionalist language agitators in Assam and nearby areas. They may demand their own regional language to be the medium of instruction in this University. I am not going into the merits or demerits of such a demand. But due to the decision of the Assam Government such a situation may arise, this apprehension is there and I feel that the Central Government also have this apprehension which has resulted in the extensive powers being vested in the Visitor of this University. Such powers are not to be found in any other University. This proves that the Ministry wants to have wide

powers for themselves through the visitor to control the disturbances that are likely to erupt at a future date. Sir, when a Committee of the U.G.C. has suggested the setting up of multi-media University why not make the North-Eastern Hill University into a multi-media University? Then the medium of instruction in this University could be Assamese, Bengali, Manipuri, Khasia and other local languages of that area. From the geographical situation of the North-eastern region and its diverse languages and cultural traits, this University at Shillong could have been an ideal place for introducing a multi-media system of education. But no such provision is included in this Bill, which again shows the apprehension of the Central Government to the repetition of the happenings in Assam in this University as well.

Sir, if the 'Visitor' is vested with such wide powers, those powers are sure to be misused. Sir, the powers that are normally given to the University authorities for maintaining discipline among students, the teaching staff and the non-teaching staff, appear very justified on paper. But in most cases they are misused. We find that a student can be penalised for one year or more for indiscipline. Recently we saw Sir, that a student of the 'Viswa-Bharati' named Kuntal Rudra was prohibited from taking any examination for a period of 5 years. I do not know the gravity of his offence for which he has been prohibited to study in the University for a period of 5 years whatever be the seriousness of his offence, if a student is prohibited from studying or taking any examination in a University for 5 years, then that is the end of his education career. When this sort of severe and cruel punishment can be meted to a student by the Vice-Chancellor, that shows his powers are being misused. As the Government misuses its powers for maintaining law and order, if the University authorities also misuse their powers, then they must not be vested with such powers. Therefore I feel that there is need for curtailing the powers of the 'visitor'. The hon. Minister may consider this suggestion. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome and support this Bill.

With this, the increasing recognition of the North-eastern region, specially, the backward and weaker sections of the area, has been seen during the last few years for which the credit goes to the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister.

At the outset, I would like to make a submission about the change of the name of the University. A reference has been made by my hon. friend on the otherside to this and I would like in this connection to say that whether the university is named after Shrimati Indira Gandhi or not, the contribution made by her for the development of the North-eastern area will never be forgotten. It is not only so with this university but the same is the position with regard to so many other institutions also. With the formation of three States and two Union Territories last year and of the new university, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's name will be enshrined in letters of gold in the history of the zone forever with the existence or continuation of these institutions and the States. Therefore, it is immaterial from the point of view of those of us who know how much she has contributed towards our welfare, whether this university is named after her or not we are grateful to the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She has shown so much of interest towards the development of the area. The last few years' period has been a glorious period for this country, particularly, for the Prime Minister for the liberation of the Bangladesh and also for the political liberation of the weaker sections of the people of the North-eastern region in the formation of new States and Union territories. Perhaps, with the establishment of the North-eastern Hill University another additional step has been taken. The jurisdiction will extend to two States, namely, Meghalaya and Nagaland and two Union Territories, viz., Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. This is a very glorious step. We have been claiming all the time that the disparities in all spheres

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

of the national life shall have to be removed wherever and in whatever form they exist. There are many forms of disparities. Of all these, the disparity in the facilities for education is foremost. Now, by establishing such a university for the North-eastern Hill Areas, specially, for the hill areas mentioned in the jurisdiction, the existing disparities will be removed to a great extent. The beginning may be difficult but under all circumstances, a beginning has to be made. Because of the vastness and variegated culture of the country, it is difficult to find just a finished picture of integrity and consolidation. In these States, however small they may look and however expensive from the monetary point of view they may look, these are very timely steps and by such steps, we may be able to remove the disparities particularly in the sphere of education.

The North-eastern hill area is a very sensitive zone. It comprises of five States—Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura—and two Union Territories—Arunachal and Mizoram. As pointed out by the hon. Minister, the jurisdiction of this university will extend only to two States and two Union Territories. Mention has also been made by him as to why Manipur and Tripura and also Assam are not included in its jurisdiction. It is a long story and perhaps I may not be required to dilate on it.

So far as the structure of university education in the North-eastern area is concerned, I have had the privilege of associating myself in different capacities in the educational sphere of this zone. It would not be out of place to mention that the Bill has very correctly clarified its jurisdiction, although to a casual observer, the present provision may raise some doubts. For instance, I know how the concept of a hill university was formed and how long this matter has exercised our minds for the last 7 or 8 years. At one stage, the emphasis was on the location of the headquarters of the university. A Committee was sent to study and report. After that, things have

changed tremendously with the change in political and other structures of the North-eastern area and the changes that have taken place in the educational structure of Assam itself. The fears and anxieties of some communities in Assam about the medium of instruction etc. are long stories and perhaps I may not have time to dilate on them. I am not very clear about the position of Tripura. At present, it is with the Calcutta University. So far as Manipur which is not included in the jurisdiction of this university is concerned, it would be worthwhile pointing out that in the last 6 or 7 years since the concept of a hill university was formed and even before that, Manipur has been claiming a separate university. In 1967-68 with the blessings of the Government of India and in full agreement with the UGC, it was agreed that a University Post-Graduate Centre would be started on the pattern of those opened in Simla and Madurai, which would in due course, say, in about five years' time, become a full university. With this full understanding, a university centre was mooted out and established subsequently. Now it is in existence under the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Therefore, it was not at all in opposition to the Hill University, that the Government of Manipur did not like to associate itself with this University. It must have been in the light of the understanding, in the light of the blessings that were given at the time of the opening of the University Centre that a full-fledged University will be started in Manipur. Therefore, the non-inclusion of Manipur is no surprise to us. But along with the establishment of the Hill University with campuses in Meghalaya, Kohima and also very likely in due course in Arunachal and Mizoram, the commitment that was given to Manipur for a full-fledged University will have to be fulfilled without delay. We do this not on any sentimental and political grounds. The difficulty of language in the Assam Universities is one of the sources of our anxiety and worry. In the wake of this fear and worry, it is right that Manipur should have a full-fledged University which can be effected by upgrading the post-graduate centre and providing the necessary paraphernalia

in a small scale, as has been done in the case of Simla and Madurai. The infrastructure is already there and there should not be much difficulty in this respect.

Coming to the other aspects, with the establishment of this University for Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal and Mizoram, I think the people of these hill areas and also adjoining areas will now feel a sense of participation, a sense of belonging to the educational activities. Just as we say in politics that a good government is no substitute for self-government, a sense of belonging is very important for a university. If the people of that area feel a sense of participation, if they feel that they are under a University of their own, this is a great achievement and this will arouse tremendous enthusiasm in the right direction among the people of the hilly areas which has so far been neglected. This area has remained backward economically, socially and educationally. This will remove an aspect of their backwardness. I congratulate them and also the hon. Education Minister for having brought this measure in right time. I hope there will be no delay in establishing this University after this Bill is passed.

An aspect that will have to be borne in mind both in the beginning as well as in the later days by the University in the discharge of its functions is that it should not graft the cultures from outside but should develop the rich traditions of the hilly people. It is so rich that it requires research and intensive labour to discover the different aspects of the culture in the tribal community there.

17 hrs.

Now, even if it amounts to departure of certain normal yardsticks, this University should open special departments of research and studies in tribal cultures, traditions, so that these will enable not only the people of these areas but scholars of the nation and also all other international scholars who may come and study the pattern of growth of different small tribal civilisations. I do not merely like to say

traditions. In spite of the backwardness of the people of these areas, they have civilisations of their own that are centuries-old, that are thousands of years old and, now, these people so orthodoxly uphold them. Unless we protect them under the banner, with the powerful hand of a University like this, they may die out. This University will not only help to save them but will continue to promote the growth of the healthy aspects of these traditions.

Another aspect is that in the country today, we find, in the competition of talents, there has been so much of imbalance among various classes. There are protections for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, between a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe living in Delhi or nearby Delhi or in some big developed State competing for any examination civil service examination or public examination, with a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe of our area, there is a wide gap of difference. This difference has to be removed if we are to bring unity and uniform development. The time is passing out. It is our experience that mere passage of time does not bring good changes. We have to rush to have such Universities and also other similar measures to remove any disparity that we detect in the competitive examinations in various spheres.

This is one of the measures. Then, the country will grow into unity and strength. I am sure, the day will come and I am very optimistic about it, that we may not require any protection for any section of our people in any part of the country because development will be uniform. That day will not come by itself. I hope, under the present leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and under the leadership and guidance of our able Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, particularly, in the educational sphere, that day will dawn upon us soon.

With these words, I welcome and support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, I would like to remind the House that 2 hours have been allotted for this Bill out of which we have already taken about 35 minutes. I have got a list of about 11 Members. The Minister is also to reply to the debate. Then, there will be the second reading and the third reading of the Bill. I would request the hon. Members to be brief.

There is one thing more. There is no controversy about the name of the University now. During this discussion, I found, that still the hon. Member on that side of the House took about 3-4 minutes on the name of the University and 3-4 minutes were taken by the hon. Member on this side to reply to that. When there is no controversy over it, I do not see any point in raising that thing. The hon. Member was making very good points at the end of his speech. If the Members had not taken that much time on the name of the University, that much time could have been saved. I would request the hon. Members to avoid that. They can make a passing reference to it but not dilate upon it. They should come to the proper Bill which is before the House.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support this Bill on behalf of my Party. I feel that this Bill, North-Eastern Hill University Bill, 1973 should have been brought before the House a long time ago; I just do not know why there has been delay of so many years in bringing in this Bill. Was it because there was a controversy about naming of the University in the name of our hon. Prime Minister? Is it due to the dropping of that name which has delayed the Bill? I would like the Minister to tell us about it.

This north-eastern region is in one corner of our country. It was hidden all these years. 25 years have passed, and I am happy that at least now they have brought in a very good measure so that

the people in that area who are backward get a very good chance to come up with good education. This Bill for setting up a University, an independent University, for the States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and the Union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, is going to promote a sense of participation and responsibility; it is going to promote education to a very large extent. Even without the establishment of proper educational facilities, the literacy percentage in that area is not very low. That only shows that the people in that area are very intelligent and hard-working. I think, this University there will benefit that area particularly and our country, generally, to a very large extent.

I do not want to go deep into the local politics, why a certain area was neglected, why a certain other area was included, and so on. The representatives of those areas would give a better picture.

I would like to mention about the recent agitation by the youth in the north-eastern region, particularly in the Mizoram area. Do you not think that this was mainly due to inadequate educational opportunities provided to them in that region? Now this Bill is going to be passed within a day or two, and I hope that it will also be implemented at the same speed. It is very easy for us to pass anything in the Parliament, but when it comes to implementation, it is kept in the cold storage. Education is the most important issue which our country is facing today. Therefore, to implement it, to promote this new University in hilly region, Government should take speedy steps. In conclusion I would like to ask the Minister as to how it is that he has not given any Central University to the South. I would like him to consider and tell us about this point also. I am sure this measure is not only going to uplift the States concerned, but it will bring about a change in educating the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes who are still backward and illiterate.

Before I conclude, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing in,

this Bill. On behalf of my party I fully support this Bill and I hope that he will be implementing it with the same speed. Thank you.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill for establishing a university in the north-eastern part of the country. There has been no doubt about the necessity of such a university. In fact this proposal was under consideration for the last 8 or 9 years; for some reason or other, it was hanging fire for all these years. I congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill for starting the University from the beginning of the next academic year, that is, from July, 1973. This university will comprise of a large area. The jurisdiction of the university will extend to 1,43,658 sq. k.ms. The population covered would be 22,65,327. It has got a wide area to cater to. It has got a special and a unique responsibility in the sense that it will be looking after the needs of the people who are economically very backward. It will be a big factor not only for the educational and cultural development of the area but also for the economic development and the maintenance of higher standards in the administrative and other fields. All the world over people have a tendency to look at education from a narrow point of view. They think it as means of economic development. But I think it can have a very revolutionary influence in reducing social inequalities and in raising the cultural standards of the people.

The University will have two campuses. These arrangements will meet the aspirations for development of different areas. It is a very good arrangement that the Minister has thought of. But there are certain features about which I am not quite happy. For example, the colleges situated in these areas, in these two States and two Union Territories will not be compulsorily affiliated to the new university. If these colleges get affiliated to universities outside the area I do feel that this particular university

will not develop in a satisfactory manner. Compulsory affiliation would have been a better provision, than the one we have incorporated in the Bill. Perhaps this is due to hurried drafting of the Bill. The Bill states that the university will give special attention to the improvement of the social and economic condition and the welfare of the people in the hill areas. I believe that the university should give special attention to research which will promote a social and economic development and welfare of the people. The University is not the Government of this area; it is an educational body. It is the function of the Government to improve the social and economic conditions of the people. Therefore, the Bill should have said that the University shall promote studies and research which would make for the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people. The University, as I said, is not a governmental body. It is the function of government to improve the socio-economic conditions. The university can promote research and studies which will make for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people.

Thirdly, in the initial period powers are given to the Visitor. The Visitor in this case is the highest dignitary in the land, no less a person than the President of the Indian Republic. It is a good thing that he will be making some important appointments on the bodies of the University but then there is a provision in the Bill which says that the Visitor will have some additional powers depending on the statutes made by the University or executive council. I think this puts the highest dignitary in the land in a very unenviable position. This power should not be given to the Executive Council of the University.

My last point is about the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. The Bill says the Vice-Chancellor shall retire when he reaches the age of 65. There are so many cases where the Vice-Chancellors who were more than 65 have great achievements to

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

their credit in the field of education—Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar of Madras University for instance. Then there were Ministers of education at the centre who had crossed the limit of 65, but still had performed their duties in an efficient and brilliant manner. So, I think this provision unnecessarily restricts the scope for choice of the Vice-Chancellor of this university. With these few remarks I congratulate the hon. Minister again for having brought this Bill.

SHRI K. MARAK (Tura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the North Eastern Hill University Bill introduced by our hon. Education Minister. I also express my sincere thanks to the government for realising the urgent need of the day for the people of the North-Eastern Hill region. I am also glad to see that the government is determined and keen to give us life and light and provide gears for accelerating the development of the people of this area. I am sure there will be a cooperative endeavour of the people with the government to end ignorance, poverty and misery by pressing the process of economic and social transformation. I am sure the proposed University will provide a necessary soil for the growth of knowledge with off-shoots and a place to utilise it in the various fields of activity. It will also go a long way towards the removal of regional disparity. As such, I hope the august House will be pleased to pass the Bill *in toto*.

श्री मूलचन्द शर्मा (वांसी) : सम्भाषित महोदय, मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि पहले तो मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को सजूर किया था कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय और यह उन्होंने खद अपना बयान दिया था पार्लियामेंट के मामले में। अब ठीक है, प्राप को बाहर वाले कहते हैं कि जल्दी कर दो, प्राप चाहते हैं कि तेजी से कदम उठते चाहिए। लेकिन तेजी से कदम रखते रखते कही ऐसा न हो जाय कि वह कदम इतने चलत पड़ जाय कि प्राप को और ज्यादा तकलीफ हो। फिर कुछ दिन बाद प्राप बिल लाए पार्लियामेंट

के सामने कि इससे यह प्रमेंडमेंट में देना करना है। क्यों कि सेलिक्शन बमाने के मामले में कदम बढ़ा समझ कर रखना चाहिए। दुनिया के अन्दर जितने सेलिक्शन जहाँ भी बनते हैं वह धक्कर कर के एक कमेटी में चले जाते हैं जैसा प्राप का भी आइडिया पहले था। अब प्राप ने एक आइ सी और प्राप ने कहा कि बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने ऐसा कह दिया। बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का यह फक्कन नहीं है। यह उन के जुरिस्टिकशन को बाध नहीं है और अगर बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने ऐसा कहा है तो गलत अपने अधिकारी को और हमारे अधिकारी को उन्होंने समझा है। उन्होंने यह अधिकार अगर लिया है तो, उस को करटेल करना पड़ेगा और उन को कहना पड़ेगा कि प्राप यह अधिकार मत लीजिए।

अब यह मैं क्यों कह रहा हूँ क्यों कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा पैसा अगर कहीं खर्च हुआ है तो यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन पर हुआ है। ठीक टाइम पर हमारे योजना मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं। सब से ज्यादा पैसा हम ने यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन पर खर्च किया है और हमने बहुत बड़ा नाम देश में यह किया है कि हम ने बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनायीं। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज हमारे और लाखों नवयुवक बेकार होकर घूम रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा काम किया हम ने हिन्दुस्तान में कि यूनिवर्सिटीज पर सबसे बड़ी धनराशि खर्च की। चाहे हमारे प्राइमरी स्कूल अच्छे न हो, चाहे हमारे कालेज अच्छे न हों लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाने में हम ने कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी।

अब प्राप ने किस आधार पर यह बिल बनाया तो उसके लिए एक कमेटी बैठी थी—कमेटी आन दि मैटिंग अप प्राफ ग यूनिवर्सिटी इन दि नार्थ ईस्टर्न रीजन प्राफ इंडिया। उस कमेटी ने क्या सिफारिश की, उन को प्राप ने माना या नहीं माना लेकिन 9 साल के बाद आज प्रापका यह बिल आ रहा है जिस में 6 करोड़ रुपया इस यूनिवर्सिटी पर खर्च होगा। पहले तीन करोड़ था जिस समय उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी थी

धीरे उसका रेकार्ड एक्सपेंडीयर कम से कम एक करोड़ होगा। कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ेंगे यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन आपका पैटर्न क्या होगा? आप ने एक बहुत मानदार बात कही कि हम ऐसी एजुकेशन देना चाहते हैं जैसी किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में न हो। बड़ी अच्छी बात कही, बड़ी दिन को लगने वाली बात कही कि यूनिवर्सिटी बड़ी शानदार बनेगी। अब तो हमारे भी लड़के अगर पढ़ें तो उन को गिलास में जाकर पढ़ना चाहिए और महाजन के लड़के तो वहीं पढ़ेंगे। उस में कहते हैं:

"We consider it essential firstly that the new university should put quality before quantity and be committed to the highest possible standards of education, and secondly that the numerous problems arising from the change-over.....".

तो आप ने इस बात को बड़े दम से कहा है। यह रिपोर्ट है आप की जिसमें से मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ। तो अब हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे मानदार यूनिवर्सिटी जो बन रही है वह गिलास में बन रही है और आगे आप ने उस में यह कहा।

"In the past few years, there has been a new and radical thinking both in India and abroad in regard to the function and organisation of a university in the context of the modern world. In other countries, notably at present in the UK, West Germany and the Netherlands, new universities are no longer being set up as replies of the established pattern. The fundamental problems involving teaching, research and administrative structures are being studied throughout and fresh and new solutions of great promise are being found".

आप एक नई यूनिवर्सिटी, एक नवे नयूने की, एक नया आदर्श रखने के लिए, पहाड़ी इलाके

में सुन्दर जगह पर बना रहें हैं। अब यह अपना बिल आप ने लीजिए, उस में देखिए, इस पैटर्न में क्या बेंच है। आप ने एक बात ऐसी कह दी है कि हम को तो इसे पास करना है, ऐसी एक बात आप ने कह दी है, उस को हमें पूरा करना है, इसलिए हम चुप हैं। अब मुझको हिम्मत के साथ और बहादुरी के साथ अपना प्रस्ताव वापस लेना पड़ेगा। बहादुरी के साथ रखा भी है तो बहादुरी के साथ पीछे भी जाना पड़ेगा क्योंकि एक दफा आप ने कह दिया कि ऐसा करेंगे तो आप उस से पीछे ती हटने वाले हैं नहीं चाहे दो तीन साल के बाद फिर आप को यहां आना पड़े। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के बनाने में क्या बात है? एक बात आपने कही कि टीचर्स कैसे रहेंगे? आप ने कहा कि टीचर्स कोई ऐसे नहीं रहेंगे, बड़े आदर्श टीचर्स होंगे। वह बर्निया टीचर नहीं होंगे जो गिलास बेचने वाले या प्रोफेशनल हों। ऐसे टीचर्स नहीं होंगे। बल्कि ऐसे टीचर्स होंगे जो स्टूडेंट्स को कुछ नई जिनगी दे सकें। आप ने ऐसे टीचर की कैरेक्टरिस्टिक्स भी बनायी है:

"The most important component of the University is the teacher. Competent teachers make good students and indifferent teachers can only produce students of indifferent quality".

तो रिपोर्ट जो आप ने पेश की है..... (ब्यबधान)..... हा, साहब, यह तो यूनिवर्सल है। बड़ी तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन यह जो स्टैंडर्ड उन्होंने बनाया है उस के अन्दर, उसमें रेकमेण्डेशन है कि.

"It is necessary to think out afresh ways of organising teaching research and examinations in order that the education offered by the University may be of high quality".

यह तो जो आप की कमेटी बैठी उस ने जो रेकमेण्डेशन दिया वह तो मैं रखता हूँ प्रत्यक्ष, उस की बड़ी बड़ी बातें हैं। अब इस बिल को आप देखिए।

[श्री मूल सचिव द्वारा]

समापति महोदय: आप ने थोड़ी सुनी या नहीं?

समापति जी, कमेटी ने रेकमेन्डेशन किया वह धरम और आप का बिज धरम, तो अब बतलाए कि हम इस को मानें या न मानें? आप कहेंगे कि यह सुन कैसे कहते हो? तो हम चुप हैं। आप बिल पढ़िये। कौन बाइसचासलर होगा? पार्लियामेंट में सब से पहले डिस्कशन यह होना है कि बाइसचासलर कौन होना चाहिए। इस में दिया है

The Visitor shall appoint the Vice-Chancellor What will be the qualifications? It will be decided later on

(अध्यक्ष) मैंने कहा एच का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। क्वालीफिकेशन का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

अब एक एक क्वेश्चन लीजिए। एक तर्क तो आप जो वे हिन्दुस्तान के भाग्य विधाना हैं उनके सेलेक्शन की बात दखिए उन का सेलेक्शन कैसे होगा? कौन टीचर्स लिए जायेंगे? हिन्दुस्तान के जिन आदमी को कहीं नौकरी नहीं मिलती वह टीचर बन कर आता है और वह फिर सीधे पार्लियामेंट में आना चाहता है। पार्लियामेंट में नहीं आए ता विदेश जाना चाहता है कारेन कंट्रीज के दूर के लिए। जितन कालेजेज के प्रोफेसर बनने हैं वह यह समझने हैं कि किसी न किसी तिकड़म से कहीं न कहीं आगे जावें। चाहे कहीं बाइसचासलर बने या इंग्लैंड चले जावें या कहीं मीटिंग में मेम्बर बनें। ट्यूटोरियल या बच्चा का पढ़ाने का ता सवाल ही नहीं है। तो वा चीजे इम्पोर्टेंट है एक टीचर एक बाइसचासलर, दोनों के लिए इमम कुछ नहीं है और अब अगर हम बहुत है कि आप ने ऐसा क्या किया ता आप कहेंगे कि कोई जरूरी नहीं है, हम हरीद्वारी पास कर रहे हैं क्योंकि विजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने कह दिया और सांग कहते हैं कि जल्दी करे, मैं अपना प्रस्ताव विद्वान कर। क्यों कर क्योंकि जुलाई में स्थापना करनी है। तो करिए। जुलाई दो महीने हैं, तो दो महीने के अन्दर करिए। . . (अध्यक्ष) . . .

अब मैं खास खास प्वाइंट्स के रहा हू।

श्री मूल सचिव द्वारा: मैंने तो प्वाइंट कमेटी में मेजने का मोशन दिया था। इसलिए मैंने आप से प्रार्थना की

समापति महोदय: इसीलिए आप को प्वाइंट टाइम दिया गया।

श्री मूल सचिव द्वारा: अब मैं आपका प्रावजेक्ट बता रहा हू कि आप ने क्या प्रावजेक्ट लिया। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि जितना पैसा हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, उस में लोगों के शारीरिक विकास की भी कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं है। जिन बच्चों को आप पढ़ावेंगे, उनके शारीरिक विकास के लिए, फिजिकल डेवलपमेंट के लिए कक्षा प्रावीजन किया है—यह आप का क्लाज 4 है, मुझे तो इसमें कहीं नजर नहीं आ रहा है।

एक बहुत बड़ी बात आप ने इस में कही है—

"Any authority of the University may appoint as many Standing or Sub-committees as it may deem fit".

Which is that authority?

समापति महोदय: आप अपनी तकरीर बल जारी रखें।

17.33 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Completion of Western Kosi, Rajasthan and Gandak Canal Projects

समापति महोदय: अब हम आधा घंटे की बहस ले रहे हैं। इसमें कुछ बत मूवर साहब लेंगे, कुछ मिनिस्टर साहब लेंगे। इनके धराया कुछ मसालात भी पूछे जायेंगे। एक चिट्ठी भी इस सिलसिले में आई थी, लेकिन बत पर नहीं आई, इस लिए उनको इन्कलूड नहीं किया