

दूसरी बात—होटल इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का शासन का लक्ष्य क्यों है ? हमारे एक मित्र हैं उन्होंने बताया कि दस परसेंट पैसा हम तैयार करते हैं और बाकी पैसा शासन से लेकर होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । वह दस परसेंट पैसा वापस इकट्ठा करके बाकी पैसा शासन से लेते हैं और होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । ऐसा क्यों है ?

इसके प्रभावों और बहुत सी इंडस्ट्री बनाई जा सकती हैं । जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में फारेस्ट इंडस्ट्री बहुत चल सकती है । उसके बाकी सब भी हो चुका है । लेकिन इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट नहीं होती है । जो स्टार्ट किया है वह है स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन का प्रदेश रोड-केज, उसमें उनका सब लास हुआ लास होता जा रहा है । उसके अन्दर इतनी अव्यवस्था है अगर उसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान ही नहीं है । सारा पैसा स्टेट का लगा है हर साल लास होता है . .

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतास : कौन से उद्योग का जिक्र प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

श्री धार० बी० बड़े . स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन, राज्य परिवहन नियम । अब उसमें ऐसा होता है कि एक एल० आई० सी० से भी पैसा लेते हैं, कोम्पारेटिव बैंक से पैसा लेते हैं, स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कार्पोरेशन से भी लेते हैं और स्टेट से भी लेते हैं । लेकिन उसका विनियोग किस प्रकार से किया जाता है यह देखना चाहिये । इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं है ।

इतना ही नहीं हमारे कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं जो पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं उनकी एप्लीकेशन जो जाती है उसकी प्रोसेसिंग में इतनी देर लगती है कि जिसकी कोई हद नहीं । होना तो यह चाहिये कि उन्नतों को प्रोत्साहित करके उनका पैसा इंडस्ट्री चलाने में लगाना चाहिये । फिर जहाँ तक पैसा मिलने की बात है जो कलिंग पार्टी के लोग हैं, य. जिन्की डिमण्ड होनी उसकी पैसा मिलना चाहिये, जबकी लोगों की नहीं मिलेगा । यह होता है । मेरा कहना यह

है कि स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कार्पोरेशन को खुद एप्लीकेशन लेना चाहिये और इंडस्ट्री जहाँ खुलनी चाहिये वहाँ खुलवाना चाहिये । जैसे बस्तर में मिनी स्टील इंडस्ट्री खुल सकती है और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज खुल सकती हैं । लेकिन केवल एक इंडस्ट्री बैलाडिला में खोला दिया है और बाकी वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं है ।

शासन ने वहाँ बहुत से लोगों को बुलाकर कहा कि तीन-तीन इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है ? बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि पैसा देवे तो हम लगायेंगे । लेकिन पैसा देने का प्रोसेस इतना लम्बा है कि तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने तक उनकी एप्लीकेशन पड़ी रहती है और वे चक्कर काटते रहते हैं, कुछ भी उन्हें पता नहीं लगता कि क्या हो रहा है । शासन को खुद इंडस्ट्री को यह बताना चाहिये कि तुम्हारी एप्लीकेशन इस स्टेज पर है । लेकिन होता यह है कि किसी ने एक बार दरज्जास्त डाल दी तो उसके बाद उस पर क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं चलता है । तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने बीत जाते हैं । फिर वह एल० आई० सी० के पास एप्लीकेशन देते हैं, कोम्पारेटिव बैंक के पास देते हैं, प्रसन्न-मल्ल जगह एप्लाय कर लेते हैं, जहाँ से पैसा मिलता है वहाँ से लेकर काम करते हैं । स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कार्पोरेशन से पैसा उनको मिलना नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We take up the discussion under rule 193.

10:00 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STUDENT UNREST IN THE COUNTRY AND INCIDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ON DECEMBER 6, 1972

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the discussion under rule 193 on the increasing student unrest in the country and the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the House on the 7th December, 1972. Shri K. Lakshappa—absent. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi (Shajapur) rose—

Incidents in Delhi
University

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was not informed about it. Both are to be discussed together. Shri Ganga-deb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I rise to speak on the increasing student unrest in this country. The problem of unrest in university campuses today is experienced in many of the countries of the world, but what we are experiencing in our country now is something which we cannot ignore, because indiscipline in the campuses adversely affects academic standards. Therefore, the quality of human capital is also affected. Therefore, it is a problem for which the Government and the people of the country should try to find out a lasting solution.

16.02 hrs .

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

It is certainly important that we try to analyse today the causes of the so-called indiscipline in universities. It may not be quite charitable to accuse the student community for all the disturbances because they themselves may be victims to certain environmental and external influences of the vested interests and the frustrated politicians. There has been an unprecedented explosion in terms of student enrolment for higher education. In this case, the UGC has increased the expenditure by more than 1000 per cent. Yet it is difficult to say that we have succeeded in finding adequate amenities to the student community. Instead of checking admissions to the universities, we have perhaps been admitting a fairly large number of sub-standard students who had no definite aptitude for higher studies and research.

Likewise, the recruitment of teachers has also deviated from certain norms on account of rapid expansion in the students' enrolment. Frankly speaking, we may be guilty of yielding to pressure from less informed quarters and thereby allowed admissions on grounds of minimum eligibility conditions. Simultaneously, we

may have offered uncertain future to large numbers of young men by not insisting on admissions dovetailed to requirements for the socio-economic development of the country.

All this has only meant postponement of frustration till the completion of University education. This has also caused a large volume of expenditure on education without improvement in the quality of the real education. The innocent young people are also exposed to the influence of frustrated politicians who have otherwise achieved much success in the past. For example, the rusticated design of the President of the Delhi University Students' Union to take over the administration of the university is definitely a move of a politician's instructions rather than a scholar's goal.

There is also legitimate apprehension in certain quarters that some foreign lobbies also are working in the country to spread feelings of frustration and desolation so that the country does not make faster development to occupy its place of pride in the world. It is indeed tragic, therefore, that while the Government despite limitation of resources is giving priority to higher education, certain vested interests and the politicians may be busy fishing in the troubled waters. At the same time, however, reluctant the Government may feel and however opposed to certain vested interests it may be, we shall be failing in our duty unto the nation, if we do not take courage in our hands to identify the anti-social and non-academic and politically motivated forces in the campuses and eliminate them.

I would, in conclusion, in all humility seek to make the following suggestions. Firstly there should be a check on the rapidly growing strength of the students at institutions of higher learning plus again a check through entrance-cum-aptitude tests for admissions. Secondly, there should be comprehensive screening of

candidates seeking employment as college and university teachers; of course, only those committed to academic values should be considered. Thirdly, a built-in mechanism should be created through suitable provisions in the constitution of the students' union and teachers' associations so that only brilliant students and capable, experienced teachers provide the leadership. Lastly, there should be a national scheme of vocationalising education to reduce uncertainty about the future and to make education purposive at the school level itself, because school education is very very important in my opinion and we should not ignore it.

Therefore, I am confident that the Government and the hon. members of this House will consider this discussion as a matter of collective responsibility to restore the universities as eminent places of higher learning in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have only two hours and I have before me a formidable list of speakers. I would, therefore, request members to be indulgent to me if I am strict about time. Shri Joshi.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): How much time do I have, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of 2 hours, 4 minutes have been allotted to Jan Sangh on the routine basis.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I want to make a submission here. We have discussed this matter with the hon. Speaker and he has said that time would be given for a meaningful contribution. In this particular case, they should like to hear the opposition more. If you go on dividing time on the basis of the strength of each party, some parties might get even minus time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Joshi asked how much time he has got and I said that his party has got four minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Minutes have no meaning in this context.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मन्नापति महोदय, 6 दिसम्बर को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में पुलिस वालो ने विद्यार्थियो पर जो बर्बरतापूर्ण अत्याचार किये, उग जात को लेकर सदन में 7 दिसम्बर को माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था वह पूर्णतया असन्तोषजनक था क्योंकि वस्तुस्थिति बिल्कुल इससे विपरीत थी। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से, जो दिल्ली का जाना माना अखबार है, कुछ अंश पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूं जो उसमें छपे है :

"The police went into action just as DUSU President, Mr. Shri Ram Khanna, was requesting the largely peaceful crowd of about 2,000 students to disperse."

यानि वह कह रहा था कि यहां से धीरे-धीरे चले जाओ। ऐसे समय में पुलिस वाले बने और उन्होंने उनको एकदम पीटना शुरू कर दिया। यह देखिये :

"But over 50 lecturers, who witnessed the entire incident, described police entry as 'unprovoked' and condemned the 'beating up of students and teachers'".

यानि पुलिस वालो ने टीचर्स को भी नहीं छोडा। उन्होंने टीचर्स को भी मारा। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जिस दिन महोदय ने यहां स्टेटमेंट दिया था उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था कि विद्यार्थियो ने पत्थरबाजी शुरू की। उस आफिस के जो शीशे बरकर रहे वह टूट गये। किन्तु विद्यार्थी नेता जरूर यह कहते हैं कि वहां जो प्रेस के संवाददाता थे, उनको उन्होंने दिखलाया कि जिस तरह शीशे टूटे पड़े थे उससे लगता था कि किसी ने अन्दर से जानबूझकर उनको फेंक दिया है और बाहर से बहाना बनाया गया पुलिस वालों को बलवाने के लिये क्योंकि जैसे ही पुलिस घुसी पहला टियरगैस शेल छोडा गया बिना पहले से बतलाये हुये। यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपी खबर है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वर्मा) : जानबूझकर तो किसी ने अपने को नहीं पीटा ? (व्यवधान) ।

श्री जयशंकरराव जोशी . यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का सवादादाता कहता है । आप जानते हैं कि वह दिल्ली का जाना मना भ्रमचार है । मैं उससे से ही कोट कर रहा हूँ । यह मेरी अपनी बात नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह चित्र भी दिखायाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें एक विद्यार्थी को पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । विद्यार्थी एक ठे प्रौर पीटने वाले तीन हैं और स्वयं ए० डी० एम० कहता है ।

ADM said lathu charge was made on the falling students despite the magistrate's shouting "enough enough"

यानी स्वयं मजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि काफी है । एक विद्यार्थी को तीन पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । यह फ़ोटो पर छपा चित्र है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में और मंत्री महोदय मुझसे पूछत है कि आपसे किसी को देखा है । (व्यवधान) ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जरा इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का एक अंश है

" according to eye-witnesses a constable began belabouring a prostrate student who was later identified as Mr Raj Kumar of the Hansraj College The Hindustan Times photographer, who llicked the scene, was justified until other newsmen intervened The bleeding student was dragged to a waiting jeep and driven away minutes later "

यानी उनको ले गये और जिन्होंने देखा उन्होंने कहा कि गाड़ी में ले जाने के बाद भी पीटा गया ।

संभव यह है कि जो रिपॉसिटीज हुई हैं वह देखने लायक हैं । चिट्ठा कालेज की जिस प्रथा दीक्षित ने बताया

"a Miranda House lecturer, Miss Prabha Dikshit and two students saw the police 'beating the students inside the vehicle' "

बाद में पता चला कि महिला प्राध्यापक के साथ भी पुलिस वालों ने दुर्व्यवहार किया, उन पर भ्रष्टाचार किया । यह घटना दिल्ली की है, हमारी भाषा के सामने की है । 6 तारीख की घटना होने के बाद यदि मंत्री महोदय हमको बतलाते हैं कि यह सब नहीं हुआ, तो मैं एक बात समझना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मेरी भाग पर जुडिशियल एन्वयरी क्यों नहीं होती ? विद्यार्थियों पर भ्रष्टाचार क्यों होता है । एक महीना लगातार 11-15 नवम्बर से लेकर 6 दिसम्बर तक यह सब चला और उसके बाद ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था मंत्री महोदय स कि आप इन्टरवीन कीजिये, देखल दीजिये । वह नेताओं से मिले, कालेज के प्रमुख से मिले पेरट्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन से मिले और मिल कर रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करे, जो भी विद्यार्थियों के बखान्सेज हैं उनको दूर करे ।

पेरट्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की तरफ से जो सूचना मुझे मिली है उसमें उन्होंने यह बात कही है कि जो चार मेडिकल कालेज हैं उनमें आज भी 65 सीटें खाली हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं । वह थोड़ा सा खुलासा करे । इस फार्म से लिया है कि क्रिज-क्रिस कालेज में किस-किस कारण से सीटें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं । कुल 65 सीटें हैं । पेरट्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की वेबसाइट एच० एच० कौर है ।

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him confine himself to student unrest.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI. Simultaneously, along with student unrest, we are also discussing the incidents which took place in the Delhi University campus on the 6th December

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not objecting to his referring to student unrest.

But he is speaking about admission to the medical colleges That is not strictly relevant

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI
The main cause for student unrest is that from July, 133 students have been denied admission in medical colleges while there are so many seats vacant in the medical colleges

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) Is the Chairman aware of the fact that one of the demands that have been submitted by the students is admission to medical college? So, it forms part of the debate It is meaningless to debate issues in isolation

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी इस बात को लेकर मैंने दो बार ध्यान आकर्षित किया, लेकिन बाद में जो लाठी चार्ज हो कर अत्याचार हुये उनको ले कर जो वक्तव्य दिया गया था वह बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। विद्यार्थियों के साथ अन्याय करने वाला था। इसलिये मैंने जानबूझकर समय मामा और उस पर चर्चा उठाना चाहता था। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से इसलिये कोट कर रहा हूँ कि यह यहाँ का जाना-मना प्रखबार है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का जो सवाददाता था उसने देख कर सारी बातें कही हैं। उस दिन मन्त्री महोदय ने इसके मुतालिक यह बान कही थी कि जो कैम्पस हैं, विश्वविद्यालय का प्रांगण है वहाँ से हम पुलिस वालों को हटावेंगे। उसके पहले दिन, 4 दिसम्बर को वहाँ विद्यार्थी इकट्ठे हुये थे, लगभग 10-15 हजार विद्यार्थी वहाँ इकट्ठे थे और कोई धमियाँ बटना नहीं हुई। 6 तारीख को पुलिस वाले अन्दर आते और बाइस चांसलर के आफिस को प्रोटेक्ट करते तब भी बात मेरी बयान से जाती, लेकिन आते ही बिदाउट बर्निंग उन्होंने आगे गैस छोड़ी। स्वयं ब्रह्मचर्य करने हैं कि बिना कोई भी सूचना बिना डिप्लोमा के ही बसक बसक और विद्यार्थियों पर अत्याचार किये गये। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का सम्पादन जो निकलता है आप उसको पढ़ें। इसलिये सम्पादन का सेक आर्डर कर

तब बना जब विद्या के क्षेत्र में विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं, उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

बनारस का मामला भी यही है। जब कि विद्यार्थी मिल कर आये थे, प्रेजिडेंट, वाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी मिल कर आये थे, मन्त्री महोदय ने जानबूझकर प्रेजिडेंट का नाम तक नहीं लिया। वह तीनों मिल कर आये थे और विद्यार्थियों को बतलाना चाहते थे कि उनके साथ क्या बात हुई? जिस समय बिल्कुल शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सब मामला चल रहा था, पी० ए० सी० वहाँ बुलाई गई और अत्याचार हुये, किन्तु विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। सिर्फ पिटाई होती रही। अगर सिर्फ इसी तरह से होता रहे तो बड़े बुद्ध के साथ हमको कहना पड़ेगा कि यहाँ पर राजनीति को बड़े भददे तरीके से काम में लाया जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से दिल्ली के आई० टी० आई० का मामला है, जहाँ प्रो० स्वामी ने क्लास नीन और चार का सगठन किया। क्या यह अपराध है? जहाँ 5 लाख का खपला है, जहाँ पी० ए० सी० इज सीज्ड प्राक्टि प्रोसेस, इस स्थिति में, प्रोफेसर श्री सुब्रह्मण्यस्वामी को बड़ा से निकाल देना, डिमिशन करना यह दिखलाता है कि यह बिल्कुल विडिकिटव ऐटीट्यूड है। आखिर यह अनरेस्ट या गडबड क्यों होती है इसका पता इसी बात से चलता है। चाहे दिल्ली में हो, चाहे बनारस में हो, चाहे आई० आई० टी० हो, कही भी हो, जो जायज मांगें हैं उन पर विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। प्राज सरकार की नीति हमारी समझ में नहीं आती। चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ, उन के द्वारा देश पर हमला होने पर भी मित्रता के साथ बैठ कर वह हल निकालना चाहती है, लेकिन क्या विद्यार्थी हमारे दुश्मन हैं? जैसा मैंने उस दिन कहा था, अगर छाते छाते दातो के नीचे भीन आ जाती है तो इस का वह मतलब

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

नहीं होता कि दाता को ही उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया जाये। आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। हमारे यहां निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि रिस्ट्रेट रक्खा जाये। (शब्दबान) केन्द्र ने जा निर्देश दिए हैं वह इस प्रकार है

"While there should be no lack of vigilance or firmness the need for restraint as well as a visible proof of such restraint should be equally obvious"

Where is the visible proof of restraint?

यानी उन के साथ कार्टे डायलाग न हो टीचर्स और विद्यार्थियों को जा कन्वेटिव कमेटी वनी है उस म यह मामला गया ही नहीं। उस दिन जग मा मामला होते ही एक्टम म रस्ट्रिकशन आईंग हा जाता है। इस म मद्द का लगना है कि इस म राजनीति आती जा रही है। यह ठीक ठीक नहीं है। अगर विद्यार्थी और टीचर वर्ग में असन्तोष है तो उस का हल करने का तरीका राजनीति नहीं है। इसके लिए दा मायड अपनाये जा रहे हैं। छात्रा की ओर से पुलिस वाना क साथ जब कतकता के मैदान म सघर्ष होता है और मिनिस्टर भाहब को उसका पता चलता है तो वह स्वयं वहा उपस्थित हा जाने है। ओर कई पुलिस वाला को उन्होंने ससर्ब कर दिया लेकिन यहा यह चलता है कि रिटाई होने के बाद जब इस कार्रवाई को कडैम किया जाता है वकीला के द्वारा स्टाफ के द्वारा, कर्मचारियों क द्वारा फिर भी उनकी कार्टे सुनवाई नहीं हानी है। ये दा मायडण्ड क्यों? विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असन्तोष है वह बहुत गहरा है। पन्चम साल के बाद भी वास्तव में शिक्षा की ओर जो ध्यान हमें देना चाहिए था वह हम दे नहीं पाए।

Even education has got a body and a soul

उसकी भी देह है उसकी भी एक आत्मा है। देह तो वही विदेशी है और जहा तक आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है उसका तो वही पता ही नहीं है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि आदमी सुसज्जन बने सुदुष्ट जने और समाज के लिए आवश्यक हर काम को करने के लिए तैयार हो। वह है शिक्षा। लेकिन शिक्षा यहा किस माध्यम से देनी है यह तक पन्चम साल में आप तय नहीं कर पाए है। इनका परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थी वर्ग में असन्तोष है उसके सामने आज फस्ट्रेशन है। उसके लिए आप विद्यार्थी वर्ग का दांष नहीं दे सकते है। रुडको यनियमिटी में स्वयं हमारी प्रान मंत्री गई थी। वहा विद्यार्थियों ने नारे लगाए कि हमें डिग्रिया नहीं चाहिये हमें सविस चाहिए हम को काम चाहिए। साठ मत्तर हजार इञ्जिनियर आज भी बेकार है। हम जो री यार पार्ना योचनाया को ले कर चल रहे है ओर हजारो करोड रुपया उन पर खर्च कर रहे है लेकिन जो परिणाम हम सब के निकल रहे है उससे पता चलता है कि दांनो म कोई मलजाल नहीं है। विद्यार्थी वर्ग काम करने के लिए तैयार जाना है लेकिन उनका काम नहीं मिलता है। कार्टे स्काप ही नहीं है। बे अन्धकार म है उनका श्रवित्य अन्धकार-मय है। उन में फस्ट्रेशन है। यह जो चीज है इसकी गहराई में आपको जाना पड़ेगा और यह एक अलग चीज है। हमारी जो शिक्षा है हमारी जो परम्परायें रही है उनक अनुरूप आपको इसको ढालना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महादय, विद्यार्थी वर्ग यहाँ पर ही नहीं बल्कि मैसूर में भी, इलाहाबाद में भी और दूसरी कई जगहों पर उठा हुआ है। वहा पर भी उनके एजेंटेशन चल हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो बहुत खानू है। जहाँ विद्यार्थी बी एस सी के लिए बैठता है लेकिन पास उसको बी ए में किया जाता

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

है। समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो रहा है। फोटो स्टेट कापी भी उसकी धबलेबल है। जो बैठता ही नहीं है उसको भी पास कर दिया गया है। जो बैठा है हिन्दी में उसको मार्क्स दे दिए गए हैं अर्थात् शास्त्र में। क्या हो रहा है समझ में नहीं आता है। यह सब कुछ इस में दिया हुआ है।

बनारस में हमारे अटल विहारवादी बाजपेयी जी ने बताया था कि जो एम एस सी भी नहीं है, जिस के पास एम एस सी की डिग्री तक नहीं है उसको प्रोफेसर रख लिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको इसका पता नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा आई विल टेक नोटिस

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) I would like to interrupt him I had made a statement on the floor of the House that if the hon Member would let me know in writing a specific case, I will immediately enquire into it I do not think there is any point in repeating precisely the point that has already been discussed in the House only the other day.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI I am incidentally referring to it

PROF S NURUL HASAN If the hon Member keeps on making allegations, I am afraid I cannot go into them unless some specific information is given.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): In writing

SHRI PILOO MODY. Why in writing? It is your job to run your Department.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : हिमाचल में ये घटनाएँ हुई हैं, बनारस में हुई हैं, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। वास्तव में मैंने उनको देना चाहिए, हूँ नहीं। हमारे पास इनकॉम्प्लेंट है तो उनके पास नहीं है।

विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असन्तोष है उसका दूर करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर हैं, उनको वापिस लिया जाए। उसके लिए विद्यार्थी अधिकाारी, अध्यापक तथा दूसरे लोग बैठ कर विचार करे और किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे और जब तक वे किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं, रस्टीकेशन आर्डर को तसपेड किया जाए।

मे यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि विषय-विद्यालयों में जो एक राजनीति चलाई जा रही है, यह बन्द होनी चाहिए। उसके पहले भी रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले थे। लेकिन यहाँ से किसी के हस्तक्षेप की वजह से वे वापिस ले लिए गए थे। विद्यार्थी परिषद् के नेताओं के खिलाफ जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले हैं वे केवल एक ही सगठन के लोग नहीं हैं। उन में कांग्रेसी भी है। राजनीति विद्या के क्षेत्र में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। बम्बई के कालेज ने मुझे एक बार बुलाया था। वहाँ मैंने कहा था कि आपको आईडियोलॉजीज बाहर से बारो नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आप अपनी पार्टी बना सकते हैं। उनको आप दूसरे नाम दे सकते हैं। पार्टी इन पावर कैन बी काल्ड डंकी पार्टी और पार्टी इन प्रोजीशन कैन बी काल्ड मकी पार्टी। डंकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि उसको सब बोझा उठाना पड़ता है और मकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि प्रोजीशन पार्टी को मंकी ट्रिक्स करने पड़ते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि विद्या-लयों में जाए। लेकिन वह एक तरफा खेल नहीं चल सकता है। इसके वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि सभी राजनीतिक बलों के नेता बैठें और कोई कुछ प्राक् कंडक्ट तय करें। इस इसके लिए तैयार हैं। इस सारे खेल को राजनीति से दूर रखें, इस के लिए हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन वह नहीं चलेगा कि पार्टी इन पावर का है जितना

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

रुपया खर्च कर दे और जो चाहे करें लेकिन दूसरों को शिक्षा देती फिरे। यहां पर डेमोक्रेसी है, हर एक को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की स्वाधीनता और स्वतंत्रता है। लेकिन आपने आई आई टी के श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को इस वास्ते निकाल दिया कि उसने क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के एम्प्लायीज़ को आर्गनाइज़, करने की कोशिश की थी। जब इस तरह से निकाला जाता है तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि केवल राजनीति काम कर रही है। छः दिसम्बर को जो घटनाये घटी है, मेरी मांग है कि उनकी न्यायिक जांच हो और जो दोषी पाए जायें उनको सख्त सजा मिले। विद्यार्थियों के साथ डायलाग शुरू आप करें। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अपनी स्वर्ण जयन्ती मनाने जा रहा है। ऐसे वक़्त में इस विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द रहना शोभा की बात नहीं है। राजधानी का विश्वविद्यालय बन्द रहे, ठीक नहीं है। आपको इस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए, दखल देना चाहिए। विद्यार्थी नेताओं, टीचर्स आदि सब प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर आप कोई रास्ता निकालें और विश्वविद्यालय को जल्दी से शुरू करें। दुश्मन समझ कर विद्यार्थियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है वह बन्द होना चाहिए और कोई विक्टिमाइज़ेशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr Chairman, Sir, I listened to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and I am really sorry to say that he has totally failed to do justice to the subject under discussion. He confined himself only to the incidents that had occurred on the 6th December. He should have tried to study this problem of unrest in students as a world phenomenon and found also in almost all the States of our country.

Sir, the causes and reasons of this world phenomenon of student unrest are so obvious and clear. The time at my disposal will not permit me to explain all those points. In Western

democracies, because of the affluence, because of the draft which compels the youth immediately after coming out of the university to join the army and because of the political causes, there is student unrest and students also as a rule are against the Establishment in Western countries. Therefore, the causes of student unrest are totally different in Western countries

So far as our country is concerned, we have got to see whether the signs and symptoms of the unrest in students are only the outward signs and symptoms or some deep-rooted inner causes which are developed recently in the body-politic of India. There are a number of causes. Before I deal with the causes of unrest amongst students and youth, I must tell you that there are certain redeeming features which are found in our country

The first is that the parent-child relation is still maintained in this country. In the Western countries, in a number of countries of the world, that relationship, the filial duty between the child and the parent is destroyed. It is not so here. That relationship still persists here. Our student community has not taken to the reading of M. Regis Debray's Revolutionary writings. Once they go to these Revolutionary writings, this country also will fall on the same lines with the rest of the world. There is no visible sign of the sphere of influence of Guevarasque Adventurist philosophy found amongst the student community of India.

What are the causes for outward or deep-rooted unrest amongst students then? The first is the educational system itself. While I may not agree with Shri Jagannathrao Joshi when he tampered with the problem of unrest amongst students while dealing with the incidents that had taken place on 6th December, the main cause is the system of education. The education is not need-based and utility-based. That point may be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister. The Kothari Commission, the New Policy on Education, suggest a number of remedies, that is, bifurcation

after 10th standard, work experience and part-time education. In this country, a number of students go without education. Therefore, I advance the proposition that some education is better than no education. Part-time education is much more useful than no education at all. I am just mentioning the causes to which you cannot be blind or you cannot shut your eyes.

Then there is the psychological factor; mental agony starts with the question of admission. As soon as the student passes out his SS examination, the big question of admission is standing as a monster before his mind. This is also a psychological factor. 'What is the use of education' is the question that baunts the educated young man because there are a number of unemployed educated persons and the unemployment problem is a gigantic problem among one of the causes.

Then I come back to the point raised by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi—union and political rivalries inspired the political parties amongst the student community. It is one thing to condemn the political rivalries or inspiration given by some political leaders and another thing to advise the world that politics should not come into the university campus. Yet, I know it for certain that certain political parties are playing a most important role in creating unrest and disturbances in the university campus.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Name them.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Obscurantists and ultra leftists are the political leaders which create disturbance in the university campus. Curiously enough, it is only the democrats who are simply passive spectators and on-lookers, who do not try to mould the opinion of the students or the teachers. But the ultra-radicals and obscurantists and dogmatists do play the most important part.

Another thing is the uncontrollable

passion among the teachers to use the students as instruments to further their own interests. There are so many factions and divisions among the teacher-community that the teachers utilise some of the students and organisations of students as instruments to further their own cause. I know, there are certain honest, diligent and conscientious teachers, but their number is very negligible.

Then there is rivalry between college and university authorities and the teachers. Since you are looking at me, Mr. Chairman, I need not elaborate.

The presence of police in the university campus irritates the students very much. Therefore, police should not be called off and on into the university campus. The hon. Minister, the other day, asked, if there is a law and order problem or if there is violence, what should be done. Violence must be condemned at all costs but when the police is called, they do not behave with the students in such a manner as they are expected to deal with their own children. After all, their own children are also studying in colleges and schools. But there are a number of excesses committed by the police. (*Interruption*)

So far as Delhi is concerned, there is the peculiar problem of transport facilities which is also causing a great deal of unrest and mental disturbances among the students . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Lack of facilities.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am thankful to the hon. Member for correcting me.

The gap between promises and enunciation of policies and performance created bad effects and doubting minds, suspecting minds, among the students. It is no use philosophising or sermonising. I must tell the hon. Education Minister my own experience. Only some 15 days ago, I had invited some of the students

[Shri R D Bhandare]

from the Delhi University and I asked been the fate of it I do not know one of the students to go and face tion of that student. Some proper the inquiry You know, what has the reasons that led to the rustica-

[Shri R D Bhandare]

inquiry must have been made I do not accuse that they have destroyed all norms of natural justice I have no means of knowing how the inquiry was conducted

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude

SHRI R D BHANDARE An ounce of intellectual and moral discipline on the part of parents teachers and politicians is more useful than tonnes of advices and sermons to the students—advising, sermonising and philosophising to the students This is not a value-judgment that I am expressing These are very peculiar and curious facts to reflect upon

My last point is this There are a number of points which I want to make, but I will not touch on them because time will not permit me Violence and hooliganism must be condemned but students must be treated very politely, leniently, as we treat our own children

We have also to develop in the students a sense of participation Let there be a sense of participation developed in the minds of the students that they are also parties to Government colleges and universities In this connection, I would only refer you to the Report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, para 1, page 36, which reads as follows —

“The crucial element in this whole scheme is that the constituent units should have a sense of commitment to the ideals of university and a sense of participation in problems of policy, planning and decision-making, and implementation of plans and plans of development”

The university authorities, including the Ministry of Education, must take this into consideration I also appeal to the University Grants Commission to insist on the university and constituent colleges to take into consideration this recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Committee.

So far as the Delhi University is concerned, the University authorities, teachers, students and parents must sit at a round-table conference to find out a solution so that peace can be restored in the Delhi University campus and the students can prosecute their studies peacefully Let it not be made a question of prestige by the Vice Chancellor or the Ministry or the police or, for that matter, students and teachers

With these words, I conclude

SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN (Tellicherry) For the present crisis in our educational system and for the turmoil amongst the student community, there are socio-economic and political reasons At the very outset, I would like to say that the present situation is the result of the sad failure on the part of the Government to bring about meaningful reforms in the field of education during the last 25 years after independence And it is also a fact that the students who are in the educational institutions do not know what they should do after completing their education The growing unemployment makes their future dark, and in their hopelessness and frustration, they become sometimes violent It is understandable And this situation, the failure in the field of education and the failure in the field of economy and particularly, in providing employment, the worsening unemployment situation—these are all the results of the greater failure of the Government in various fields

But, a new situation has been created in our country. The students rather looked to the Congress Party in the recent past with hope, and

there was a relative calm and peace in the academic atmosphere in our country. But, I should say that even after getting such a 'massive mandate'—a term the Congress Party would like to use—they sadly failed to bring about the reforms which the student community expected from them in the field of education.

If you take the recent tendencies, firstly, I would like to point out three things. One is: in the recent meeting of the Governors His Excellency, the President of our country, while addressing them, said, 'You should deal with the students firmly'. I could not understand that. Is it that you are going to deal with this matter merely as a law and order problem? If that is the way the problems are going to be tackled, I think that will not bring about any solution to the problems which we are facing to-day.

The second factor is that the discontent that is growing is being utilised by reactionaries. I do understand that and particularly, the recent developments, in the Banaras Hindu University, and to a greater extent, the developments in the Delhi University, are all the results of the Jana Sangh and such political elements . . .

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): It is all wrong and false.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: You might have objections to that, but, the fact remains a fact, Jana Sangh, RSS and Vidyarthi Parishd, helped and inspired to a great extent by the CIA, are trying to penetrate among the students and trying to create a situation out of these and, here, the ruling Party should share its responsibility. They have created a fertile ground where frustration is bound to grow and the Jana Sangh and other reactionary Parties in the country are using the frustration and they are

sowing the seeds of discontent in that soil which is so fertile for the growth of discontent.

This is the situation and you take one specific example. In recent periods, in most of the Hindi educational institutions, you could see that the examination system was one single factor which created a lot of trouble in our country. The students there were stabbing invigilators. It is not that, by their character, the students have become violent and are attacking the invigilators. It is because of the fact that the examination system is so rotten and dead and stinking system you are carrying on and exhibiting throughout the country and spreading the stink all over. The Minister, I am sure, will say, 'We have brought about so many recommendations. So many good and bad recommendations are there. What we are worried is not about the recommendation. There was no lack of recommendations. Commissions after Commissions were appointed and public money has been wasted so to say because of all the recommendations which have been made for a meaningful reform in the examination system, nothing has been implemented and, to-day, the tendency is to copy. Why don't you allow the open book policy in the examination halls? Mr Chairman, to know what is written in a book, the student should at least once read a book and if you adopt the open book policy in the examinations that will eliminate the factor of copying. That will give perhaps a guarantee for the invigilator to get out of the examination hall safely. And that is No. 1.

Recently, in many of the States, the running of the schools and colleges by the private managements has created a problem. They say they run educational institutions out of humanitarian grounds. It is just like the old Englishman's claim of saying that he is carrying the white-man's burden on his shoulders. They have run the institutions in such a way that students, teachers and all the people

[Shri C K Chandrapan]

concerned are dissatisfied Slogans for nationalisation of schools is coming from certain sections I do not say that you should nationalise schools and colleges tomorrow But what I say is, you should have a sympathetic approach to this problem You should eliminate such people who get benefit and big profits out of running of these educational institutions

I now come to my last point about medical colleges, they collect big capitation fees The Minister might say, this is connected with Health Ministry But the problem is this A rich person who can spend Rs 20 000 or Rs 40 000 can get admission The fellow may be a worthless one he will come out of the college with the degree he will kill people after getting that degree Why should Government encourage such people? Why should a Government in a modern State give permission for these managements to run schools and colleges like this?

The education system in the past was suited to a different purpose The education system was given shape by people who came from abroad the foreign and alien administrators They had a purpose We have different purpose now We are a free and independent country and our pattern of education should suit the needs of our people Education should enable a new generation of people to come forward to face the challenges of the nation I do not blame the Education Minister Many Ministers have come before him he is the last in a series of such Ministers They have all pursued the same bankrupt policy for the last 25 years unless you change the policy, the country will go to the dogs

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) समा-पति जी, आप ने जो इस बहस में मुझे भाग लेने का मौका दिया उस के लिए मैं आप का धन्यारी हूँ। आज यहाँ चर्चा चल रही

है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो कुछ हुआ उस के बारे में और उस के बाद हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया तथा दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, विद्यार्थी असंतोष के नाम में, यह चर्चा का विषय है। तो विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष है— इस का हमें पोस्ट मार्टेम कर के देखना है, अच्छी तरह डाइगनोसिस कर के देखना है और इस का इलाज करना है। लेकिन जिस तरह से विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के नाम पर आज विश्वविद्यालयों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है विश्वविद्यालय की प्रापर्टी को फूटने की कोशिश की जा रही है और बसों को हाईजैक कर के सड़को पर चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है किसी को कुचल कर मारा जा रहा है (व्यवधान) .

इस आन्दोलन को हम विद्यार्थी असंतोष का कारण नहीं कह सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) . . .

रुभापति महोदय आप लोग डिस्टर्ब न करें। आपको अपना मौका मिला, उन्हें अपने मौके पर बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राजदेव सिंह अगर आज विद्यार्थी लाइब्रेरी में कमी हो उसके लिए एजिटेशन करे फर्नीचर की कमी हो जिससे उनको परेशानी हो या स्टाफ निकम्मा हो, पढाई लिखाई की सहूलियत न हो, बोर्डिंग हाउसेज की कमी हो उनको रहने की जगह न मिलती हो, इन बातों के लिए यदि वे एजिटेशन करे तो मैं समझता हूँ हर सम्भव-दार आदमी उनका समर्थन करेगा। उनके आन्दोलन सिर्फ पढ़ने पढ़ाने से संबंधित होने चाहिए। लेकिन आज होसा क्या है? दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की चर्चा हमारे विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य ने की। उन्होंने बहुत धासू बहाये कि पुलिस ने कुछ विद्यार्थियों को मारा लेकिन उनके

मूह से एक शब्द भी इस बात के लिए खेद का नहीं निकला कि जो एक गरीब घर की गांभ की औरत तागे पर जा रही थी और जो बस हाईजैक करके स्टूडेंट चला रहे थे उसके नीचे मर गई। हम मान करते हैं कि उनके ऊपर 302 का मुकदमा चलाया जाए ।

आज हर यूनिवर्सिटी में यूनियन्स हैं जिनमें काफी पैसा होता है । बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के सवध में मैं जानता हू कि वहा पर 15 हजार स्टूडेन्ट्स हैं और वहा पर साल भर का 90,000 रु० चन्दा आता है । एक केस हमारे समक्ष है कि लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन के दो लडके आए इस काम को लेकर कि हम दिल्ली जा रहे हैं प्रधान मंत्री को इन्वाइट करने यूनियन के जलसे में आने के लिए लेकिन हमें नहीं मालूम कि वे प्रधान मंत्री के पास गए या नहीं गए लेकिन इतना जाहिर है कि प्रधान मंत्री उस जलसे में नहीं गईं । लेकिन उसका खर्च 11 सौ या 13 सौ दिखाया गया है । इस तरह से आप समझ सकते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन मेंबरशिप का जो लम्बा चौड़ा फंड होता है उसमें अनाप-शनाप बाते की जाती हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री चरणसिंह ने जो यूनियन को अप्पानल कर दिया था कि जो विद्यार्थी चाहे वह उसके सदस्य हो सकते हैं, आज मालूम होता है कि वह चीजें उचित ही थीं । होना चाहिए यह कि विद्यार्थी की मर्जी के खिलाफ यूनियन का चन्दा उनसे नहीं लेना चाहिए ।

चूंकि मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का विद्यार्थी था और नजदीक का रहने वाला हू इसलिए थोड़ी सी चर्चा वहा के बारे में करना चाहूंगा । उस दिन काल एग्जेशन के समय बहुत गलत सलत बाते कही गई थी । बहुत सी बाते जो मेरी जानकारी में हैं वह मैं कहना चाहता हू । मैं 9 तारीख को वहा गया था, 5-6

घंटे वहा रहा, वहा पर विद्यार्थियों से बातचीत की, प्रोफेसरो से बात-चीत की और वाइस चांसलर से भी बात-चीत की । वहा की हालत यह है कि केम्पस के भीतर आर० एम० एस० की बिल्डिंग है जोकि सभी को मालूम है जिस समय हम वहा पढ़ते थे उस समय से वहा आर० एस० एस० का केन्द्र है । (अध्यक्ष) आप आगे सुने कि किम कन्टेक्ट में मैं यह कह रहा हू । अप्रैल, 1972 में यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस के भीतर बिना वाइस चांसलर की आज्ञा के आर० एस० एस० की रैली निकाली जाती है नगी तलवारों के साथ । उसके बाद यूनियन का इन्वेकशन जाना है और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन जाना है । आन्दोलन की शकल यह है कि 5 को विद्यार्थियों ने काला दिवस मनाया । अभी जोशी जी ने एक बात कही मैं उम्मीद काटना चाहता हू । उन्होंने वहा कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट का जिक्र नहीं किया शिक्षा मंत्री ने । अस्तित्व यह है कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट है वह विद्यार्थी परिषद, आर० एम० एस० के नहीं है । उन्होंने अपन का डिमोण्स्ट्रेशन किया मूवमेंट से । और जब उनमें डिमोण्स्ट्रेशन किया तो छात्र सवध समिति बनाई गई जिमके प्रेसीडेंट है यूनियन के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट । हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सवध समिति के अध्यक्ष का एक तार 5 को मिला जिम दिन कि काला दिवस मनाया गया । तो इस तरह से क्रमबद्ध चीजे चली हैं नगी तलवारों की रैली, यूनियन का ऐलकशन और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन ।

आन्दोलन किस शकल का है मैं चाहता हू उसे भी आप सुन ले । जो चीजे इस्ट्राय की गई हैं उससे आन्दोलन के स्वरूप को आप समझ सकते हैं पहले तो यूनिवर्सिटी आफिस में ताला तोड़ करके लोथ धुसे और तमाम रि कार्ड जलाया । उसके बाद स्टेट बैंक को लूटने और जलाने की कोशिश की गई और जब पुलिस पहुंची तो उसको बचाया जा सका । पोस्ट आफिस को लूटने

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

की कोशिश की गई। इसके बाद जो हैड आफ दि ए पार्टमेंट हैं वे लोग एक जलपान गृह बन करते हैं, उस को लूटा गया और बर्बाद किया गया। नगर निकाय कार्यालय जोकि विद्यार्थियों के इन्टरैस्ट के लिए है उसका फर्नीचर तोड़ा गया और उसमें आग लगाई गई। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया, दो हेडगीयर उठा ले गए लोग, पता नहीं कहा ले गए। क्या यह विद्यार्थी मूवमेंट है। एक टन्ट फूक दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी डिस्पेंसरी का ताला तोड़ करके दवाये छिटका दी गई। एक यूनिवर्सिटी कार को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। 6 लकड़ी के बड़े-बड़े बक्से जोकि टेले पर स्टेशन से आ रहे थे जिसमें साइम का सामान था उसको रोक करके विद्यार्थियों ने तोड़ा और आग लगा दी। यह सब उनके फायदे की चीज थी उनके नुकसान की चीजे नहीं थी और नहीं, उसमें बन्दूक और कारतूस भरे हुए थे। चार कज्यूमर स्टोर्स लूटे गए और वहा की चीजे फोक दी गई तोड़ दी गई। कज्यूमर स्टोर्स को लूटने में और किमका इन्टरैस्ट हो सकता है। जो वहा का एम्पलाई रहा होगा, जिसने गबन किया होगा वही पहले कोशिश करता कि उसके रिकार्ड जला दिये जाये। यह सब एलिमेंट उस आन्दोलन में शामिल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हू कि 15 हजार विद्यार्थी हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ दो सौ विद्यार्थी इसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं, इस आन्दोलन में। इससे कुछ विद्यार्थी परिषद् के लोग हैं और कुछ जो राज नारायण सिंह का फंक्शन है सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का उसके है और एन्टी सोशल-एलिमेंट है। प्रोफेसर और विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे बताया है कि बिहार के जो आर०एस०एस० के सचालक हैं वे कई शाब्दिया और मोटर-साइकल लेकर वहा पड़े हुए हैं। इस तरह से यह मूवमेंट बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। बाइस वासलर के बारे में यहा तक कहा गया है कि उसके कपड़े उतार लो और नगा कर दो। यह विद्यार्थी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वहा पर इस तरह की

बाते की गई हैं।

सम्बन्धित महोदय कृपा करके अब समाप्त करे।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : समाप्त कर रहा हू। आज उस यूनिवर्सिटी की यह हालत देखकर तकलीफ होती है। मालवीय जी ने किस भावना के साथ भीख माग-माग कर उस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाया था लेकिन आज वहा की जायदाद फूकी जा रही है, जलाई जा रही है, तोड़ी जा रही है। मैं वहा का 1930 से 1938 तक विद्यार्थी रहा था। सन् 1934 में सेन्ट्रल ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने चूक वडा के विद्यार्थी काफ़े मूवमेंट में पार्टिसिपेट करते थे इसलिए तीन लाख जो ब्रान्ट-इन-एड भी जाती थी उसके लिए डिस्लेबर कर दिया कि हम बन्द कर दगे। इसी यूनिवर्सिटी से जहा आज यह हालत हो रही है जो मैंने बयान की वहा पर उस समय विद्यार्थियों ने एक मीटिंग की और कहा कि हम दूनी फीस देंगे, अगर गवर्नमेंट एड बन्द करती है तो करे। वहा पर स्टाफ की भी मीटिंग हुई और उन्होंने कहा कि हम छात्री पे पर काम करेंगे। तो जहा पर इस प्रकार की फीनिंग थी वहा पर आज यूनिवर्सिटी की जायदादे जलाई जा रही है। तो आपके माध्यम से मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन कायदे से चले तो हम सभी लोग उसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार है।

अब मैं मंत्री जी को दो सुझाव देना चाहता हू। कोई एजुकेशन पालिसी लेटेस्ट आपकी होनी चाहिए। मैंने सुना है कि सदन यूनिवर्सिटी में एक कमेर्स है जिसे सेंडविच कौर्स कहते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को रेगुलर कौर्स के साथ-साथ टेकनालोजी और दूसरी चीजें भी पढ़ाते हैं जो यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर निकलने पर जीवन में उनके काम में आ सकती हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि डायर एजुकेशन के लिए आप सेलेक्टिव एडमिशन की व्यवस्था करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी बर्न्यबाध देता हू।

17.00 hrs.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the problem of widespread student unrest now prevalent throughout the country. The student unrest has gone to the extent of compelling a few Vice-Chancellors of Universities to resign in despair. Some Universities have also been closed indefinitely. Only the other day the students attacked the Office of the Chief Minister in Lucknow. Sir, today we are faced with this kind of serious situation in the country. If we try to analyse the causes leading to violent agitations among the student community, you will find that the undercurrent of frustration existing in the society is reflected among the students.

Sir, the students have entered the political arena, neglecting their studies, on account of the unceasing efforts of the political parties in the country vying with each other to woo the students to their fold for the purpose of deriving narrow political gains. Secondly, the uncertain prospects of their future have disturbed them to the extent of engaging themselves in violent activities. Have the Government given any reasonable guarantee for their future prospects by incorporating employment-oriented schemes in the plan programmes? This kind of uncertain future has led the students astray and unwittingly they join the band-wagon of political parties, thus becoming pawns in the political chess-board.

It may so happen that today in Delhi a particular political party may be blamed for instigating the students. But it is common knowledge that in the States whenever the ruling party makes fervent appeals to the student community to desist from violent agitations so that peaceful conditions can be maintained in the University

Campus immediately the opposition political parties call upon them not to heed to such advice. In Delhi the Congress, which is the ruling party here, may exert all its energy in ensuring normal and peaceful conditions in the Delhi University. But, what does the same party which is in opposition in Tamil Nadu, do there? The Congress Party in Tamil Nadu is bent upon inflaming the students against the ruling party. It is trying to bring as many students as possible to its fold and to create disturbances in the State.

17.02 hrs

[SHRI K N TIWARY in the Chair]

In a democracy it is quite possible that today's opposition party may become the ruling party tomorrow and face the music. I have no hesitation in saying that the main cause of student unrest in the country is the involvement of political parties in the affairs of the students.

It is the duty of the Government to see that the students are able to pursue their studies unhindered and whatever steps are required to be taken in that direction must be taken. When a college boy gets himself involved in a minor conflict with a Bus conductor, within a short while it takes a serious turn resulting in the burning of buses and in the agitation being carried to the University Campus. We have already evolved a code of conduct that the Police will not enter the University Campus without being requested by the Vice-Chancellor for protecting the University property and for maintaining law and order inside the campus. We are witnessing today the unfortunate situation of Police entering the University Campus and the students raising their voice of protest about the entry of Police into the Campus. Such a confrontation leads to violence and loss to public property. Naturally, the general public raise the pertinent question as to why they should be

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J Matha Gowder]

made to suffer for an unseemly controversy raging between the University authorities, the Police and the students. For this kind of worsening situation, the political parties of the country have the major share of the blame. It is imperative that any effort of a political party to get a foothold among the student community for short-term gains must be curbed. The students and the University authorities must be left alone to solve their problems. The students and the Universities must sit across a table and thrash out the problems. They should themselves chalk out their future course of action for maintaining peace and tranquility in the Campus. We cannot take political advantage of the students.

Before I conclude I would just refer to one important point. At present the voting age is 21 years. The students who are mature enough to understand and appreciate the political trends in the country are not able to become active participants because of the age restriction of 21 years. If we reduce the voting age to 18 years in all probability the students will give vent to their political grievances will try to achieve their political aspirations outside the Campus rather than inside as it happens now. This will also reduce the frequent frictions that take place now between the University authorities and the students. I would also suggest that educational reforms which will ensure them a definite and prosperous future, must be implemented forthwith. Then only we will be able to find a permanent solution to this problem of student unrest in the country.

With these words, I conclude

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) Sir, the discussion on student unrest becomes irrelevant if we do not pause for a moment to understand that the student of today is not the student of the past days. A student of the past days was unaware of what was hap-

pening in the country whereas a student of today is terribly involved in what is happening around him. He is not only a student but also a citizen. He travels by bus, reads newspapers, comes to the Lok Sabha gallery and watches the proceedings of the House. Therefore his sense of the events becomes sharper and his expectation from the leaders of the country also is equally higher. If we are unable to give him what he wants it is our failure and not the failure of the students. If we try to exploit the students for purposes other than academic, it is our fault.

All that has been said about the student community is hardly justified in view of one experience that I had. During the days of student unrest in Punjab I was traveling from Nangal to Himachal Pradesh and I found that quite a few of the buses had been deflated and others had been set on fire. I was told that the persons who did it at Nangal were neither the students from the colleges nor students from higher secondary schools but workers of the CPM. Shri Ram Krishan Baduria, a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly at one time had brought a gang of workers from distant places for this particular purpose. As a result, there was huge devastation between Nangal and Rupar. When students and teachers are subjected to this kind of exploitation it is not an academic problem. I warn the Education Minister that academic solution cannot be found to this problem. We must know where the disease lies before we find a solution. If we seek the solution elsewhere, we will not arrive at the correct solution.

MR CHAIRMAN He is a professor. He can give a solution.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR How many universities in the country have been allowed to have student representation in the senate? There are 83 universities in the country. In answer to a question, it was said that it is there only

in very few universities. So, the students are not given a sense of participation.

During the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, a resolution was passed unanimously to appoint a sub-committee to examine the causes of student unrest in detail. That sub-committee was to submit its report within four months. I do not know whether the sub-committee has started functioning after it was appointed. Now when we ourselves are feeling that whatever the Vice-Chancellor does has to be vetoed at the highest level, when the UGC has become a more signing machine, when the Vice-Chancellors of the country are thinking in terms of submitting their resignation in the context of student violence, can the problem of student unrest be solved? No; it cannot be. The Vice-Chancellor must stand firm. No Vice-Chancellor should resign when the students demand it in the wake of unrest. The political leaders and, specially, the leaders of those parties who have semi-student organisations, like, Vidyarthi Parishad, must understand that they are doing great harm to the country.

One reason why this problem has become acute in Delhi is because Jana Sangh has been defeated in the elections to the Metropolitan Council and the leaders of Jana Sangh who were running the Government are out of the Government today. They want to exploit students for their purposes. They are organising all sorts of gimmicks to impress upon the students that they are their sincere followers. No; they are not.

The cause of student unrest goes deeper. When there is no sense of participation amongst students, when there is no feeling amongst students that they are being heard, when the students feel that they are being ignored, and when they are being asked by one party to go in one direction and by another party to go in another direction, naturally, they suffer

from split personality. It is a psychological phenomenon. Our students at the moment are being subjected to this kind of undue exploitation. This must stop. For this, the police is not the answer. If you send batches of police and kill students on the spot, it will not do.

When the students at Moga in Punjab see that a police inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when the Income-tax inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when a political leader can get a free ticket for the cinema, they feel, what harm has the student leader done, what harm have the students done in demanding cheap-rate tickets for the cinemas? When the society is behaving in a very much desperate and disgusting manner, the students cannot be expected to rise above society. When the leaders of society who are there to mould the public opinion are failing in their duty it is hardly wise to condemn the student community.

It is believed that the wisdom is frozen like the snow on the Mount Everest in a few heads, like, Vice-Chancellors, Deans and Professors, who run the universities. May I ask: Out of 3000 lecturers of Delhi University, how many are there on the Academic Councils? Not more than 10. Out of Deans and Professors, how many are there on the Academic Councils? What for are they? The educationist of today is the one who takes the class and not who comes from abroad with a big degree or with a black gown or with a doctorate. He does not know the students: he does not feel the pulse of the students.

I condemn the violence of students and equally the violence by the police. I must say the students will have to be listened to with a heart full of sympathy. If you go with the rod, if you go with the police, the students will not listen to you. But if you go like a father or an elder brother, if you go like a person who is bothered about the future of the

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

students, the students will listen to you. The student who listens to you is the same student who behaves nicely in the college or in the university campus, is the same student who wants to study in the class and is the same student who wants to be assured of a job. When the students see that degrees are being sold, when the doctorates are being sold when the examinations are being manipulated, they feel what harm have they done.

We have to re-assure the student that the system which obtains in the country is the one which will give him justice. When the student feels that there is no justice for him, then he is angry, then he is there to abuse me and everybody, and even the highest leaders will not be spared. So, we have to re-assure them that justice will be done to them.

Earlier in the Lok Sabha, that is, last year, I referred to the fact that the students had to run to the High Courts to get justice done to them in the matter of admissions. When the Education Department here, the U.G.C. here, the Central Advisory Board here, fail in their duty to give justice to students, they cannot be expected to behave politely. Today, the students want to be re-assured and the Minister of Education, the leaders of this country, the Vice-Chancellors, and others who mould public opinion have to re-assure them that they are not isolated and neglected, and that there is a heart in the person of the Education Minister, that there is a heart in the leaders of this country, which feels for them, which feels their pulse and which is agitated over the problems facing them. Once this is done, the universities can be re-opened tomorrow, whether it is the B.H.U. or the Delhi University.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not often

that I compliment a member of the Congress Party on a speech that he delivers in this House. But I would like to do so to my dear friend, Mr. Parashar, for the wholesome truth and good sense that he has spoken to knock some sense into the Education Ministry and the Treasury Benches. There was only one fault that I found with what he said and that is, when he deviated from his concern about the education of this country and thought that he would play a little politics on the side because when he accused the Jan Sangh about interfering, in student life, he certainly had a point, but you cannot point a finger forward without pointing four fingers to yourself, and this he failed to do.

The politics of this country has been vitiated in the universities through political wings of students, through political parties being active on campus. Today I hear a lot of sanctimonious sentiments being expressed on this particular subject. I hope the speakers, who talked about political parties not interfering in campus life, will finally not merely mouth these sentiments but actually carry them through. I was very happy when I heard these sentiments because at last the policies of the Swatantra Party regarding student activities on campus are being vindicated, and even the arch criminals of this particular activity are beginning to understand what it implies.

Basically, the fault is not that of universities and students; basically the fault is of our Government that in 25 years has destroyed the perfectly beautiful picture of a future India; we have destroyed the belief that this country should have been well on its way to a great, progressive and prosperous nation by this time and that, in spite of the fact that we have every wealth in this country, every possible type of people, every possible type of expertise, knowledge, minerals—call it whatever you may—we have not

been able to use them for the good of the people. Therefore, the first condemnation for what is happening in the student world in India rests squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government, not the State Government to whom the Central Government would like to pass the buck, but on the shoulders of the Central Government.

This, perhaps, must be one of the few countries in the world where we have had Education Ministers who are not even Cabinet Ministers. You can understand from this the importance that we must be giving to a subject like education....

AN HON MEMBER: Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray was there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We had one here and there, just for a few months. But the fact that the Education Ministry does not deserve a man of such seniority and importance as a Cabinet Minister is itself evidence of the contempt in which we hold Education in this country.

Take the example of what is happening in Delhi. What have the students demanded? It is this. The students have demanded restoration of normal teaching in the College of Engineering and the College of Arts. Can any demand be more reasonable than asking the Government to resume teaching in two colleges which, for 15 months, have not functioned at all? The colleges in this country are not functioning for 15 months and the students are demanding 'Please teach us'—can any demand be more pathetic or more reasonable that this Government cannot meet it within a minutes time, within five minutes? It is going on and on. And does this Government care? They have all manner of alibis and excuses—this is an administrative problem; so, and so is in control. But who the hell is interested in who is in control? The important thing is that, the colleges in this country are

not functioning; it is not the fault of the students; they want teachers, but teachers are not available.

The second point is reinstatement of dismissed teachers of Delhi College of Engineering. Look at the happiness with which students and teachers are thrown out without any consideration, without any care, without proper inquiry, sometimes cursorily examined without thinking about the repercussions of such a thing! Is this such an unjustifiable demand that the University should take over the Colleges of Engineering and the College of Arts? It is under the Delhi administration that these two institutions have suffered and that is why the students have finally said 'Let the University take them over.'

Admission of all First-Divisioners into the MBBS course—I understand that the Government has a problem. Let them sit down and talk it out. I have here a catalogue that the students have prepared and said that 65 seats can be utilised that are already existing in the four Medical Colleges. Maybe the number is not 65. Maybe it is 63. But, anybody in the Government could have gone and investigated this. But the Minister for Health in whose charge this thing comes is much too busy politicking and collecting money all over the place to pay any attention to his Ministry or to do any serious work for which he is paid.

Then, students' participation in the decision-making bodies of the University—this is a sort of eye-wash which has been going on for many years. No committees are formed in which the students have actually any say. There is a Teachers' Council of some sort and I do not think it has even met for so many months when the entire University is closed down.

Finally, a library for the South Campus Colleges.

These are the demands that the students have made. I cannot see how the Government can possibly

[Shri Pilo Mody]

denying any one of these demands including the reinstatement of these rusticated students I just cannot see, Mr Chairman

I desperately need your attention, because I cannot see why the Government cannot fulfil these demands and restore peace

I am prepared to guarantee peace in Delhi University if the Government would meet those six demands that the students have put forward because I see nothing in them which inhibits them from doing so

About the ordering of the Police into the campus, this has become now almost fashionable. The Vice-Chancellor merely makes a declaration, 'I feel that my life was in danger and, therefore, I ordered the Police into the campus'. The Vice-Chancellor's life is definitely precious, but it is not as precious as the lives of the students into the campus. The Vice-Chancellor, if he feels that his life is in jeopardy constantly, he has no business occupying that chair

Therefore, I seriously feel that unless a dialogue is started immediately with all concerned, without any preconditions whatsoever, and we sit down and discuss a family problem, we sit down and do so, for the benefit of our country, for the benefit of future generations, we will continue to go on having this serious problem

Finally, I would like to make an appeal I do not know who this Vice-Chancellor is I have never met him. Everybody says that he is a very good man I do not know what has happened to him. It is his job to be in his office. It is his job to meet the students. It is his job to solve the problems of the students and, therefore, when the students go to him, he should be available and he should be there. Let us not create a society where the breaking of a few glass panes is equated with the breaking of heads

श्री सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला)
चेयरमैन साहब, आज सारे कन्ट्री में होने

वाले स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट पर डिसकशन हो रहा है और इस हाउस की मार्फत काफ़ी लम्बे लम्बे सेरगन्ध स्टूडेंट्स और यश को दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं समझ नहीं आता कि मौजूदा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम से सरकार किस तरह ब्राज की नई प्राबलम्ब को साल्व कर पायेगी। ब्राज कोई स्टूडेंट फर्स्ट या सक्ड क्लास में एम० ए० करे, या यूनिवर्सिटी में फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट स्टैंड करे, लेकिन उस को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है, जब तक कि उस के पाम कोई सिफारिश न हो। मैं ऐसे स्टूडेंट्स को जानता हूँ। अगर ऐसा कोई स्टूडेंट आ कर कहे कि मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, मझे वही बलक लगवा दो, तो आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारी हालत क्या है। अगर इस एजुकेशन सिस्टम का जारी रखा गया, तो यह हमारे देश को तबाह कर देगा। इसका टोटल शेक अप करने की जरूरत है।

सरकार आज की अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में सेरमन दे, प्लानिंग करे और वह प्लानिंग फेल हो, वह कहे कि हम इतने स्टूडेंट्स को जान्ने प्रावाइड करेगे और उसकी बात खोखली साबित हो और फिर भी वह कहे कि यूथ और स्टूडेंट्स उस के पीछे चने। आप बड़ी बड़ी कोशिशों में रह रहे हैं और हमें सेसन्स, लैक्चर और भाषण दे, तो उन का कोई असर आज के यूथ पर नहीं होने वाला है। मैं उस सोसायटी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, जिस को आप मुधारना और बनाना चाहते हैं। हम लोग किसी से कम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, किसी से कम समझदार नहीं हैं, हम में जिम्मेदारी को निभाने की अहलियत किसी से कम नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी आप हमें दबा कर रखते हैं, हमारी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

यह टीक है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ स्टूडेंट्स को जायज और नाजायज ढंग से एम्प्लायमेंट करती हैं। पिछले दिनों जी

बाक्यात हुए हैं, अगर हम उन का एनेले-सिख करें तो साफ नजर आता है कि कुछ पालीटिकल पार्टीज ने अपने सियासी मकसद के लिए स्टूडेंट्स को यूज किया। लेकिन आप अपने एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को मुधारने की कोशिश न करें और सारी जिम्मेदारी पोलि्टिकस पार्टीज पर डालें, तो मेरे खयाल में यह ज्यादा मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं उन पोलि्टिकल पार्टीज से हमदर्दी नहीं रखता हू। मैं उन की मुजम्मत करता हू। जो स्टूडेंट्स तशहूद मे हिस्सा लेते है, मैं उन को भी सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता हू। लेकिन सारे प्लानिंग और एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को शोक आप करना होगा। आप इस समाज को इसी तरह चलाना चाहे और संरमन दे कर हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहे, यह नामुमकिन है।

प्र. 3 हमारे एजुकेशनल सिस्टम की हालत यह है कि आप मिडल क्लास फैमिली से ताल्लुक रखने वाले स्टूडेंट का मुकाबला पब्लिक स्कूल से पढने वाले स्टूडेंट से करवाते है आप चाहते है कि एक स्टूडेंट की टाग बाय दी जाय और वह एक दूसरे स्टूडेंट के साथ बीडे। वह कैसे दूसरे स्टूडेंट का मुकाबला कर पायेगा? आप का सारा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम डिफेक्टिव है। इस को शोक आप करने की जरूरत है। आप को अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम की तरफ ध्यान देना है और नई जागज क्रीएट करनी है। पिछले बजट और इस बजट मे इम्प्लायमेंट के क्रीश प्रोग्राम के लिए करोड़ों रुपए रखे गए हैं। लेकिन उस पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अमल नहीं हुआ है।

स्टूडेंट्स प्राबलम को सिर्फ ला एड भांडर प्राबलम समझना बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी। एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिवर्सिटीज के लीडरो को यहां बुलाना चाहिए

और उन के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए कि किस ढंग से यूनिवर्सिटीज मे अमन कायम किया जा सकता है, किस ढंग से उन को अच्छी तरह चलाया जा सकता है। अगर आप स्टूडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन को रोकना चाहे, तो उस का नतीजा ठीक नहीं होगा। एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को इस तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिए।

सरकार इस सिलसिले मे तमाम पोलि-टिकल पार्टीज के लीडरो की एक कार्यक्रम काल करे। जिस तरह वह लेबर के इश्यू पर एक कानसेन्सस तैयार करती है, एक कोड आफ कन्डक्ट तैयार करती है, उसी तरह वह पोलि्टिकल पार्टीज के लीडरो से बातचीत कर के स्टूडेंट्स प्राबलम पर एक मिनिमम कोड आफ कन्डक्ट बनाने की कोशिश करे। अगर आप हम तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो हम का एक हैन्दी इफेक्ट हो सकता है। सिर्फ संरमन या भाषण देने, स्टूडेंट्स को रस्टी-केट करने और पुलिस भेजने से कोई प्राबलम मालूम नहीं होने वाली है। सरकार को फौरन दिल्ली और यू० पी० की यूनिवर्सिटीज के बारे मे बातचीत करनी चाहिए अगर आप या वाइस-चांसलर इस-को फाल्स प्रस्टीज का सवाल बना ले, तो यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। आप को इन तमाम इश्यूज को दूर-अन्देशी से और ब्राड पर्स-पेक्टिव मे देखना चाहिए।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

Mr CHAIRMAN: Please keep decorum in the House If one gets up and I hear him, others should not get up

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to make a humble submission. It is such an important issue and the fate of not only the present generation but future generation depends on this and if you ask us to speak in two or three minutes, it is better not to speak. I make the request that the time should be extended.

MR CHAIRMAN I am not in favour of it, as yet. But I am in the hands of the House. The whole problem is this. I have to finish it. If you have to sit half an hour late, you should finish it today.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) I have a very important conference in connection with the Delhi University. I most humbly request you to permit me to leave the House at 6, because I was under the impression that the House would adjourn at 6 and the meeting had been fixed at 6.15. This time I do not know whether that will succeed but I request your permission to leave the House at 6.

SHRI VASANI SATHI (Akola) We can postpone it till tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have talked to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and made a request because this is a matter which involves the entire student community, professors, school teachers, in six States education has come to a standstill and a two-hour debate would not do. It should be a whole day debate. I would not go to that extent. Today the hon Minister is going to the Delhi University to help a settlement. It will be better if he replies tomorrow and gives us more news. After half an hour you can adjourn the House at 6 today and give two hours tomorrow for a better discussion of the whole thing. I am quite sure nobody in this House will oppose this.

MR CHAIRMAN My difficulty is this. There are certain parties which have not spoken as yet—the CPM, Congress (O), S P, unattached, etc. Nobody is taking less than ten minutes or eight minutes. There is then Mr Sathé also on the Congress side. There are five persons altogether. If everybody takes ten minutes, it will be fifty minutes, or we can cut it at

least to 30 minutes. The Minister is making a request that he has got an engagement and he should be relieved at 6. I should like to have the suggestion from the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has come. What is the position? Do they want to finish it today? Or do they want it to be carried over tomorrow?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR As the House is aware, we cannot sit beyond the 22nd for reasons which I need hardly state, nobody would like to be away during the Christmas holidays. In all humility I can say that we have provided opportunities for discussion of private motions, including call-attention motions unprecedented in number in any session so far—so many call-attention notices, so many motions of private Members have hardly ever been allowed. The duration of rule-193 discussions is normally one hour. We have provided two hours. I want to say this. If we want to make speeches extending over half an hour rule 193 is nowhere. Either the rule is there or it is not. Government business is very badly suffering. I have got a number of Bills which have to be passed. We cannot sit beyond 22nd. I ask the Members to bear with me when I say that in short-duration discussions it is very not possible to accommodate everybody to the extent of the time that he requires.

SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU I want to make a submission. We are quite willing to forgo our lunch hour tomorrow. If the Government gives us one hour it will make two hours. Why should they take this attitude? Do you realise that the country is in a ferment?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA We look utterly ridiculous if we are asked to express our views on a subject like this in two or four minutes. It is completely useless.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR We have to take instructions from the Speaker.

If you can get it through the Secretariat we shall be grateful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a difficulty. The Chair goes on ringing the Bell. But nobody takes his seat. The Chair cannot go on quarrelling with every Member and it becomes very awkward. That is why I am asking your help and co-operation. I am prepared to call the Minister because every body wants to hear the Minister and know what is the Government's attitude. I am prepared to call him and I want you to co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We fully co-operate with you. Let the Minister intervene today, and let him continue tomorrow. We will forgo the lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the position?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have agreed that he should be called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I used the word "intervene."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is utterly ridiculous.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमने प्रस्ताव किया तो हम को सिर्फ चार मिनट दिए । यह क्या है ? अगर हम को इस तरह से दो चार मिनट मिलें तो हम बोलेंगे क्या और जवाब बहू किय जान का देंगे ?

we want replies from the Education Minister and the other Minister—both the Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary affairs. I am not in favour of cutting the lunch hour period. But at the end of the business, if the House is prepared to sit late, this will be discussed tomorrow... (*Interruptions*). Do not insist on your pound of flesh every time. Do not

2987 (A)LS—9.

insist that whatever you say must be done. That attitude is not good. This is the consensus of the House. There is no other time available. I take it that you agree that after finishing the other business which is on the list for tomorrow, we shall take this up and finish it, and the hon. Minister will give a reply. That is all.

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री (पटना) : जो लोग बोल चुके हैं उन को आप ने कम समय दिया है तो उन का क्या होगा ? उन लोगों को भी और दिया जाय जब समय बढ़ रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय : केवल उन्ही लोगों को दिया जायेगा जो लोग बोलने को बाकी हैं । और किसी को टाइम नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री : यह उचित नहीं होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : उचित हो अनुचित हो जो हो । जो एक दफा बोल चुका है उस को मैं फिर से बुलाऊँ तो यह और ज्यादा अनुचित होगा ।

श्री रामाक्षर शास्त्री : तब तो हम एग्री नहीं करते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिये । श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : श्रीमान, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि देश कोई बड़े संकट का शीघ्र सामना करने वाला है । यह संकट सर्वप्राप्ती होगा, आल पर्वसिव होगा, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है । राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक कारण तो इसके हैं ही लेकिन सबसे बड़ा बुनियादी कारण इसका शिक्षा के स्तर में विनाशकारी पतन है । देश उतना ही ऊँचा होता है जितने उसके इनसान ऊँचे होते हैं । हमारे देश की ऊँचाई कोई एक्स्ट्रेट की ऊँचाई नहीं है ।

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

हमारे देश की ऊंचाई हमारे यहाँ की ग्राम जनता की ऊंचाई है । जब शिक्षा इस तरह की हो जैसी कि आज दी जा रही है तो हमें साफ तौर पर स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि हमारे बच्चों का उन्नयन करने के बजाये हम एक उल्टी प्रक्रिया हम अपने देश में चला रहे हैं । आज का छात्र असतोष बुनियादी तौर पर शिक्षा में इसी अननति का परिणाम है । शिक्षा के प्रति विद्यार्थियों का आकर्षण आज क्यों कम हो गया है—हमको इसकी जड़ में जाना पड़ेगा । विद्यार्थी दुनिया में हर चीज होना चाहता है लेकिन आज वह विद्यार्थी होना नहीं चाहता है । इसके मूल कारण यह है कि शिक्षक भी दुनिया में सब कुछ होना चाहते हैं लेकिन शिक्षक होना का अभिमान उनके मस्तक में नहीं हुआ करता है । वे राजनीति में बहुत कुछ हिस्सा लेने में और साथ साथ जो शिक्षकों की परम्परा पहले हुआ करती थी उस परम्परा के अनुसार नहीं चलते हैं । आज विद्यार्थी अध्ययन में समय लगाने के बन्दे आन्दोलन में समय लगाते हैं, तहरीक में समय लगाते हैं—इसके क्या कारण हैं, इस पर हमको ज्यादा गम्भीरता में विचार करना चाहिए । अगर शिक्षा आकर्षक होती तो अपने क्लास-रूम से बाहर वे क्यों जाते, अपनी शिक्षण मस्याओं से बाहर क्यों जाते ? अगर उनकी सारी परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी होती कि उनमें उनका भविष्य बनता तो मैं समझता हूँ विद्यार्थी कभी आन्दोलन या तहरीक में शरीक नहीं होते और उनके असतोष का इतना बड़ा विस्फोट नहीं होता जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं । अब इस अध्ययन के आकर्षक न होने के क्या कारण हैं ? चूँकि दो चार मिनट में सारी बातें कहनी पड़ेगी इसलिए सन्क्षेप में ही बताना चाहता हूँ ।

पहला कारण, जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते हैं, विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक का अनुपात ऐसा बुरा है कि हमारे क्लास-रूम में बड़ी

भीड़ लग जाती है । बहुत से विद्यालय तो आज सिर्फ पैसा खर्चित करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला करते हैं, ज्यादा विद्यार्थियों को लेने हैं ताकि उनके पास ज्यादा पैसे हों । इसीलिए विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले की कोई इन्तहा नहीं होती ।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि स्कूल के भवन या उनके क्लास-रूम भी बहुत सी जगहों में उचित प्रकार के नहीं हुआ करते । खेलने के लिए कोई मैदान नहीं होगा । उनके लिए लाइब्रेरी, पुस्तकालय के भवन भी नहीं होते । बहुत से कालेज जो आज हम देखते हैं वे तो सिर्फ नाममात्र के कालेज हुआ करते हैं । कालेज का एक ताजिया बड़ा हो जाता है लेकिन उसमें जो उपयोगी साधन होने चाहिए वे बिल्कुल नहीं होते ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि शिक्षक की योग्यता जैसी होनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं हुआ करती ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पापासर जहाँ पर सबसे ज्यादा सुविधायें हैं वहीं पर अधिक असतोष है ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ । लेकिन मैं अधिकतर बेकम्पायी सकट की तरफ देख रहा हूँ । मेरे सामने केवल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है ।

इसलिए आज कोई शिक्षा चल रही है ऐसा मोटे तौर पर नहीं मालूम होता है । बहुत सी जगहों में परीक्षाएँ नहीं चल पाती । फिर भी राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि हम शासन बना रहे हैं । जो परीक्षा नहीं चला सके, जो इन्तहा नहीं चला सके, उस सरकार को यह दावा करने का हक नहीं है कि वे वह का राज्य चला रही हैं, वे जहाँ का शासन चला रही हैं ।

मैं आपसे यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि दूसरा कारण जो इससे कम बुनियादी नहीं है वह है बेकारी की समस्या। शिक्षा की उपयोगिता में अब विद्यार्थियों की आस्था बहुत कम रह गई है। उनके सामने भीषण बेकारी है। बेकारी के प्रकार प्रकार में जाने की इजाजत अभी समय नहीं देता लेकिन इतना तो आप देखते ही हैं कि 23-24 फीसदी के हिसाब से बेकारी प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रही है। मैनपावर प्लानिंग, मानव शक्ति का नियोजन जैसा होना चाहिए वह हमारे देश में नहीं है। एक हिसाब लगाया गया है कि 1985 तक करीब 70-80 लाख स्नातक, सभी तरह के स्नातक, हमारे महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे और उनके लिए काम की सूरतें करीब आधी होंगी। तो आज बहुत से विद्यार्थी समझ रहे हैं कि जो विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे उनके सामने बेकारी की समस्या मुहं बाये खड़ी रहेगी। इसलिए आज की शिक्षा दिशाहीन और आदशहीन—दोनों—हो गई है और इसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वर्तमान छात्र असंतोष के भी मैं दो एक कारण बताना चाहता हूँ। इन बुनियादी कारणों के बाद भी जो विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाइयाँ बहुत दिनों से इकट्ठा हो रही थी उनकी तरफ शिक्षा अधिकारी और सरकार उदासीन है और बहुत दिनों से उदासीन रही है। उनकी जरूरतें जो पूरी होनी चाहिए भी वह पूरी नहीं की गई। दूसरा कारण यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। मैं साफ तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकारी पक्ष भी उसी तरह जिम्मेदार है बल्कि कई माने में ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। मैं इसकी मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से सरकारी पक्ष हममें ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। आज सरकारी पक्ष के लोग कहते

हैं कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के साथ बहुत कुछ ज्यादाियाँ हुई हैं और ज्यादाियाँ होने की सम्भावना थी। मैं शिक्षक वर्ग में रह चुका हूँ इसलिए मैं तो कभी भी अनुशासनहीनता को तरजीह नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन मैं जरा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के बारे में तो ऐसा समझते हैं लेकिन जोधपुर विश्व-विद्यालय के उपकुलपति श्री वी०वी० जान के साथ जब दुर्व्यवहार हुआ था तो क्या आपकी आवाज इसी तरह से उठी थी? कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हुआ, जब सेन साहब के साथ छात्र परिषद् के लोगों ने ज्यादाियाँ की और आवाज उठाई तो वहाँ पर आपकी सरकार ने छात्र परिषद् का साथ दिया, उप-कुलपति का साथ नहीं दिया। आप बतायें कि अगर इसी तरह से आप काम चलाना चाहेंगे तो क्या काम चलेगा? आज हम जो दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग हैं वह दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं, हमारे विद्यार्थी इन दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं। एक बड़ी चक्की है जो उधर है और दूसरी चक्की जनसंघी भाइयों की है। जहाँ कहीं दोनों मुकाबले में खड़े हैं, उन दोनों की बड़ी ताकत है, जहाँ कहीं दोनों में धीयामुष्नी हो वहाँ दो चक्कियों में हमारे तमाम विद्यार्थी आज पिस रहे हैं। चाहे विद्यार्थी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के हो चाहे हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के हो। दोनों जगह उन को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। कि उन के पीछे राजनीति काम कर रही है। आप को पूरी ईमानदारी से निष्पक्षता से इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात मैं आप के यहाँ देख नहीं रहा हूँ।

आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की बात को ले लीजिए वहाँ क्या हुआ? 21 जुलाई को जब यहाँ पर अनुशासनहीनता का मसला पैदा हुआ, और उस अनुशासनहीनता को खाने में सरकारी पक्ष की जिम्मेदारी थी, अन्य दलों की नहीं, उस समय आप ने कोई

[श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र]

कारवाई नहीं की। इसीलिये आप ने जो बीज बोये थे वह उस हवा के थे जो आधी के रूप में आज यहाँ बरपा हो रहे हैं। इसकी जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है, हम लोगो पर नहीं। जहाँ विद्यार्थी जायेंगे वहाँ कयामत आयेगी, उनके असन्तोष का विस्फोट होगा तो कयामत हाँगी। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि एक सर्वभामी सकट, आस पर्व, सख काइलिस हमारे देश में आ रही है। मैंने तो मिसाचे बतलाई है कि किस प्रकार मैं यह राजनीति यहाँ पर घसी हुई है।

मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि शिक्षा के ऊपर अब आप को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। जितना आप डिफेंस के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय आय का जितना अनुपात आप रक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं, उतने अनुपात से कम आप को शिक्षा पर खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये। आज आप उम का आधा खर्च करते हैं। इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है साथ ही वहाँ जितनी सुविधाये होनी चाहिये उन की पूर्ति आप को करनी होगी।

दूसरी बात शिक्षा नियोजन की है। कोई एजुकेशन प्लानिंग आप की नहीं है। आप ने कई आयोग बिठाये, तकिन उन मारे आयोगों की मिफारिशों पर भी आप ने पूरी तरह विचार नहीं किया। उन मारी रिपोर्टों को आप ने तर्क कर दिया है। उन्हें कहा रख दिया है इस वा भी कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। हमारे देश में मानव शक्ति का नियोजन मैंने पावर प्लानिंग होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है उस के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन बुलाये। जितने दल पार्लियामेंट में हैं उनका सम्मेलन बुलाये और उन की एक कमेटी बनाये। शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा बुलाये सम्मेलन से हम वांछित फल प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। अगर हम को शांति के लिए प्रयत्न करना

है तो हम दरवाजे इस तरह से बन्द नहीं रख सकते। सरकार ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये, उपकुलपति ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये और विद्यार्थी असहाय चारों तरफ बिलख रहे हैं। यह नहीं हो सकता। खासकर सजा के जरिये आप जो परिस्थिति को सुधारना चाहते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं। इस तरह से परिस्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। जब उस तरह का सम्मेलन होगा तब उस में सभी राजनीतिक दलों को आप एक कमेटी पर रखेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र एक 'एरिया आफ पीस' हो। आज हम भ्रक्सर सुनते हैं कि हिन्दू महासागर को 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, लेकिन उम के पहले विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, नहीं हम विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य बना सकने है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) Mr Chairman, Sir, picking up the thread from Shri Mishraji, I would say, I agree with him entirely that universities which shape and mould our young people, shape their character, mould their ideas, give them certain values and prepare them for life, making them good citizens, the places which we call temples of learning, certainly, should be areas of peace in order that students may get a kind of training of their minds, of their character, which all of us want them to get. Therefore, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon friend, Mishraji, and as far as I am concerned, why I am intervening in the debate is to place before the House the difficulty of the Government in case the University does not remain an area of peace, in case peace is disturbed, violence is indulged in, then what does Government do, this is the problem I want to pose to my hon friends opposite, not in a partisan spirit but in a broader spirit because there may be a strike here or there may be closing down of the University for a few days, but ultimately we are far more concerned with the

overall fate of our young people in their colleges and universities on whom the future of the country depends. So, I am intervening in this debate only in relation to the motion that stands in the names of three hon. Members which relates to the statement I made on the 7th December, in relation to the incidents on 6th December.

Sir, the matters of general education policy, to which the other motion refers, will be dealt with by my colleague, the Education Minister, and I do not think I should take up the time of the House in trying to deal with those aspects.

In relation to Delhi also, there is really nothing new that I can say. The Education Minister has made a long statement here dealing with the precise contents of the Memorandum, the demands of the students and exactly what the response of the Vice-Chancellor and the University authorities was. So, all those things, he has placed before the House.

As far as the law and order situation is concerned, I have also tried to place before the House the incidents as and when they took place. But in spite of that, today, Joshi raised certain points and he was the only one, as far as I can understand, who referred specifically to the incidents and to my statement. When I speak of these incidents, I want to make it clear that we feel that only a handful of students are involved in the creation of this kind of violent incidents, that it is not the bulk of students and that the bulk of the students want very much to pursue their studies in peace and to be given an opportunity to pursue their studies.

The Delhi University, as you well know, Sir, and as all of us know, has a high standard, has a certain tradition, has a history, has attained a certain level of performance and

excellence, and I think it is a common concern of all of us to see that we are able to maintain that standard and at least help to the extent that Parliament can help in the maintaining of that standard.

When Shri Joshi spoke about what happened on that particular day, he chose to say that the entry of the police into the campus was unprovoked. This is what he said, and he did not utter a single word condemning the violence that took place. . . (Interruption) I was listening very very carefully. He had the same speech previously also and then also he did not condemn the violence (Interruption).

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I have condemned it twice; it is on record.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Even as an after-thought, if you condemn violence, it is a good thing; I would welcome it. I welcome it, however belatedly you may come to that conclusion. But the point I am making while referring to an incident in which a crowd of students had gone to the University campus is that a crowd of students had gone there after declaring a certain purpose. What was that purpose which they declared? They declared that they would take over the University. This is well-known to Mr. Joshi. And the crowd went there. Certain window panes were broken. The Vice-Chancellor's office was sought to be broken into and . . . (Interruptions) What did you say?

18.00 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The students complain that the window panes came outside as if somebody was there inside. They were broken by people who were inside. That is their complaint.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Very cleverly he is putting. You are a leader. Are you convinced that there was no violence? Are you convinced in your heart of hearts?

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA It is a fact. Are you convinced that the glass panes were not broken by the policemen and the goondas who were there inside the Vice-Chancellor's office?

MR CHAIRMAN You cannot get up and say like that.

SHRI K C PANT I am not talking to you. It is no use saying

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मैंने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सवादादाता का कोट किया है। उसने जो लिखा है उसी को पढ़ा है। अमहर और मर्य को जानने के लिए ज्यूडिगन इन-क्वारी होनी चाहिए। जा दाशी पाए जाए उनको गजा मिने। बिना इनक्वारी सजा मिले यह कहा तर न्यायचित है।

SHRI K C PANT Let me assure Mr Joshi Mr Bosu and other friends who are here that we are not going to tolerate violence within the campuses of our Universities (*Interruptions*) Let me assure them

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI Nobody will tolerate and therefore our complaint is that without provocation the Police went there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA *

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU *

MR CHAIRMAN Nothing will go on record. You will have to take my permission first and then you can speak (*Interruptions*) Three persons at a time—I will not allow

SHRI SAMAR GUHA If you permit me

SHRI K C PANT I am not yielding at all

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU On a point of order Sir. I only wanted to mention

SHRI K C PANT On a point of order Sir. That is not a point of order. He cannot mention it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Let the lawful Minister sit down for once

SHRI K C PANT He cannot say, I am mentioning this. That is not a point of order. Under what Rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I am not calling him 'Unlawful Minister'. I only wanted to make a simple submission.

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) Question is not a point of order. Point of order is one that relates to procedure.

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order. The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI K C PANT I would have preferred not to refer to the actual incidents because I have made a statement in the House. But, just to put the record straight and because Joshi for whom I have respect has put forward the whole thing in such a way that he has made it appear as if nothing has happened that the Police rushed into the University, that the Police went mad and beat up people.

What did actually happen? Sir on the 14th November (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I may repeat that the Vice-Chancellor has acted as a Police Superintendent.

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister is not yielding.

SHRI K C PANT Why don't you listen? You should also listen. I never interrupt any of you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU You have not to do that unpleasant task.

SHRI K C PANT I have the unpleasant task of keeping law and

order when you are on the other side of the fence. It is not a small task I quote:

"On the 14th November, the students forced their entry into the Vice-Chancellor Pro-Vice-Chancellor's offices by breaking the main door and beating the chowkidars posted at the entrance. They ransacked the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other offices of the University. They smashed window panes and also broke the furniture and damaged installations and equipment in the two offices. They removed articles from the VC/PVC's offices including a typewriter and threw these outside. They even manhandled some employees of the University.

For the second day in succession, on 15th November, a group of students again attacked the offices of Delhi University and further demand extensively the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. . . (Interruptions)

What is all this?

... Since no Police force had been posted in the premises, the vandals had a free hand.."

This I have not said. This is taken from the press communique issued by the University. They referred to them as 'vandals' which is worth noting.

Then again, I quote:

"Having done their worst at the offices, they moved to the residence of the Vice-chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor requested that Police force should be rushed to the Campus to prevent the recurrence of the incidents of the previous day." By the time the police reached, the mob had moved to the residence of the Vice Chancellor and had started stoning. The police fired 10 shells of tear-gas. While dispersing, a part of the mob tried to set fire to a Delhi Milk Scheme van."

And then it goes on. I do not want to go into that in detail.

In my statement of the 7th Decem-

ber I said:

"It is a matter of deep regret that in pursuance of an ill-advised design to occupy the University Offices, some students started pounding on the doors of the Vice Chancellor's office. The glass windows of the offices of the Pro Vice Chancellor and Registrar were smashed. Some students forcibly entered the room of the Dean of Students Welfare. The Vice Chancellor requested police assistance apprehending more serious violence."

It is the Vice-Chancellor who called the Police; let the House be aware of this fact. It is not that the Government went out of its way to send police there. You know that normally we do not send police into the campus. We never do that and I think that this is the first occasion in Delhi University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal, without exception....

MR. CHAIRMAN: West Bengal stands on a different footing....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Luckily, Sir, in Delhi there are not so many Jyotirmoy Bosus That is why this has been prevented so far. This is perhaps the first occasion when the authority of the University had been called upon to call the police into the Campus. I would like all the hon Members of the House to take note of this factor. It is not as though they are in the habit of calling the police. You should realise what sort of tremendous provocation it would have been to make the authorities who are very reluctant to call the police, to call the police on this occasion. (Shri Samar Guha: I say, question). I do not know what he is questioning. He cannot question facts I am merely stating facts. On the arrival of the police some students indulged in intense stone-throwing etc. Shri Joshi ji tried to make out as if lot of people were injured; he talked about the *Hindustan Times* photo, this, that and the other. I tried to find out the facts. Last time also somebody said this. I have been told that no newspaper has given the figure of injured as more

[Shri K. C. Pant]

than a dozen. There was a mob of over 3,000 and over. About 1,000 constables were there called in by the Vice-Chancellor. So, he felt that if they did not come, it would lead to violence.

In this situation, the figure of about a dozen has been mentioned, when public property has been destroyed, when the Vice-chancellor's office was threatened, when he had been threatened enough to call the Police for protection, when newspapers say not more than a dozen, you can yourself draw your own conclusion as to what was the nature of the action taken by the police. The police were suddenly called in for a certain purpose to give the protection that was expected of them. I wish Mr. Joshi and others, though about it. We are concerned with discipline. The Vice-Chancellor is the head of the university, he is not a Minister but an educationist. I am surprised that a professor . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is an emotional gentleman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is an emotional gentleman, but he is also a professor . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is why I feel ashamed of the behaviour of that gentleman. He has neither the guts nor the courage nor the sense nor the inner heart to be a Vice-chancellor, who deals with the students in that way . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: After all, the hon. Member is a very responsible Member of Parliament . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the language which I use . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: . . . and he should not go on passing such remarks against persons who are not present in the House . . .

SHRI K. C. PANT: And a fellow-professor.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I feel ashamed of such a man. I have been a professor, and I have seen professors, and we have also dealt with students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member not get irritated very much. Let him take care of himself also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can a vice-chancellor who is so much afraid and who is terribly frightened of the students function as a vice-chancellor?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The hon. Minister has created a problem by referring to his emotion, that he has added to the situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I know, no specific case of excesses by the police either on any student or any teacher has been reported to the district authorities or the university authorities or by anyone also. If such specific cases are brought to our notice, these will be looked into by the magistrates. But these were not brought to our notice. I want to stress this so that hon. Members may realise what the situation there was in which the police went there and how far all these pictures that are being painted here are borne out by the facts.

There was only one specific case of a constable being rough with a reporter, and action was taken by the SP on the spot, and he was placed under suspension and an apology was tendered to the reporter. So, it is not as though the officers there on the spot were not mindful of their duties or were not very vigilant; when they found that police had committed excesses they immediately took action. These were the various facts which I wanted to place before the House. Considering what happened on that day, all that I can say is that in similar situations, Government is duty-bound to help the authorities of the university in case they need such help and as long as the university authorities want the police in the campus to maintain peace and order

and to protect life and property, it is the bounden duty of the Government to give them that protection, and I would like to know whether anybody in the House differs from that. This is axiomatic; this is obvious, and it cannot be otherwise.

It is for the university authorities to come to a judgment whether the police is required in the campus or not, but if they come to the judgment that police is required, I think that the House will take us to task if we do not send police into the campus under such circumstances.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not accusing the hon. Minister. If they ask, certainly he can provide police help. But I accuse the vice-chancellor who had asked for it. I am only questioning the judgment of the vice-chancellor who had asked for police help or police protection. That is all. I do not say that the Government should not provide police protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is getting impatient. Now, the hon. Minister is concluding, and let him be allowed to conclude.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am concluding. The point that I want to pose to my hon. friends Shri Samar Guha and Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and others is not whether I can score a debating point or not. I can refer to the affiliation of the president of the union there and such other things, but I do not think that this is a matter which should be dealt with that way. I do not make those debating points when I deal with students, because I think that we are at one in wanting the best for our students. The concern of Parliament should be as to what lead it gives to the student community. What are the values it sets for the student community, and if Parliament does not condemn violence where it takes place, is it giving a right lead to the student community. If Parliament does not say that this is a wrong act, will they

not be letting down the student community by not telling the vast majority of the students who do not want violence that they are doing the right thing by not wanting violence? There may be complaints, there may be grievances, but there are methods to air those grievances. I am not going into that aspect now. I am only saying this if such methods are used, then what is to happen? After all, the vice-chancellor's office is there in the university campus, and he is the authority in the university. Suppose the students say that they are going to take over the university, and they go and break into his office; if in this House all manner of things are said about the incident but nothing is said about this particular incident, then what kind of lessons do the students drawn from it? Is it being just to our own students? This is the point that I want to pose to my hon. friends.

I really think that if they do not mention those points candidly then they are not giving the lead that the students expect from Parliament. It is in this context that I would like to appeal to all sections in this House not to get lost in party politics but to give the right lead to the students. I should like to appeal to all of them to cooperate with the authorities in the University and see that normalcy is restored and peace is restored in the University so that its normal function of imparting education to the students—their examinations are coming closer and some are being held can be carried out in the right spirit and true traditions of the University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The deal to the students can be well illustrated by what I say. May I speak tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may ask you to conclude today itself. Why should you decide all these points?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not decide. I was saying that the deal to the students,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you continue tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because Mr. Pant will not speak again I would like to ask him one simple question. He rightly referred that it was not left to the police authorities to go there it was the vice-chancellor's judgement, They assess the situation; and call police. Have you come across one statement by the Vice-Chancellor? He has categorically said that while trying to have a dialogue with student leaders, "may be, I have committed an error of judgment" in calling the police to the campus. Since you had referred so much to inviting the police to the campus and asked us whether we have justified it or not, we have also come across such students in our life and we faced the students, and I would like to ask whether there is no precedent even during the freedom struggle when the Principal of the Fergusson College, who was an Englishman, had some trouble with the students and then the police came to the campus and the hostel, that Englishman who happened to be an educationist told the police.

So long as educationists like me are at the helm of affairs in the Fergusson College I will not allow the police to come into the campus, into my College and my hostel. Cannot a similar attitude be taken by him also? This attitude was taken by Acharya Narendradev who was the Vice-Chancellor of the Banares Hindu University when he was faced with a similar situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is asking me something which he apparently knows. But the point is that if he were to be the Vice-Chancellor or if Acharyaji were to be the Vice-Chancellor or somebody else was the Vice-Chancellor and he asked the Government for police assistance, we would give it. That is my answer (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

16.18 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 15, 1972, |Agrahayana 24, 1894
(Saka)