Mr. Speaker: I will find out and inform him.

11:19 hrs.

### JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVER-SITY BILL-Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bhakt Darshan on the 20th September, 1965, namely:---

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1965 and communicated to this House on the 3rd September, 1965 and resolves that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:---

Shri B. Anjanappa, Shri Frank Anthony, Chaudhury Brahm Perkash, Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri, Raja P. C. Deo Bhanj, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shri Hem Barua. Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Shri F. Bakar Ali Mirza, H Mohsin, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri V. T. Patil Shri N. G. Ranga, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shrimati Jayaben Shah. Shri M. P. Swamy, Shri Amar Nath Vidvalankar. Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava, and the Mover".

Out of 3 hours allotted, 2 hours and 35 minutes have been availed of and only 25 minutes remain. Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, as I said yesterday, this university which is going to be like any other residential university run by the Central Government cannot arrogate to itself the name of Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru, for it is going to make no contribution to those fields which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru held very dear to his heart like fields of internationalism, peace, cultural unity of India, scientific approach to life. etc. It is not going to do anything of that kind. It is only going to be a multiplication of the departments which are already existing in Delhi University. It will be a poor copy of the Delhi University. It was said that it will be another Essex University. I do not know why people talk of the Essex University without knowing it. India will require another 20 years to establish such a university, where no lectures are delivered, where teachers specialise more in social contacts than in any other kind of thing. I think in India you cannot have a university which does not have any lecturers or lectures and all that kind of thing.

Now, I do not understand why this university is being established in the waste land of New Delhi where mostly hollow men live, where mostly those people live who are social climbers, political climbers and climbers all kinds. Pandit Jawaharlal of Nehru held the Ganges very dear and in the very last testament and will he paid very glowing tributes to the river Ganges, to the sanctifying, purifying and consecrating power of the river Ganges. I feel, Sir, in the fitness of things this university should have been established somewhere on the banks of the Ganges so that the cultural flow of the Ganges should have mingled with the cultural unity which Pandit Nehru preached. Unfortunately, it has been decided to establish it only here so that there should be nothing of the kind.

At the same time, I want to ask one thing. Pandit Nehru wanted his ashes to be sprinkled over the fields of India. Where shall we find fields in New Delhi? We shall find only plots, flats and mushroom growths. I think this university is going to do the utmost damage to the essential spirit—political, economic, cultural and international—for which Pandit Nehru stood.

Again, this university is going to have a study of medicine also. But the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Medical College will not be under ite jurisdiction. Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru were the best of friends. Now the Government does not want even this college which is established in the memory of Maulana Azad to be tagged on to this university. What a travesty of facts; What a going down of the standards of life in this country!

Also, I find that a Pro-Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed. I may tell you, most of the troubles in residential universities have arisen from Pro-Vice-Chancellors. These Pro-Vice-Chancellors have been the banc of the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors and they have been creating all the troubles. I do not want to refer to the universities which are there. Here we are asking for trouble again by appointing a Pro-Vice-Chancellor. We are asking the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to come so that the Campus in the university will be a hotbed of intrigues, a place where all kinds of schemers will go on creating trouble (Interruptiong.

This university is going to be university which will have nothing but nominated members. Everybody will be nominated. They will all be ji hazuris of the Government. Therefore, I would say that at least some form of election should have been The annual report introduced of this university will not also come before the Parliament. Sir, this university is being established in the name of one of the greatest Indians that modern India has produced, and we will not be allowed to have a look at the annual reports. Again, 1 would say, this arrangement of nomination which has been brought in has been overdone. I feel that this will work to the detriment of the university. Pandit Nehru was a great democrat who stabilised democracy in India. He was also responsible for

stabilising democracy in many countries of the world. But in the university that is being established in the name of that great democrat the element of election has been ruled out. This means if you want to have a university in the memory of a great democrat you must bid farewell to democracy.

This is the logic which has been pursued in this Bill. Therefore, this Bill does not do justice to the memory of our great leader, Pandit Jawa-I would have welharlal Nehru. comed this Bill if they had called it the New Delhi University Bill. I would not have minded that; but I do not want that they should associate the name of that great Indian with this University Bill which does not make any departure from what is: happening in India today and whose very language is no departure from legislation today. I any university think, some of the unwholesome provisions of the Acts of other universities have been incorporated in it and we have got this Bill for our approval. Therefore, I would say to the hon. Minister that he should withdraw this Bill or he should call it only the New Delhi University Bill and we should have the Jawaharlal University in some other way, in some other place in some other form and in some other environment.

Dr. Chandrabhas Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of taking part in this debate but after hearing the hon. Deputy Education Minister...

Mr. Speaker: Then, have I called him by mistake?

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: I am coming to the point. I am grateful to you for giving me the time.

This university with the name of Jawaharlalji associated with it has got to be something unusual. My mind goes back to the historical aspect of the development of universities in this country and, naturally, we think about the Saddler Commission appointed for Calcutta University and other commissions headed by Naren-

## [Dr. Chandrabhan Singh]

dra Devji, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Mudaliar and a few others. We expected that something new will come but what has emerged is this: खोदा डंगर तो पाया खठदर

Originally, there was the idea of a residential university and then of an affiliating university. This is the repetition of the same old thing-residential and affiliating. It is old wine in an old bottle with only a new label. I feel that this important university must in some important points be fitting to the name of Jawaharlali.

Our experience of universities in Uttar Pradesh, of some Central universities and of a few others in States like Orissa, Bihar, Madras and others is not at all happy. In spite of this, what is being done is that the same pattern has been repeated in the name of this great leader of ours, one of the best in the world. We should do something more. Those who have brought forward this Bill have been moving in the same narrow groove.

If we examine the great capitals of the world-London, New York etc .-full of wealth and material conglomeration of scientific advancement with degeneration of appreciation of higher values of life with consequent misery and unhappiness our mind naturally goes back to OUT ancient cultural heritage of spiritual attainment of the sages and rishis of the past. I feel that we have got to think of something new. Our rishis in the past had, what was known as दिव्य दण्टि (divya drishti) the knowledge of the past, present and future and the whole world at the command of the seen. This is not a myth. The anatomist, the physiologist, the neurologist, in spite of their electron microscopes and radioisotopes have not been able to fathom this mystery of memory, the sixth sense and supernatural powers. How it works, it is still an enigma. I feel that this has not been stressed in our mundane desire to have ordinary creature comforts which Ŀ natural.

May I suggest that this university should have its sole aim to probe into this matter—the mystery of the grey matter of the brain with its innumerable connections and any amount of activities—which remains a mystery. The investigation of this in all its scientific manifestation should be the concern of this university. This is a very important matter.

May I suggest further that it should be a rural university, moved away from the big cities. The problems of Delhi can be solved by many other ways and they should be solved. Let us chalk out a new path worthy of the name of Jawaharlaiji and explore the above possibility which may bring enduring peace and happiness—the dire need of the warring world.

I hope that the Joint Committee composed of eminent educationists will examine this very aspect and will not try to repeat the type of universities we have got at the moment. I feel that this is a very important point. When you want to associate the name of Panditji with this University, let us break new ground. The University, as it is, is of the same old type and is not going to serve the real purpose. I know there may be some difficulties of all sorts but those difficulties can be solved. If you want to associate the name of the great man, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, let us break new ground and not to go on dotted lines.

I hope all this which I have mentioned will be borne in mind by the Joint Committee and, with that expectation, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not try to repeat the arguments that were put forth by the friends who have preceded me. But while welcoming the Bill, I would like to place a few points before the hon. Minister towards which, I hope, the Joint Committee will pay its attention.

It will be a unique thing for this capital of ours to set up this University, especially when the country is

free. Naturally, therefore, in this free atmosphere, free thinking and free hand that the Government and the educationists have. let them build a University, the character and the content of which will be befitting indeed in the name of the great man, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. May I submit let there be an effort made to keep this University immune from all adverse influences that are today prevalent in our educational system and in most of our Universities?

Firstly, let the builders of this University know beforehand as to what sort of accommodation this University should have. It should have proper accommodation and it should be fullyequipped. The ratio of the teacher and the taught should be thought of beforehand. Let not this University be converted into another congestion unit adding to the number of such congestion units that we nowadays find in our universities.

Secondly, the teachers who are selected for this University should be of the highest order available in the country.

So far as the admissions are concerned, let the Ministry of Education pay its attention to the proper way of admissions. First of all, let a pure academic atmosphere prevail in the University with no political pressures. no linguistic pressures and no pressures of any kind. This should be the ideal University as far as the admission of quality students is concerned. It should be linked up with one other important thing. Unless the University is supplied with the quality product from the schools, from the educational institutions lower below, they will not be able to have the quality want. I think the which all of us Education Commission that has been set up might be going into it. I personally feel that, while the streams meet in a confluence, as far as educational streams are concerned, they should separate from the main stream and not to meet in a confluence thereby creating a sort of congestion once again. In a free country, when so much is said about education, nothing can happen unless the people are educated fully. Naturally, people will take to education. But let our education take such a turn at proper levels, at the elementary stage, at the higher secondary stage and even at the university stage, that the streams get out and get established in the country in different walks of life.

Again, this University should have enough opportunities and facilities for taking to research in different subjects for teaching and for its propagation. Two or three things will be necessary. Now that the name of the late Prime Minister is being associated with this University, it will be very very necessary to do these things, as has been pointed out by several hon. Members.

Number one on the home front is the ideal of maintaining integrity and unity of the country; the talented boys from all over the country, irrespective of class, creed or colour, should have the opportunity of receiving education in this University. Secondly, as has been pointed out yesterday, it is not possible to introduce all the languages that are spoken in the world, but some of the prominent languages should certainly be introduced; chairs should be established in the name of those languages. Then opportunities should be created for foreign students, particularly for those who might be interested in indology and our culture and they should be given preference while being admitted. As I understand, it is going to be a residential university . . .

An hon. Member: It is not.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Rhakt Darshan): It will be a teaching and affiliating one.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As far as admitting foreign students for the subjects which will be determined previously is concerned, the University has to make the necessary arrangements for their study as well as for providing proper residential facilities for them, so that they are looked

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after properly. This will also be in keeping with the thinking and preaching of late Jawaharlal. I hope that the Joint Committee, to be set up, will look into this.

I have one or two more points to make. Today not only the admission is faulty. but the appointment of teachers in the universities is aleo very faulty. Steps should, therefore, be taken to see that only the best men, based purely on merit, are selected and that pulls and pressures from any side are not allowed to operate. As far as the ratio between the teacher and the taught is concerned, it should be maintained right from the beginning and that will create the ideal conditions.

With these observations I support this Bill.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I regret I cannot lend my support to the Bill for establishment of a Jawaharlal Nehru University that has been brought before this House. In the form in which it has been proposed to establish this University, we are not doing any honour to the great departed leader of this country and perhaps, in some measure, of the world. I have also some contact with Universities and 1 represent this House in the Vishva Bharati University. One evening after convocation-Panditji used to visit the University at the time of convocation-I had a conversation with Panditji which I remember very distinctly because I was sadly disappointed at the prevailing atmosphere in that great seat of learning established with high ideals by Rabindranath Tagore. It has now come down deadening level with to an almost other Universities; it has nothing unique about it. Therefore, while discussing I mentioned as to what was going to happen to the academic life of this country, in a free democracy like ours. That is the main question. Today I find almost a uniformity in the levels of our academic life, where intrigues and other petty politics are govern-

ing the atmosphere. Another factor in this country, a country with 14 or 15 languages and every language with a different background of culture, is that a narrow regional or parochial prevailing. How are atmosphere is we going to overcome this atmosphere? I would appeal to the Education Ministry and the Education Minister to withdraw this measure. This House should resist from lending Panditji's name to this University simply because there was the question of establishment of a new University in Delhi to meet the needs. The dividing line is going to be Ajmeri Gate. Why not call this University the Ajmeri Gate University? I think that would be a fitting name for this university. Why do I say so? I say this because you are going to affiliate about seventeen to eighteen colleges to this university, and that is going to be done in the normal and usual course, and it is going to be an affiliating university holding examinations and giving degrees which are passports for employment; beyond that, there would be nothing else there.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Did my hon. friend hear the hon. Deputy Minister yesterday?

Shri Khadilkar: I have not heard him. But I have gone through the Bill and I find that there is very little scope for improvement at the Joint Committee level. You can only dot the i's and cross the t's in the Joint Committee, and you can do nothing beyond that, because the very conception is wrong.

I think the Education Ministry was considering for some years how to meet the growing needs of the students of this city and they had almost made up their mind to establish a second university in Delhi, and they came to the conclusion after Panditji's death that his name might be associated with this university which in my opinion is not going to be a high seat of learning at all, because it will be a seat where degrees will be distributed at the stipulated time and students will be admitted to the degrees. I do not want to say anything against that, because the people from the lower strata for that matter all sorts of students, are coming up for degrees and degrees are passports for employment and so some provision should be made for that purpose. But why associate the name of Panditji with this? That is my first objection,

My second objection is this. Since this university is going to be a Central University, no other Central university will come up in his name. If we really want to have a university or seat of learning to commemorate Panditji and his ideals, then we should have an institution dedicated to those ideals. For instance, there is the School of International Studies. which has been granted the status of a university. That was one field where Panditji functioned with some ideals, particularly in regard to international relations and other things. But first of all I would submit that Government will have to make up their mind as to what type of university they really want,

My view is that the time has now come when we must break fresh ground. The old university pattern Centre has to be altered, and the should particularly provide some guidance in this matter. I have seen what is happening in Shantiniketan. I have seen what is happening in Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University. As regards what is happening in Delhi, we are too close to it and so we do not know the position fully, but some bureaucratic role is prevailing there, so far as I know because I keep in touch with every university through the students or some teachers.

I want that there should be a university in this country which would be a post-graduate university and which would commemorate Panditji and his ideals. Some special attempt should be made in that direction.

When all is said and done in this country, we have seen during the question Hour what happens between regions and regions and between language and language. This is a problem which we cannot just bypass. After the formation of linguistic States. every State has assumed a new personality. If we want to overcome these local and regional feelings then we must have an all India institute of Indian languages in the campus of the Nehru University. This is the second idea that I would like to sponsor and sponsor very emphatically on this occasion.

We in this country are very fortunate in one respect. Though we are engaged in a war with Pakistan, there are no communal riots in this country. That goes to show that in this time of crisis this country has shown its mettle regarding its conviction about communal harmony. There was some small incident in Poona when I went back, but not a single Muslim was touched, not a Muslim was even harassed and the Hindus provided them with shelter and food. I was very glad to find that. Whatever appeared in the press was not correct. That was a great satisfaction to me. To preserve that atmosphere what are we going to do?

Let us have a very clear conception in regard to this matter. The Banaras Hindu University represents a certain communal aspect, because the word 'Hindu' is associated with it; the Aligarh Muslim University represents a certain other aspect, because the word 'Muslim' is attached to it. Therefore, in this university a certain cosmopolitan and all-embracive atmosphere of teaching is called for.

In this country, after freedom, Pandiffi alone gave us a new ideal, a certain scientific approach to life and other problems. Once, quoting Vinobaji, he said What we need is science and spirituality, that is, vijinana and adhyatma? He presided over all the Science Congresses. In regard to

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science also we know that in this modern world, science is being mis-used as all of us know. A great scientist like Oppenheimer came from science to philosophy. There are also other scientists like Bernal and others who are thinking in terms of the science of science. There is a sort of symposium which has been published. wherein all the great scientists of the world have reached a stage of philosophic development; they have come from the scientific to the philosophic level now and are arguing on this plane

I would like this institution in this country in the name of Nehru to upgrade science from this background to the level of a philosophy. Therefore, I would plead with the Minister to withdraw this measure. Do not degrade so early Panditji's name by proceeding with this Bill as it is and associating his name with it. To the hast I am going to resist it. I would make this appeal to the Education Minister and the Education Ministry who have rubber-stamped it as 'Nehru University Bill' because the Bill was ready and they wanted to proceed with it.

There are so many other bad features. There is going to be a correspondence course. There is going to a Pro Vice-Chancellor, one or more. these things are incorporated in A11 this Bill. For heaven's sake. this if it cherishes Panditji's House, memory which is going to provide some inspiration for the future generations, must throw out this measure once and for all.

भी सिंह सन सिंह (गोरखपुर)ः भ्रध्यक महोदय, ग्रभी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने जिन भावों को सदन के सामने रक्खा है उन से मेरा विस्कृल मतेक्य है कि जहां पर पंडित जी का नाम जोडा जाये उसके साथ कुछ विशेषता मयस्य होनी पाहिये। जैसे उन्होंने मन्त में कहा था, पंडित जी विज्ञान भौर मध्यारम का मेल करना चाहते थे। लेकिन इस यूनिवसिटी में वही है जो अन्य यूनिवसि-टीज में है।

दूसरी बात मैं ने यह देखी है कि हमारी सरकार ने शिक्षा के विषय को ले कर कि देश में किस प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रणाली हो ग्रनेकों कमेटियां भीर कमिशन बिठलाये। राष्ट्रपति से ले कर जितने वक्ता बाहर बोलते हैं वे यही कहते हैं कि हमारे देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली दोषी है। लेकिन हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली कैसी बनेगी, क्या उस का स्वरूप होगा. इस का निर्णय झाज तक नहीं हुझा। मभी एक कमिशन का निर्माण हभा है। बह भी ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट देगा। भनेकों कमेटियां बैठी हैं लेकिन कोई निर्णय नहीं हो सका। शिक्ता मंत्रालय में इस विधेयक को लाने 🕏 पर्व एक माडेल यनिवर्सिटीज ऐक्ट बनाने के लिये एक कमिशन का संगठन किया या। बनारस हिन्दू युनिवॉसटी जो सन 1958 में एक तात्कालिक कानून के मुताबिक भपने साधारण काम से घलग की गई उसके बारे में कई बार प्रग्न उठा इसी सदन में कि पुराने कानून को नये तरीके से बनाया जाये। हमे शायद सरकार कहती रही कि एक माडेल यनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट बनाने वाली कमेटी बैठी है। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट माने के बाद उस के संबंध में विघेयक झायेगा। वह विधेयक मा गया लेकिन माडेल यनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं माई । जिस समय विधेयक संयुक्त समिति को सपुर्द हो गया उसके बाद माडेल यूनिवसिटी ऐक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्टमा गई। लेकिन विघेयक में मौर माडेल युनिवसिटी ऐक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहीं पर भी सामंजस्य नहीं है। उम्मीद यह थी कि जो नई युनिवर्सिटी बनेंगी बह नये ग्राधार से बनेंगी ग्रीर कम से कम जो देश का लाखों करोडों रुपया इस माडेल युनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट कमेटी का प्रतिवेदन मांगने पर व्यव्य किया गया था उसकी सिफारिकों के भाषार पर यूनिवर्सिटी का कोई नया भाषार

बनेगा। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी विधेयक में उस माडेल यूनिव सटी ऐक्ट रिपोर्ट के ग्राधार पर कहीं कोई सुझाव नहीं है। इस के ग्रन्दर उसी तरह से है जो कि ग्रभी तफ चला ग्राया है। चासिलर, बाइस चांसिलर, प्रो वाइस चान्सलर, रजिस्ट्रार, सभी कुछ उसी तरह से है। सिर्फ एक राजिस्ट्रार के बजाय दूसरा गब्द रख दिया गया है। राजिस्ट्रार के स्वान षर ग्रब काइनेन्स ग्राफिसर गब्द रख दिया गया है। ग्रन्यचा कोई डिफरस नहीं है, सब कुछ ज्यों का त्यों है।

मभी कहा गया था कि फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान के दीरान कोई यनिवर्सिटी नहीं बनेगी लेकिन यह युनिवर्सिटी बनाई जा रही है। हमारे यहां सुझाव भौर होता है भौर काम दूसरा होता है। मन में कुछ भीर होता है भीर कागज पर कुछ भीर होता है। यह विधेयक जो नई युनिवर्भिटी के लिये ग्राया है वह उस ग्रादमी के नाम के साथ ग्राया है जिस का इस देश से बहुत बड़ा संवध है ग्रीर जिसका देश बहत ऋणी है। ग्रभी जैसाः भारे पूर्ववक्ताने कहा कि यह तो एक खिलवाड सा हो गया। एक बनी बनाई चीज तैयार थी, उसमें जवाहरलाल ा नाम जोड़ दिया। यह यूनिवसिटी कों बन रही है? **कहा गया है** कि दिल्ली में लडकों की ग्रधिकता हो गई है, 38 कालिज हो गये हैं, दो हजार से ग्रधिक विद्यार्थी हर साल घुमने फिरते हैं, उनको एडमिशन नहीं मिलता, इस लिये कोई यनिवसिटी बनायी जाये झौर इस युनिवांसटी के साथ पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम जोड दिया गया। लेकिन यह युनिवर्सिटी क्या करेंगी सिवाय एड-मिशन के, इम्तिहान एफिलिएट करने के या वे काम करने के जो भन्य युनिवरिटियां माज कर रहीं है! इस में के।ई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जिसमें यह देश को नया मार्ग दे सके या कोई नया रास्ता बतावे कि इस देश में नौनिहालों को बनाने के लिये किस 1423 (Ai) LS-5.

प्रकार की शिक्षा प्रणाली होनी चाहिये। म्रयवा प्राधिक, सामाजिक या फिसी भ्रन्य क्षेत्र में कोई नया रूप देसके। यह तो वैसी ही है,जैसी कि म्रन्य यूनिवर्सिटीयां है।

दूसरे मैं ने इस विधेयक में एक बात भीर देखी । कोर्ट तो सुप्रीम बाधी है । लेकिन इसके लिये स्टेट्यूट गयर्नमेंट बनावेगी । मगर प्रायन्दा कोई स्टेट्यूट बनेगा सेक्शन 14 के प्रन्तगंत ता उसको एग्जीअयूिव कमेटी बनावेगी, कार्यकारिणी समिति उस स्टेट्यूट बनावेगी यूनिवॉसटी पर लागू होने के लिये । तो फिर कोर्ट सुप्रीम सार्डा किस तरह होगी । इस धारा के प्रोवाइसों में कहा गया है:

"Provided that the Executive Council shall not make any Statute or any amendment of a Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any existing authority..."

मसलन अगर कोई तोड़ फीड कराे की भावश्यकता है, तो कोर्टको परिवर्तन करने या बदलने का अधिकार नहीं है, यह भधिकार एग्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी को है। मौर सेक्शन 10 में कहा गया है:

"The Court shall be the supreme authority."

मुग्रीम ग्रावारिटी को बताने का ग्रधिकार भी एम्जीक्यूटिय ग्रावारिटी को होगा। यह ऐसा होगा जेसा कि यहां पार्जियामेंट कानून बनाने वाली संरथा है, पर फैबिनेट इससे कहे कि हमने प्राप्त बना दिया है, तुम राय दो या न दो, इसको बनाने वाले तो हम हैं। इस विधेयक में मुग्रीम भाषारिटी बानी कोर्ट को एम्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी का काम नो यह होना जाहिये कि कोर्ट से जो बीज पास हो उसको लागू करे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है, कोर्ट का नाम बड़ा है लेकिन उसे भाधकार नहीं है।

भर्मा तक जिलने विख्यविद्यालय हैं उनके सिये कानून पार्लियार्मेट ने बनाया

## [श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

है। पर पता नहीं इसका कानून पालियामेंट क्यों नहीं बनानी । पालियामेंट से यह भ्रधिकार क्यों छीना जा रहा है ? यह भ्रधिकार एग्जीक्यटिव कमेटी को क्यों दिया जा रहा है। प्रभी हाल में हम ने प्रार्डिनेन्स के बाद ग्रलीगः युनिर्वासटी के लिये कानून पास किया है। उत्तमें व्यवस्था की है कि कोर्ट का फारमेशन कैसे होगा और एग्जी-क्यटिव कमेटी का फारमेशन कैसे होगा। लेकिन इस मिं हमने ऐसा रूप नहीं दिया भौर इसमें यह व्यवस्था रखी है कि कोर्ट के बजाय एग्जोक्युटिव कमेटी स्टेट्युट बनावेगी । ग्रीर पंडित जी का नाम प्रतिक्रियावादी संस्था जोड जा रहा है जिसमें मिनिस्टर को सारा प्रधिकार होगे. वह जो चाहे कर सकेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें से आप नेहरू जी का नाम निकाल दीजिये, ग्नौर जो करना हो सो करिये। इसमें प्रजातंत्र का नाम नहीं है जिससे पंडितजी को प्रेम था, इसमें तो जो एग्जीक्युटिव कमेटी या मिनिस्टी चाहेगी बह होगा।

एक मामनीय सबस्य : जैसा बनारस में हो रहा है।

भी सिंहासन सिंहः हर जगह हो रहा है। इस बिल के साथ पंडितजी के नाम को क्यों घसीटा गया है। कल हमारे एक माई ने इस नाम का ही विरोध किया था। हम को पंडित जी पालियार्भेट में कांट्रोवर्सी का विषय नही बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन वह विरोध की बात प्रान्ग है। लेकिन इस विश्वविद्यालय में कोई नई चीज नहीं है, इस के साय उनका नाम नहीं जोड़ना चाहिये था। इस लिये मेरा प्रान्रोध है जैसा कि मेरे एक भाई ने कहा है किया तो इसको वापस ले लिया जाये या इसका स्प ऐसा बदनों के इमसे साईस के मनुसंखानका वल मिले मोर प्रध्यात्मिकता को वल मिले मौर संसार के लड़के यहां साकर इन विययों पर मध्य्यन करें ताकि दुनिया में पंडित जी के नाम का प्रचार हो। मैं ग्राना करता हूं मेरे इस सुझाव पर घ्यान दिया जायेगा।

University Bill

भी अभाग प्र**अप्योतिनी** (सागर): मुझे यहदेव वरन्तुशी हुई कि ग्राखिर कार देश ने यह इरादा किया कि पंडित नेहरू के नाम पर एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए ।

पंडित नेहरू ने अपनी प्रस्थियां इस देश को दी हैं। उनको मस्मी इस देश की जमीन में मिल गई है प्रौर मैं समझता हूं कि वह भस्मी इस जमीन में मिल कर के इस देश के भविष्य को एफ नया स्वरूप देने की प्रेरणा दे रही है। लेकिन पंडित नेहरू केवल प्रस्थियां और भस्मी ही नहीं ये। वे इस देश के लिए सजीव प्रेरणा थे, एक दहकती हुई ग्रात्मा ये और वह प्रात्मादेश की घारता में प्रविष्ट हो कर देश को एक नई चेउना, एक नई म्राग, एक नई स्फूर्ति देना चाहती है। मुझे खुशी है कि इस देश ने यह इरादा किया, इस देश की सरकार ने यह दरादा किया कि पंडित नेहरू के नाम से एक विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए।

षध्यक्ष महोदय, लेकिन जब मैंने यह कागज देखे जिनमें इस बिल का नक्शा है तो मुझे सन्तोय नहीं हुया। क्या ये घारायें हैं जो पंडित नेहरू की घारमा को पकड़ कर हमारे देश में कैद करने वाली हैं? इघर उघर घोड़े से लफ्ज लिख दिए गए हैं। क्या इन लफ्जों के सहारे हम उस विश्वविद्यालय को स्वरूप दे सकेंगे जिसकी हमको जरू रत है ? मुझ लगता है कि जो मेरी कल्पना का विश्व-विद्यालय पं० नेहरू के नाम पर हो सकता है उसके लिए हमें वहुत कुछ करना है प्रौर उसके लिए यह बिल काफी नहीं है ।

म्राच्यक महोदय, मह बड़ी खुणी की बात है कि झाज जब सीमा के पार बंदूकें बोल रही हैं, बम चन रहे हैं, तब मी हम ठंडे

भीर शान्त मस्तिष्क से इस देश के निर्माण की बात सोच रहे हैं। हमारे जवान युख कर रहे हैं, हम उस युख के लिए भी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साम यह देस सज्जे तरीके से प्रागे बढ़ सकता है उसके बारे में घाज विचार कर रहे हैं।

पंडित नेहरू की एक लौह घात्मा थी। उननके लिये कहा जा सकता है:

बजादपि कठोराणि मुदूनि कुसुमादपि उनमें दोनों चीजों का सम्बन्ध था। वह गलाब के फूल से भी कोमल थे भौर जहां सिद्धान्त के लिए मर मिटने की बात ग्राती थी वहां लमापर बजाकी तरह ग्रंड जाने वाले भी थे। यह विश्वविद्यालय जो भाज हम बन्द्रकों की सौर तोपों की गडगडाहट के बीच बनाने जा रहे हैं मैं चाहुंगा कि हम इस विश्वविद्यालय में पंडित नेहरू की भारमा को कैद कर के रच सकें। मैं चाहता हं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय से उस ग्रात्मा की ग्राग इस देश में फैले। इस विश्वविद्यालय के विधान में ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि देश में उन सिदान्तों का प्रचार हो जिन सिद्धान्तों के लिए पंडित नेहरू जिए और चिन सिदान्तों को ग्रमल में लाने के लिए उन्होंने भ्रपना सारा जीवन लगा दिया, प्रयना बलिदान कर दिया ।

मैं बाहूंगा कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में न केवल इस देश के बल्कि सारे संसार के तक्ष इकट्ठा हों और पंडित नेहरू की जो आइ न्दि, प्रेम और मजबूती के सिढान्सों के निवने मर मिटने की मवना बी उससे घणू-प्राचित हों, ऐसा वातावरण इस विश्वविद्यालय में बने ।

पंडित नेहरू का स्वप्न वा कि इस देश में को विभिन्न धर्म हैं उनके मानने वाले प्रपनी द्यंबुसेरीटी को मूल जाएं, प्रपनी पृथकता को मूल जाएं ग्रीर सब मिल कर एक ऐसी संस्कृति को जन्म दें जो मारतदर्च की प्रपनी संस्कृति हो । मैं वाहंगा कि इस विश्वविद्यालय

में ऐसा वातावरण बने जिसमें कि हम अपनी इंडीवीजुएलिटी को भूला कर देश हित के प्रश्न पर. देश के कल्याण के प्रश्न पर मिल कर एक हो सफें। मैं चाहता हं कि इस विक्व-विद्यालय के दारा हम भूपने देश में इस प्रकार की संस्कृति का विकास कर सकें जिसमें सारे धर्मों के समन्वय का भाव मजबती से डाल सकें. जिससे इस देण में एक मजबत कौम तैयार हो सके । जिस रूप में बिल माज हमारे सामने है मझे नहीं लगता है कि उस दिशा में वह हमें कोई एक बडी गति देता है। सौभाग्य-वण संयक्त समिति के सामने यह बिल जा रहा है और मैं चाहंगा कि संयक्त समिति को इस बात की गंजाइश दी जाए ताकि वह इसमें ऐसे ग्रावण्यक परिवर्तन कर सके जिन परि-वर्तनों के दारा पंडित नेहरू की जो इस सम्बन्ध में खास खास कल्पनाएं भीर विचार ये उनको इस विश्वविद्यालय में लाकर साकार रूप दिया जाय ।

12 hrs.

भ्राप्यकः महोवय : माननीय सदस्य यह सब बातें वहां समिति में कह सकते हैं।

भी क्या॰ प्र॰ क्योतियां : ठीक है मैं मैं समाप्त किये दे रहा हूं । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि केवस इंटों घोर सीमेंट से ही कोई विश्वविद्यालय नहीं बना करता है बस्कि घावश्यक्ता तो इस बात की है कि पंडित नेहरू की जो विज्ञानवाद तथा घप्पा-स्थिकता में समन्वय कायम रखते हुए विज्ञान-वादिता का वातावरण इस विश्वविद्यालय में बनाया जाये घौर इस नाते यह जो बिल लाया गया है उसका में स्वागत करता हूं ताकि यह विश्वविद्यालय देश में बन सके धौर जो कि इस देश को ठीक रान्ते पर चता सके ।

भी गौरी झंकर कक्कड़ (फनेहपुर) : ग्राच्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो जवाहरलाल नेहक

### [श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

यनिवरसिटी बिल सदन के सामने ग्राया है इसमें जैसे मेरे पूर्व वक्ताम्रों ने कहा मुझे भी बहत बडी श्रापत्ति है जो कि उसका नाम पंडित नेहरू के नाम से सम्बद्ध किया जा रहा है। श्रीमन, मैं ने ग्रपने देश में देखा है कि बहत लोग सस्ते तौर पर महात्मा गांधी या ग्रीर बडी बडी जो विभतियां हैं उनके नाम से संस्थाएं चलाते हैं ग्रीर उसका लक्ष्य ग्रधिकतर एक बाजारी लक्ष्य सा बन गया है । मझे ग्राप ग्राज्ञा दें कि मैं इन शब्दों को कहं। महो उसका बड़ा कट् छन्भव है। शान्ति निकेतन विश्वभारती की स्थापना की गई। उसके उद्देण्य में यहसाफ लिखा हन्ना है कि ग्रन्तर्राष्टीय, संस्कृति भौर ग्रन्तर्राष्टीय तहजीब का विणेष तौर पर वहां ग्रध्ययन होगा परन्त म्राज म्रगर म्राप णान्ति निकेतन को देखें. जिस तरह उस का कार्य संचालन हो रहा है उस को देखें तो श्रीमन, आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि वह करीब करीब चलते हुए बिलकुल उसी तरीके पर भा गई है जैसे कि ग्रन्य विश्वविद्यालयों का कार्य संचालन हो रहा है। ग्राज वहां पर साइंस कोर्स भी खल गया । म्राज वहां पर विद्यार्थी पढ रहे हैं परन्त उन विद्यार्थियों का जो लक्ष्य था घौर उद्देश्य था ग्रीर इस विश्वविद्यालय के संस्थापक श्री रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर का जो विचार था कि ग्रन्तर्राष्टीय कलचर का वहां पर ग्रघ्ययन किया जाय वह चीज वहां पर नहीं होती दीख रही है। मैं वहां पर स्वयं गया था भौर मैंने देखा था कि वह चीज तो वहां पर नहीं है बहिक जो साधारण शिक्षा ग्रन्य यनिवर-सिटियों में दी जा रही है वही यहां भी दी जा रही है। मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि धगर पंडित नेहरू के नाम से सम्बद्ध कर के कोई विष्यविद्यालय खोलने का प्रक्रन था तो सब से पहले शिक्षा मंत्री जी को यह सोचना चाहिए थां कि जो पंडित नेहरू का स्पष्टय था. जिस मादर्शको लेकर पंडित नेहरू चलने मे

उन ग्रादशों की पूर्ति के लिए ग्रगर कोई विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाये तो ग्रच्छा होगा ग्रीर ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय के साथ उनका नाम सम्बद्ध किया जाय ।

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श्रीमन, इस विधेयक में वही धाराएं ग्रीर वही नियम दिये हुए हैं जो कि साधारण-तया और यनिवरसिटियों के चलाने के लिए हैं। मैं ने इसको देखा, इस का म्राप्ययन किया । कोई विशेष चीज इस विधेयक में मझको ऐसी नहीं मिली जिसमें पंडित नेहरू के बतलाए हुए आदशों पर ग्रमल हो रहा हो जैसे कोई एक साधारण व्यक्ति है. निर्धन विद्यार्थी हैं, निर्धन लोग हैं उन को साइंस पढाने की सविधा हो. टैकनोलाजी पढाने की सविधा हो । यह ठीक है कि चंकि यहां पर कालिजों की लंख्या अधिक थी इसजिए एक दसरा विण्वविद्यालय यहां खोलने की ग्रावश्यकता थी । ग्राप एक इसरा विश्व-विद्यालय खोलें साधारण तौर पर लेकिन ईप्रवर के लिए ग्रगर पंडित नेहरू का नाम उससे ग्राप सम्बन्धित करना चाहते हैं तो उसमें -एक रिसर्च कर के श्राप एक ग्रवसर दें कि जिसमें गामीण क्षेत्र में जो साधारण व्यक्ति हैं जिनके कि पास अधिक धन नहीं है और जो कि निर्धन लोग हैं उन तक ग्राप यह साइंस ग्रीर टैकनालोजी की शिक्षा पहुंचाने की सविधा दें। इस तरीके का ग्रगर कोई एक भादशंहो तभी यह उचित होगा कि पंडित नेहरू का नाम उससे सम्बद्ध किया जाय 🕨 इसलिए यह नाम की ही मुझे घ्रापत्ति है वरना यहां एक भौर विख्वविद्यालय खोलना ग्रावश्यक था तो श्राप दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय खोल दें लेकिन पंडित नेहरू का नाम जो जम विषयशिक लय से सम्बन्धित किया जा रहा है उस कारण मुझे भापत्ति है ।

भी यज्ञपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं श्री भक्त दर्शन को इस जवाहरलाल नेहरू युनिवरसिटी बिस पेण करने पर मुबारकवाद देते हुए एक, दो बातें बहुत संक्षेप में उनकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

माननीय भक्त दर्शन जी का नाम हिन्दी के लिए प्रसिद्ध था लेकिन यहां हाउस में जिस दिन से वह मिनिस्टर बने है उस दिन से उन्होंने हिन्दी का तिलांजलि देदी है। यह बिल जो कि यहां पर हिन्दी में ध्राना चाहिए था वह हिन्दी में न प्रा कर मंग्रेजी में उनके द्वारा लाया गया है। जिसके लिए पींडेत नेहरू ने प्राज से 40 साल पहले प्रान्दोलन किया था उसका कोई ख़याल रक्खे बगैर प्राज यह बिल प्रंग्रेजी में पेश किया गया। दरप्रसल बात यह हो रही है कि वोट मांगने के लिए तो हिन्दी की बात की जाती है धौर रीव गांठने के लिए प्रंग्रेजी होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री भक्त दर्शन इस पर गौर करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंडित नेहरू की सारी कार्य शक्ति देहात में लगी हुई थी ग्रीर वह चाहते थे कि देहातों का सुधार हो । इललिए पंडित नेहरू के नाम पर जो युनिवरसिटी कायम की जाय बह देहात में होनी चाहिए वह शहर में नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

शहर के भ्रन्दर इतनी भावादी बढ़ गई है कि पंडित नेहरू यह कहते ये कि उस वढ़ती हुई माबादी को रोका जाय । दूसरे यह भी है कि दिल्ली का जीवन इतना संकटमय हो गया है कि यहां के लोगों को पौष्टिक भोजन तो मिलना दूर रहा उनको पानी तक नहीं मिल पाता है इसलिए भी यह युनिवरसिटी देहात में होनी चाहिए ।

उन बैचेख से यह भी जिक किया गया कि यहां पर पंचकील का भी एक प्रलग प्राप्ययन कक्ष खोला जाये। मुझ समझ में नदीं घाता कि जिस पंचकील के हायों ऐसा खनकी हुआ, इतनी डिफ्रीट हमारी हुई घौर

पंचणील के हाथों हमारी इतनी पिटाई हई उसी पंचशील को हम क्यों ग्रपने गले से लगाये रखना चाहते ð? पाकिस्तान ने पंचशील के ऊपर दस्तस्रात नहीं किये थे लेकिन चीन ने पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती कर ली ग्रौर हम हिन्द्रस्तान वालों ने जिन्होंने कि इस पंचगील पर दस्तखत किये थे उन के ऊपर चीन ने छरा चलाया । चीन ने पूरी तरह से तहस नहस करने की कोशिश की । इसलिए जब हमें इस पंचशील की शिक्षा को छोड़ कर पंचककार की शिक्षा ग्रपने नवयुवकों को देनी चाहिए, युद्ध की शिक्षा दी जाय, देशवासियों को सैनिक शिक्षण दिया जाय । भगर हमने भ्रपने देशवासियों को सैनिक शिक्षण नहीं दिया तो दूसरी बार हमारी पिटाई होगी । इसके लिए 50 फी सदी रुपया सैनिक शिक्षा पर रक्खा जाय तभी हमारा देश बच सकेगा ।

सब कुछ किया जाता है लेकिन झाचार संहिता की झोर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। बगैर धाचार संहिता के ओई झी नेजन समर्थ नहीं बनती है। पेट्रोन की कोशिश की जाती है, लोहे के लिए कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन मनुष्यता के लिए कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। विद्या का झर्य यह है :---

"सा विद्या या विमुक्तये ।" भर्यात् जो मनुष्य को स्वतन्त्र कर दे ऐसी विद्यादी जानी चाहिए । जो स्वतन्त्र न कर सके वह विद्या विद्यानहीं है । माज जो हमा? शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है उसने क्ष्यू या गुलाम पैदा किये हैं । इसने स्वामी विवेकानन्द, स्वामी दयानन्द भ्रौर श्री रामतीर्थ जैसे नर-पूंगव पैदा नहीं किये हैं ।

मैं घन्त में श्री भक्त दर्शन से पुनः यह भाषह करूंगा कि वे इस युनिवरसिटी को देहात में ले आर्ये घौर गांघी जी घौर जवाहर नाल जी के भादतों के अनुसार इसमें भारतीय

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[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

शिक्षादी जाय भौर सैनिक प्रशिक्षण का पूरा इन्तजाम किया जाय ।

Shri Bhakt Darshan: т am thankful to the hon. Members, who have taken part in this discussion. It is apparent that an overwhelming majority of the Members of this House have supported the principle underlying this Bill, though about details there can always be honest differences of opinion. Only a few have struck a discordant Members note and I will try to deal with their arguments later on, I must assure the Members that verbatim records of the speeches will be circulated to all the members of the Joint Committee, who, I am sure will give their earnest consideration to the suggestions made by hon. Members in the course of this discussion.

### 12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

I may, however, deal with a few of the important points raised during this discussion. About the necessity of a second university in Delhi, I am glad that all had supported this idea. I am thankful for this unanimous support.

Regarding the name, I admit that the Ministry is taking a very heavy responsibility on its shoulders by associating the name of Shri Nehru with this University. I admit, Sir, that it will not add to the name or fame of Shri Nehru, but it will add to the importance and the prestige and the responsibilities of this university itself. It will therefore be our earnest endeavour to live up to those high ideals and principles for which Shri Nehru worked and laboured throughout his As was pointed out by me in life. my preliminary remarks, it will not be a mere replica of the present universities in this country. It must try to in achieve much higher standards academic fields

Here I may point out one thing. It was argued by some Members rather very vehemently that the Bill does not reflect the ideology and ideals of the late Prime Minister after whom it is to be named. It is not quite correct. Some of the ideas on which our late Prime Minister had laid great stress during his lifetime have been incorporated in the Bill. instance. For science and technology should he developed as much as possible; side social by side, the development of sciences should be given a special place; India should not live in isolation, but develop in the context đ world affairs. As a result of these ideas, it is intended that the new university will ont only emphasise the role of science and technology. but will also develop integrated courses in both science and humanities on the specialised one hand and advanced courses in social sciences on the other. The university will also have strong departments on foreign affairs including facilities for study of languages, and institutions of different life countries in the world. It may, however, be emphasised that the Bill cannot reflect the multiplicity of academic programmes in any university. These programmes have to be worked out, and the university's character will be known by the way they are implemented.

I may refer to the remark made by Shri Prabhat Kar. He said thet my description of the objectives and special features of the new university appeared to him to be rather a dream, and he doubted whether even 10 per cent of the targets would be realised. He will agree with me that all great and good things start with dreams but they have to be followed by solid and concrete action. I assure him that it will be our constant effort to work in that direction.

I am grateful to Shri Prabhat Kar for his suggestion that this university

should invite in large numbers students from the Afro-Asian countries. I welcome this suggestion. I also welcome the suggestion of my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya that eminent scholars and scientists from all parts of the world should be invited to this university. That will be the new University's endeavour, among other things, and I hope we will succed in all these directions.

Let me now turn to the points made by Dr. L. M. Singhvi, I have always known him as a man of amiable nature and genial temperment, but yesterday I was rather surprised at the bitterness with which he declared that the Bill was an absolutely worthless piece of legislation, which will be source of abiding discredit to the Ministry of Education. I do not find words enough to meet these invectives. I will just try to explain to him and to other hon. friends here in the House that even in my preliminary remarks. I had made it clear that the Bill has been intentionally kept rather brief because we would like to learn as we grow. His main attack was that the framing of the statutes has been left to the Visitor and to the Ministry and that was the argument of my hon friend Shri Singhasan Singh also and of other hon, friends. If you look at clause 14 of this Bill, it has been made clear that all statutes which, in the first instance will be framed by the Visitor, will be laid on both the Houses of the Table of It means that Parlia-Parliament. ment will have an opportunity to dissuggest any cuss them and if they changes, we will welcome those ideas.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Laying it on the Table of the House is one thing, and getting it discussed by Parliament is a different thing. All subsidiary laws are laid on the Table of the House but they are seldom discussed. But when a thing is brought before the House by the Minister, it is always discussed.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I cannot commit the Ministry at this stage, but I think that this is a suggestion worth considering, and in the course of the sittings of the Joint Committee, they may consider the suggestion that these statutes should not only be placed on the Table of the House but should also be considered and discussed in the House. I think that will meet the grievance of the hon. Member.

As regards the suggestion that this university should devote its attention to the development of Indian languages, I had already pointed out in my preliminary remarks that we propose to establish a number of institutes, and one of them is going to be the Institute of Indian Languages, There will be Institutes for African Languages, Asian Languages, and European Studies, etc also, So, I think the suggestion of the House has alrealy been accepted.

One passing remark was made by Dr. Singhvi. He said that Dr. Deshmukh had resigned from the committee appointed for this purpose by the Ministry. It is not a fact. There were some differences in the beginning about affiliation of colleges but when that problem was solved to the satisfaction of Dr. Deshmukh, he agreed to serve on the committee, and he is continuing as a member of the committee.

Then I turn to the remarks made by my esteemed friend. Shri D. C. Sharma, I was really alarmed, because he generally appears to be a quiet scholar, but today he was full of vehemence; because he is not in the House now, I do not think--

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): He is not a quict but a vociferous scholar.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Does the hon, Deputy Minister agree with him or disagree with him?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I would not dilate on that point, but I respectfully submit that I disagree with him. He wanted that the annual report of the university should be laid on

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### [Shri Bhakt Darshan]

the Table of the House. My information is that the reports of all the other Central universities are not placed before the House; they are not laid on the Table of the House. Because this is a new suggestion I shall bong it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Education and J think it will be considered and a decision will be taken about it.

But one sensible thing was said in the course of his remarks, and that is, that our education should have aħ ethical base. He made that remark vesterday. I may inform him and other hon. Members of this House that the Ministry has been working in this direction. Some years ago, a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sriprakash was appointed for this purpose and it submitted a report. which we referred to the various State Governments and to the various universities. Now, we have taken up the question of the implementation of the recommendations of the Sriprakash Committee by the various universities and the State Governments, and I hope that something will be done in this connection in the near future.

Regarding the remarks made bv Shri Khadilkar, that this Bill should be withdrawn, I think the House will agree with me that that stage has already passed. This Bill has already been accepted in principle in the Rajya Sabha, and even if we withdraw it from this House, we will have to withdraw it again from the Rajya Sabha; they have already agreed to serve on the Joint Committee; they have accepted the principle. Therefore, I think that it is too late in the day to withdraw this Bill,

Shri Sinhasan Singh: His objection was only to the name of the university. He wants to change the name of the university; the name of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is associated with this university; he wants to put some other name. That was his suggestion; it was not to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Sir I have already explained this fundamental question. We were going to have a university for Delhi and the Ministry thought that if we associate the name of Shri Jawaharlol Nehru with it that will serve as a guiding star and make us rather alert in this direction, and we may be able to achieve some better results. That is the only idea I do not think I can dilate on any more.

Now, out of 19 hon. Members who have participated in this discussion, 10 spoke in Hindi, and so I think I will be permitted to say a few words in that language also.

Dr. M. S. Aney: He should either speak in English or in Hindi. As he has begun in English, let him finish it with English,

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Several hon, Members have suggested that Hindi should be the medium in this university. The hon. Minister has not given his reactions to that point.

की भवत दर्शन : श्रीमन, मेरे मित्र, श्री<sup>क्</sup>श्रीनारायण दास जी ने भ्रपने भाषण में, दिल्ली में जवाहरलाल जी की स्मति में जो एक संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया गया है. उस की झोर घ्यान दिलाया । मझे इस के सम्बन्ध में स्वयं भी थोडी सी जानकारी है. लेकिन इस समय मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ग्रन्तिम ग्राग्वासन नहीं दे सकता हं । मैं केवल इतना कह सकता हं कि भनुदान के लिए जो उन का प्रार्थना पत्र है. उस पर विचार किया आयेगा ग्रीर मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र निर्णय करेगा। इतना मैं भवश्य कह सकता हं कि यह विस्वविद्यालय च्कि सभी भाषामों के विकास का भी ब्यान रखेगा इसलिए मुझे झाशा है कि संस्कृत के उत्यान के लिए इस विश्वविद्यालय में विशेष प्रयत्न किया जायेगा, इसके लिए एक विश्लेष विभाग स्थापित करने पर भी विचार किया जा सफता है।

मेरे दो माननीय मित्रों, श्री किशन पटनायक ग्रीर श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा, ने नेहरूजी के नाम पर बडी घनघोर भ्रापत्ति की है। जहां तक श्री किशन पटनायक का सम्बन्ध है वे ग्रपने सूयोग्य गुरु के सुयोग्य शिष्य हैं। उनके मूयोग्य गुरु डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के जीवन का यह सिद्धान्त है कि स्मरे जीवन में ग्रराजकता, व ग्रश्नदा से काम लेना चाहिये ग्रीर ग्रगर उनका वश चले तो संसार में जितनी भी शासन-प्रणालियां हैं वे समाप्त हो जायें ग्रौर समाज में जितने भी नियम हैं ग्रथवा व्यवस्था चल रही है उसे भी समाप्त कर दिया जाये । ऐसे लोगों से मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि सदन का कोई भी सदस्य कभी भी सहमत नहीं हो सकता है । नेहरूजी के नाम से शायद उन्हें पुक्तैनी चिढ है। जहां पर भी नेहरूजी का नाम भाया, कहीं भी उनके नाम का उल्लेख हम्रा, उन्होंने प्रवाय उसका भाखिरी दम तक विरोध किया और करना है। इ.सलिए उनके साथ तो बहस करने की मैं कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूं । जहां तक श्री म्रोंकार लाल वेरवा का सम्बन्ध है उन्होंने कहा है कि नेहरूजी का नाम न रखा जाये और डा० राजन्द्र प्रसाद का रखा आये । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हु कि म्रगर डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी का नाम रखा जा सकता है तो नेहरू जी का नाम क्यों नहीं रखा जा सफता है ? इस में क्या धापत्ति है ? यह मेरी समझ में बात नहीं झाई है।

भी गिंकरे : डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का स्वर्गवास पहले हुमा या ।

भी अक्त दर्शन : ठा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की स्मृति में बिहार में बड़ा मारी कार्य हो रहा है, इस बास्ते घबराने की कोई झावश्यकता नहीं है ।

लेकिन इ.स. सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन घ्रवथ्य कर देना चाहता हूं। नेहरूजी को साधारण श्रेणी का म्यक्ति नहीं माना ज सकता है । वे युग-पुरुष थे । वे संमार के महामानवों में से एक थे । उन्होंने जो प्रकाण इस देश को दिया वह सदियों तक बुझ नहीं सकता है. झौर हमारी पीढ़ियां उसते प्रेरणा प्राप्त करती रहेंगी । इसलिए नेहरूजी के नाम से कुछ न कुछ कार्यहोना ही चाहिये ।

कल मेरे मित श्री प्रभात कर ने भी यह शिकायत की थी कि नेहरूजी की स्मृति में जो कायं किया जा रहा है वह प्रभो तक पूरा नहीं किया थया है। मैं उन से इस बात में सहमत हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में धौर तेखी लाई जानी चाहिये। जो नेहरू स्मारक समिति है उसके ध्यान में मैं इस बात को लाऊंगा घीर उस से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उसके कार्य को तेखी से मागे बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री किशन पटनायक तथा कुछ धन्य मित्रों ने इस विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षण के माध्यम का भी प्रश्न उठाया था। यह बडा महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्न है । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों को ज्ञात भी होगा हम इस विश्वविद्यालय में भारतीय भाषाम्रों के म्राध्ययन के सम्बन्ध में विशेष व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। इससे भारतीय भाषाओं को एक दूसरे के समीप भाने का मौर मखिल भारतीय दृष्टिकोण भ्रपनाने का भवसर मिलेगा । जहां तक माध्यम का प्रक्र है, सदन को ज्ञात होगा कि इस समय डा॰ कोठारी की मध्यक्षता में जो शिक्षा ग्रायोग कार्य कर रहा है उस म्रायोग से हम ने यह प्रायंना की है कि बह इस समस्या पर विचार करे झौर मुझे झाशा है कि शोध ही उनकी इंटरिम रिपोर्ट (मन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन) हमें मिल जायेगा भौर उस में शायद इसके बारे में भी वे विचार करंगे। इसके प्रतिरिक्त जैसा सदन को ज्ञात होगा इस समस्या पर देश के उच्चतम क्षेत्रों में विचार किया गया है भौर उन्होंने कोई सर्वसम्मत हल निकाला है । दुर्भाग्यवज्ञ पाकिस्तान और चीन के माकनण के कारन

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[भीभक्त दर्शन]

सदन के इस प्रधिवेशन में उस पर विखार नहीं हो सका । प्रगर उस प्रस्ताव पर विखार हो जाता तो मुझे प्राणा है कि सारे देश में भाषाभ्रों के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रनुकूल वातावरण बन सकता था । मुझे प्राणा है कि प्रगले ग्रधिवेशन में उस पर जरूर विचार होगा; भीर उस प्रस्ताव को प्रगर स्वीकार कर लिया गया भ्रीर जैसी भी हमे ग्राणा है राज्य सरकारों ने भी उसका सभर्थन किया तो यह समस्या बहुत जल्दी सुलझ जाएगी मौर हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं के जो प्रेमी सज्जन हैं, उनको शिकायत का कोई मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

मेरे मित श्री यशपाल सिंह ने चुटको भी लेने का प्रयत्न किया है। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरे विचारों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है और मैं मंत्रिमंडल में रहते हुए भी यथाशक्ति नियमों के अनुकूल इसके लिए प्रयत्नशील हूं प्रौर मुझे भरोसा है कि शीध्न ही सारा मंत्रिमंडल, सारा देश' सभी दलों के लोग, सारी जनता, इस मार्गको स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

Sir, I think I have practically covered all the important points

Shri Daji (Indore): Having spoken in English and Hindi, he must speak in some other third language now!

**Shri Bhakt Drashan:** I have done my duty and I hope the House will support this motion moved by me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the lst September, 1965 and communicated to this House on the 3rd September, 1965 and resolves that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely: —

Shri B. Anjanappa, Shri Frank Anthony, Choudhury Brahm Parkash, Shrimati Kamala Chaudhuri, Raja P. C. Deo Bhanj, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shri Hem-Pandit Jwala Prasad Barua. Joyotishi, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri F. H. Mohsin Shri H. N. Shri V. T. Patel, S Mukerjee, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shrimati Renuka Ray. Shrimati Jayaben Shah, Shri M. P. Swamy, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava, and Shri Bhakt Darshan."

The motion was adopted.

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### 12.26 hrs.

INDIAN WORKS OF DEFENCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir-I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, there are so many defence installations in the country belonging to the army, navy and air force and it is very necessary that in certain areas adjoining these defence works and installations, should be given protection from the security point of view and for other reasons. So, the original Act of 1909 provides for imposing certain restrictions on the enjoyment of these lands by their owners and also for paying some compensation to them.

I have come forward with this amending Bill because the original