13.15 hrs.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, before I formally move this motion, I have to submit that in the list of members proposed to be nominated on the Joint Committee, the name of Shri Naval Prabhakar is there; but he has expressed his inability to serve on this Committee. I am, therefore, with your permission, substituting in his place the name of Shri B. Anjanappa.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): What about Shri V. T. Patil? He is not here for the last so many days.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I do not know. The other names remain.

Sir, I beg to move*:

"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, Chodhury 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 Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri F. 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 Vidyalankar, Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava and the Mover."

Sir. as you know, I was ill for about three weeks and I am still in the convalescent stage. Therefore, I have departed from my usual practice and prepared my speech before-hand. With your permission, Sir, I will read it out

I shall briefly outline the background and the main features of the proposal envisaged in the Bill to set up a new university in New Delhi to be called Jawaharlal Nehru University. As the Bill is going to the Joint Commiteee, the matter will be thrashed out in the Committee and come to this House again for detailed discussion. In fact the Bill is so simple and the subject matter so non-controversial that it need not have gone to the Joint Committee. But, there was a feeling in certain sections of both the Houses that the Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee. In deference to the wishes of both Houses, I am moving this resolution to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee.

In the first place, I may state the reasons for setting up a second university in Delhi, The partition of the country on the eve of independence led to a tremendous influx of displaced persons with the result that the population of Delhi doubled itself in two years-that is from 7 lakhs in 1946-47 to 14 lakhs in 1948-49. Since then also the population has been rapidly increasing leading to an abnormal rise in the student population seeking admission to colleges. The number of colleges in Delhi increased from 7 in 1947-48 to 35 in 1964-65, and the enrolment of students rose from 4583 to 30,640 in the same period. The number of students seeking admission to colleges is increasing by about 2000 every year and it is estimated that by 1980, there will be approximately 60 colleges with an enrolment of 60,000 students. The result of this phenomenal rise in the enrolment of students is that the Delhi University has become an unwieldy and cumbersome institution and its academic and research standnrds are getting diluted.

^{*}Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Moreover its character, as envisaged in the preamble to the University Act, has radically altered.

In 1960, the University Grants Commission observed the trend of rapidly increasing student population in Delhi and its adverse effect on the development o£ the Delhi University. The Commission recommended setting up of another university in Delhi so that academic standards of the present university do not suffer serious deterioration. The University of Delhi also strongly supported the proposal both on academic and administrative grounds. In the circumstances, the Ministry of Education agreed to the proposal to establish another university in Delhi and set up in December 1963 an Expert Committee to consider the ways and means of implementing that proposal.

I may mention here how the university proposed has been named after the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. This was not an after-thought, after the death of the Prime Minister. Even when he was living and the Education Ministry had accepted the recommendation of the University Grants Commission that another university should be set up in New Delhi, he was requested informally if he could agree to the university being named after him. But he, with his characteristic modesty, did not agree to the suggestion and expressed the view that no university should be named after a living person. Soon after the death of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, however, it was felt that the proposed new university would be a befitting memorial to the memory of the great leader. It was, therefore, decided that the university should be named after him.

The Expert Committee set up by the Ministry in 1963 worked out a broad outline of the proposed university. And, the proposal to establish a new university to be called Jawaharlal Nehru University was put up to the Cabinet and approved by it in August. 1964.

I may indicate the broad outlines of the set-up of the proposed university as approved by the Cabinet;

- The new university will be a teaching and affiliating university, on the same lines as the existing university;
- (2) The new university will be a multi-faculty institution with accent on the subjects of medicine, agriculture, engineering, technology and other professional studies;
- (3) The new university will be federal and affiliating in character with an enabling clause in its constitution to make it possible for the existing autonomous institutions of higher learning in New Delhi to join when they choose to do so;
- (4) The physical line of demarcation between the two universities will be the Ajmeri Gate, that is, under the jurisdiction of the present unisity will be all the institutions on the north side of the Ajmeri Gate plus some institutions like Azad Medical College a little south of this line, and that of the new university will cover the rest of the Union Territory of Delhi;
- (5) The new university will be located in South Delhi near the village Munirka, that is, Ramakrishnapuram, where a site measuring about 600 acres has already been earmarked.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How many miles from this place?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: About six miles, I think.

It has been agreed that Maulana Azad Medical College, though it falls in the jurisdiction of the new university, will continue to be affiliated to the present Delhi University, because such an arrangement is necessary in the interest of the multi-faculty character of the present university.

[Shri Bhakt Darshan]

Action has been completed to have about 600 acres of land in the south of Delhi near village Munirka earmarked for the new university. Action has also been initiated to acquire 200 to 300 acres of this land as early as possible. As soon as necessary formalities are completed, the land will be available for development this year, for which an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided in the budget of 1965-66.

Sir, I would like to emphasise that the new university is not proposed to be a more duplication of the old university. It is the intention of the Ministry to make the new university a unique institution of higher learning.

Even at the outset, when the idea of setting up another university in Delhi was accepted, it was considered necessary that the new institution should not only serve the purpose of relieving the present Delhi University of some of its burden, but it should attempt to embody in its academic and administ.ative programmes, some of the latest ideas and experiments in the field of higher education in the advanced countries of the world. In recent years, because of unprecedented development of science and technology all over the world, university and higher education in more advanced countries has undergone radical reorganization and reorientation It was realised that the proposed new university should reflect some of the latest developments in the field of higher education. This idea was strengthened, when it was decided that the new university should be named after the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, university has to be a unique institution to be worthy of his name. It should embody a unique synthesis of humanities, science and technology, and promote the spirit of university, so as to be a fitting memorial to the memory of the many-sided genius of our great leader.

Let me briefly indicate some of the special features of the new university,

as envisaged by the Ministry. On the administrative side, I may mention two special features of the new university. It may set up a department of collegiate education to look after and supervise the work of the affiliated colleges. We would have wished that the new university had started on a clean state so that it could have been developed on entirely new lines from the very beginning. But, as I have already explained, the new university will have to take over the affiliation of some of the existing colleges so as to relieve the present Delhi University of its increasing pressure of admissions. In accordance with the line of demarcation, as already mentioned, out of 36 affiliated colleges, 19 colleges with approximately 17,000 students come within the jurisdiction of and 17 present Delhi University, colleges with approximately 13,000 students within the jurisdiction of the new university. The number of the affiliated colleges is expected to go on increasing. It will be a challenging task before the new university to maintain high standards in the affiliated colleges. For that purpose and also so that the affiliated colleges do not impose too much of a burden on the new university, some kind of special organisation will have to be set up to regulate, co-ordinate and control the administrative and academic activities of such institutions.

The second, even more unique, feature of the new university will no that it will have powers to associate existing autonomous institutes, governed by their own Acts, and "deemed universities" within the jurisdiction of the new university, as its constituent units. The idea is that the existing autonomous educational institutions, such as the following, may be persuaded to join the university within a federal framework, which will ensure their maximum autonomy and, at the same time, bring them within the fold of the new university for purposes of mutual consultation and conferment of diplomas and degrees: -

- (i) Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
- (ii) All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
- (iii) Institute of Agricultural Research, New Delbi.
- (iv) Indian School of International Studies.
- (v) Indian School of Public Administration.
 - (vi) Jamia Millia.

Jamia Millia is a "deemed university" and we propose to bring it also under the umbrella of this new university.

Thirdly, the university will have the powers also to affiliate or associate any educational institution situated outside Delhi, subject to the laws in force in the State within which the institution is located. This is an altogether new feature.

The Academic Programme Committee is still working on the formulation of the academic programmes of the new university I may, however, indicate some of the broad special features on which there is a general agreement. In the first place, the university will try to have a new structure of undergraduate studies with integrated courses in humanities and sciences on the lines of the latest thinking and practices in some of the new universities in UK and other advanced countries. This feature will be in of one fulfilment of the objectives of the university to bridge the gulf between the humanities on the one side and science and technology on the other. The idea is to have a university, which will produce great scientists and engineers, but who will be well-versed in humanities also.

Secondly, the new university will concentrate on facilities for study and research at post-graduate level. In addition to the facilities at the post-graduate level offered by the associated autonomous institutions, the university may set up departments or

faculties in the fields, where other institutions do not yet have facilities of the requisite standard. The new university may also institute courses in inter-disciplinary studies not available in other institutions.

But, efforts will be made first to find eminent educationists and specialists in the various fields of studies and research within the defined academic programmes of the university before departments in those fields are developed. This will be one of the special features of the new university.

Thirdly, while science and technology will constitute the core of the new university at the post-graduate level, special facilities will be provided for specialisation in social sciences and languages not only of India, but of different countries of the world, so that this university, as a whole, caters to the harmonious development of both sciences and humanities. It is, however. proposed that the studies in Social Sciences in the new university will be geared to the needs, requirements and the aspirations of the country. They shall be relevant to the realities of our developing nation.

The university may, for such purposes, set up special institutes to achieve excellence in selected spheres of Social Sciences. For instance, it is contemplated that institutes such as the following may be set-up:

- Institute of Mass Communication:
- (ii) Institute of Russian Studies;
- (iii) Institute of Indian Languages;
- (iv) Institute of Asian Languages;
- (v) Institute of African Languages;
- (vi) Institute of European Studies;(vii) Institute of International Law and Diplomacy; and
- (viii) Institute of International

Of these, the Institute of Mass Communication has already been set up this year by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Institute of Russian Studies is proposed to be set up shortly. Both

[Shri Bhakt Darshan]

these institutes will eventually be parts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, when it is established.

Sir, the Bill for the Jawaharlal Nehru University embodies provisions to reflect some of the special features of the new university. For instance, clause 8(i) and (ii) of the Bill enclause 8(i) and (ii) of the Bill enables the university to associate the existing autonomous institutions as its constituent units. And, clause 6 of the Bill enables the university to affiliate or associate any educational institution situated outside Delhi.

But the Bill has been deliberately made very brief and flexible, so that it allows sufficient scope for experimentation in the various fields of activities in the new university. It just sets out the bare frame-work of the administrative and academic objectives of the new university. The Bill also provides that the first statutes will be framed by the Government and they will be placed before both Houses of Parliament, so that Parliament would be in a position to know how the university is functioning.

Sir, in short, as I said in the beginning, there is nothing controversial in this Bill. Moreover, the House will have ample opportunity for a detailed discussion of the Bill after the Joint Committee has reported.

With these words, and with my respectful thanks to you, Sir, I commend the motion to the House for its unanimous acceptance.

Mr. Deputy-speaker: Motion moved:

"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

neid 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, Choudhury Brahm Perkash, Shri-Kamala Chaudhri, P. C. Deo Bhani, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri H. N. Mukeriee, Shri V. T. Patil, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shrimati Jayaben Shah, M. P. Swamy, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava, and Shri Bhakt Darshan".

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon, Deputy Minister has asked that this House should agree with the Rajya Sabha in the recommendation that it has made.

So far as this Bill is concerned, for the purpose of the discussion, I will divide it into two parts. While listening to the hon. Deputy Minister, and the way he presented as to what is going to be the future of this university, I was wondering that perhaps in the course of a lifetime a new education system with all possible help from the Government is going to come and that the newer generation will have the benefit of all that is good in this world.

This university is to be named after Jawaharlal Nehru. I do not know; so far as the object is concerned, it is pure and simple to have another university, because the present Delhi University is so crowded that it is impossible for the management to manage the whole affairs, and that is the reason why a second university has been needed. And it is to be named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru The Deputy Minister has stated that

his idea is that it should be a fitting memorial to that great man.

Sir, public memory is proverbially short, no doubt. But I find that the memory of the political beneficiaries of Pandit Jawaharla! Nehru is shorter. Because, after the death of the late Prime Minister, with much fantare, the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Committee and Trust etc. were created, and also the Fund, and large hopes were raised. Now, if I may say so, it has completely perhaps gone into hybernation. We were told about the children's centre to be built in every street; nowhere do we find that. We were told that like in the Asoka Pillar the sayings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be inscribed in rocks; I do not know where those rocks are and how the things moving. And we were told of Nehru Academy; perhaps struck a rock, because we do not find that.

Now a new university is to be built, not because of anything else but because of the crowd in Delhi, and it is to be named after Jawaharlal Nehru. And a wonderful speech has been made by the Deputy Minister. At least, I was rather so much enamoured that I find that one Deputy Minister has put the thing in a manner which is a dream, no doubt. I do not know when it will come about.

But he has stated all these things with a very big "but". And that "but" is about the residuary of the Delhi University—the affiliation, examination, all these things will first have to be taken up. All these will be no doubt just like the articles of association of a company, to start from selling a needle to building a ship, and then come back to the brasstacks of doing exactly what we want to-day.

Everything, higher education, scientific, technological, high-level offices, various studies, Russian studies, European studies, all these

things are put before the country. And then we come back to the brass-tacks of affiliation, examination, passing of some of the students and stamping them with the degree. That is the main task which will have to be started.

I just do not know whether with this type of university which will be one amongst hundreds in the country, it is necessary to associate the name of such a great man as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is no question of attempting to give a fitting memorial, because universities we have. And because of the administration, even with regard to such a great institution like Visva Bharati, which has now been taken over by the Government, the ideal which was Rabindranath's is not there; it has now gone far away from it.

Of course, here I do not say that though they have put these ideals, but with this big 'but', the ideals will never be achieved. But I do not know exactly how these things can continue.

Reference has been made to what the University Grants Commission have said. I have got some doubt about it. As far as I remember, what the University Grants Commission have stated is not for having another university. What they want is that there should be university centres to be set up during the Fourth Plan. It is not having another university. As far as I remember, the University Grants Commission against the proliferation of universities. But we find today the bureaucrats and also the academicians often put the idea of proliferation of universities, because it provides for large number of well paid While you could hardly get a good lecturer in Economics or some other subjects, you get a number of academicians who are anxious to get into jobs of Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, or God knows what else, because many academicians prefer to become administrators and flourish in the good

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

books of Government. We do not want that the number of this type of universities be increased. The University Grants Commission really asked for more number of universities. But what they wanted was that more university centres should be created. It is true that there was an influx of displaced persons ind the population which was 7 lakhs in 1947 has increased to 26 lakhs now and the number of students has increased and, therefore, it is almost impossible for the present administration of the Delhi University to conduct their business and that there should be some other university also. I would have liked the hon. Deputy Minister to come forward in that form instead of telling all these things that this is going to be a unique and a fitting memorial to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

about the question of this University to be named after the late Prime Minister, I would just only try to point out that-this is a matter which will be referred to the Joint Committee—I do not know exactly what would be the main things connected with this type of University. We have got various universities. May I ust ask the hon Deputy Minister whether this University, in particular, will have foreign scholarships so that the students from all over the world should come and mostly the Afro-Asian students should be accommodated when the University is named after such a great man who was one of the greatest internationalists? It should not be just reduced to an ordinary type of a university for stamping the degrees. It should be one which should have students from every part of the world and there should be special arrangement with each friendly Government. That should be one of the most important things and that should be the first priority in this type of University.

Then, in the field of scientific and technological studies, he was a man who believed in the development of

scientific and technological knowledge and he was a man who tried, even in this country with all our drawbacks, to develop science and technology. That again should be one of the priorities for this type of University. There should be visiting professors. When we are talking of scientific and technological studies, the countries which are outstanding in this field are the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. There should be visiting professors attached to this University so that the proper education is imparted to our students here on the scientific technological side.

I would also suggest that this University should develop in a different way than other universities. As in the case of Vishwabharati, where we had various types of faculties, not in the common way, like that of other universities, we should try to develop those ideals in this University, the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

This Bill is going to the Joint Committee-at present not much of details have been put forward—and even if 10 per cent of what the hon. Deputy Minister has said is to be undertaken. I think, the Bill will have to undergo a change lock, stock and barrel. With this hope that the Joint Committee will go into this matter and that the Government will not reduce this University to an ordinary university for producing raw graduates. I support the Bill and, I think, that now at least. though belatedly, the effort is being made to commemorate the great man about whom everyone of us has got the greatest respect.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Education Ministry for bringing forward this Bill.

The University is being named after one of the greatest personages that this world has seen, a great personality who made his contributions and left his imprint on different spheres of human thinking and intellectual

pursuits. As such, I believe. his name might be associated not only with an educational institution but, to do justice to the versatility of his genuis, his name should be associated with different institutions of different types of intellectual, cultural and educational occupations. This is, I believe only the first stage in which we are associating our late Prime Minister's name with an educational institution. His name ought to be associated, in all propriety, with the institutions in the field of art, in the fieled of literature, in the field of painting and in the field of all other cultural pursuits and that, I hope, will come later.

I was hearing the apprehensions expressed by my friend, Shri bhat Kar, about the character and the type that this University might take. Of course, I feel his apprehensions will be belied. But, in the idea of having a second university for Delhi is not new. The idea has been there for a long time. It is not for mere associating the Prime Minister's name that this has been brought about but we are associating his name to the University because we feel it incumbent upon us to do justice to this great man for the contribution that he made in the different fields of life.

Then. Shri Prabhat Kar referred to the international character, the international way of thinking, that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had. In fact, in our meetings, he used to rebuke us that we are always living in the air and that we are not looking to the background of the whole world when we formulate our thoughts and principles of action.

In the recent years, in India, there had been two personages whose minds had been cast in the international shape and these two minds had very close affinity with each other—one was the late Tagore and the other was Panditji. Panditji, in a gense, was almost an inheritor of the thoughts

and the ways of looking at things which Tagore had. When Tagore established his 'Visva Bharati', the motto that he put on the top of it was:

'यञ्ज विस्वम भवत्येवनी इम ''

That means an institution where the intellectuals of all the world over will find a common abode. I believe and I hope that the University that is going to be established in the name of the late Prime Minister will also be one in which the intellectuals from all parts of the world will find a common place to come, discuss and have exchange of ideas with one another.

Panditji's character had some distinctive features. One was his international way of looking at things. and another was the dynamism of his character. In fact, he had not only dynamism, but he had his own philosophy and he had an ideology of his own. All these should be typifled in the different faculties of the university, in the methods of teaching the students, in the ways of giving them training and forming their character. What I would like is that the students coming out of this university should develop a character which would give them a distinctive mark and make them known as having come from this university. That was the tradition in which India developed its own distinctive culture and educational pursuits from the old days of gurus up to the days of Tagore.

This type of character-building of the students in a particular way can be done only by persons who are devoted to the ideals of Pandit Nehru. who will be actuated by the same inspiration that he had and which he wanted the nation to be inspired. It would not constitute. I hope, as my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar just feared, a mere place where persons seeking very big posts and big salaries will somehow come together and flock together and get themselves in. I do not hope nor do I fear that it will take that shape.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

In recent years I might remind my hon, friend Shri Prabhat Kar, of the achievements of Acharya P. C. Roy. He put the stamp of character on his students, and all the students that he trained went out to different parts of the world and kept aloft the name of their guru, and they known by their own achievements also. For instance, I can mention the names of Dr. Meghnad Saha. Satyen Bose, Prof. Jnan Ghosh and Prof. Jnan Mukerjee, and Dr. Nil Ratan Dhar. That was the type of students that he trained, and imbued them with his own inspiration and with the ideas of his own character. We had such institutions in India before also. That was what Taxila was. Taxila developed great personalities. Two of the greatest of Indian personalities history. Chanakya and Panini came from Taxila. Both of them were students of Taxila, and both went to Magadha in search of fortune and both became counsellors to different branches of the royal dynasties there, and contending dynasties too. Then, there was Nalanda University where intellectuals from all parts of the world This university in flocked together. Delhi being set up after the name of Pandit Nehru, I hope, will develop along that line and with that ideal. It will not, I hope, be a mere stereotyped institution, a mere replica of the institutions that we now have and which are called universities, but I hope that it would be something more, it will be something greater and it will achieve greater things.

I hope the Joint Committee will be able to put it in a shape where it will carry in its own features the ideals that Panditji had and the ideals that he wanted the youth of the nation and the students of the nation to bear in their own lives and realise in their own achievements.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad that we have got an opportunity to discuss this Jawaharlal Nehru University

Bill. This Bill is something different from the other Bills relating to universities which we have hithereto considered in this House, from time to time.

In the first place, the name that is given to this universitity is something which is altogether a new departure. Up to this time, most of the universities in India have been named after the places where they have been located; sometimes, as in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University, the words 'Muslim' and 'Hindu' etc. have been added. But I have not yet known of any important university of India being designated particularly after the name of any man.

My hon, friend the Deputy Minister of Education in the course of his speech mentioned some history in regard to the name of this university. It is said that during the lifetime of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself, the idea of starting a university like this was discussed; then some persons naturally thought of giving his name to that university to which he then dissented on the ground that the name of no living man should be given to а university. I hope I have heard the hon. Deputy Minister aright. That was probably the way in which he put it, but it was clear that left to himself, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was of opinion that universities should not be named after individuals at all, and that was his general concept also. Anyhow, I do not say that in important cases there should be no departure made at all. But to look at this university as a memorial to Jawahar-Nehru will not in my opinion attract very much attention, because there are many other big schemes to commemorate his memory which have been published and are being contemplated every day. I do not think that our men who want to start a university are among those who also want to join the race and want to start a memorial after Shri Jawaharla! university

Nehru's name. In my opinion, Jawaharlal Nehru was one of those personalities, who deserves to be remembered for his distinguished serwalk vices in every of life. in the educational fleld, and in every field of public activity and public utility in this country. In the educational field also, no doubt, the nation has to recognise its debt of gratitude to him. So, if there is an idea to start a Jawaharlal Nehru University, there is nothing fundamentally wrong with that. But, no doubt, it is a departure which is being made now. I want the hon, Deputy Minister to note that. I do not know whether this is going to be a precedent for the future; I do not know whether whenever a new university is going to be started in the future, somebody's name would be suggested for the purpose because if that is done, then there would be a plethora of universities in India named after the distinguished men in this country. I am only afraid of a danger of that kind.

14 hrs.

Yet, there is something special about this university. The university which we have discussed so far have been mainly concerned with mechanism that should exist in the universities, such as the court. syndicate, the executive council, the academic council and so on and those Bills used to give us an idea of the composition of the court, the board, the syndicate, the executive council, the academic council and so on. From the nature of their composition, one could understand what the elements composing those bodies would be and who would be entrusted to perform the tasks entrusted to them. For, the capacity of a body to carry out a high object depends not on the name of the university but on the nature of the persons who are likely to handle the important functions which that body is expected to perform. From that point of view, I find that this Bill is something like a blank cheque. I car refer to certain provisions in the Bill to support my statement. As regards 1401 (ai) LSD-7.

the Court, the Executive Council. the Academic Council and so on, their composition and nature of functions will be determined and prescribed by statutes. This is all that is mentioned in the Bill. Here you have for the first time a Bill brought before this House for constituting a University wherein a precedent is sought to be created whereby Government need not give the details as to the nature and composition of all these important bodies, the elements that will be represented on these bodies and so on. All these matters are left to be decided in a vague manner by Government themselves. Thus it comes to this that if this provision is accepted, it will mean that these matters will be determined not by this House but by some other body. The statutes will be prescribed by the Government themselves. This is a step on which in a democracy like ours I cannot congratulate the Government I hope the Joint Committee will go into these provisions very seriousl**y** and see that a departure of this kind is not allowed and that at least some idea of the nature and composition of these bodies, like the Court, the Executive Council and Academic Council, their broad functions, is given, at least in outlines.

point I want to There is another make. The idea of starting a new University for Delhi is very good. Delhi is a place where many enterprising persons have started institutions. Through their contacts with learned men as authority, well as people in they manage to get those institutions recognised as deemed unversities. There are a number of such institutions here. example is being This throughout the country. The growth σŧ of institutions with some degree independence which carry on a particular type of institution and so on is not a bad idea. But institutions should not grow in their own way, in an isolated manner. without control from some central institution by way of coordination and other things. If all these institutions could be brought together under the shelter of some res[Dr. M. S. Aney]

ponsible body, that will be a great service.

Therefore, the controlling bodies of the University which brings all these institutions under its direction should consist of men very versatile and very learned, men possessed of comprehensive experience and world-wide knowledge of the systems of education existing at present.

Another point. The Minister in his speech referred to the growth number of boys in Delhi and the arrangements that have to be made to provide for their higher education. In view of this, he feels that the constitution of a separate University is necessary. At the same time, 't has been said that we will have many students coming from outside the country, from the outside world, who will be attracted by name that this University will bear. This University should be a centre of education attracting students countries like Africa and others where people may think of having the advantage of higher education here. casts an added responsibility on the authorities to see that this University maintains the highest standards.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya referred to Taxila, Nalanda and other universities. They were all good things in those days. But people will not be attracted by those things now. They will attracted not by what we are going to do in the University, but by what we have been able to do in the universities existing at present. They will not go by the advertisements, but by the actual results shown by existing universities, in the shape of engineers, scholars, research fellows, scientists and industrialists that they have turned out. Their achievements will be looked upon as the test of the merit of the institutions.

Therefore, it will not be by reading the name of a great man attached to a University that people from outside will be attracted. If you want to make this centre which will attract people from outside, you must make it a centre of very high culture and learning. Then they will have faith and confidence about the University. You must get the best in talent to teach in the realms of culture, sciences, humanities and so on so as to attract people to this University and make it a proper university worthy of the name given to it.

These are some of the suggestions I wanted to make.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I proceed to speak on the Jawaharlal University Bill, it is proper that should say a few words on the great and illustrious son of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after whom the new University is named. The Nehru University is a fitting memorial to our departed leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Nehru was the architect of modern India, the illustrious statesman who placed India on the industrial and scientific map of the world and made her a great nation. He was a synthesiser of the old and the new, the best in India's ancient culture and the best in the modern scientific and technological culture. Pandit Nehru was a many-sided genius, a master of the humanities and sciences. He was well-versed in English literature and in natural science. He always stood for enlargement of human knowledge in every field. He laid the maximum streess on research in science and on more and more laboratories for intensive research, both theoretical and applied.

It is quite fitting that the new University in Delhi should be named after such a great lover and promoter of knowledge, scientific and literary.

The statement of objects and reasons mentions the reasons for starting this University in Delhi. There has been an abnormal increase in the population of Delhi from 7 lakhs in 1947 to 26 lakhs in 1965. Consequently

the student population of Delhi seeking admission in colleges has correspondingly risen from 4,500 in 1947 to 30,000 in 1965. The number of students seeking admission in colleges in Delhi is increasing every year by about 2,000. The Delhi University is unable to accommodate the increasing number of students. So another University has been found necessary.

In 1960, the University Grants Commission observed that the Delhi University was growing into an unwieldy and cumbersome institution and that it was necessary to set up another University in Delhi in order to prevent the falling of academic and research standards in Delhi University. Delhi University has supported the setting up of a new University on administrative and academic grounds.

The new university is to impart education of the highest quality and provide for the advancement of knowledge and research. The new university will embody a unique synthesis of humanities, and sciences and technology worthy of the many-sided genius of the great son of India, Pandit Jawaharlai Nehru.

The total capital expenditure of the new university will be Rs. 9 crores, and the recurring expenditure will be about Rs. 1 crore per annum. The university is entitled to get grants from the University Grants Commission.

The university will be a unique one in several ways. Unlike other universities, this university will have a department of collegiate education to look after and supervise the working of its constituent colleges, to ensure the maintenance of high standards. It is the intention of the authorities to appoint the best men for the various departments of the university.

With regard to the institutions to be affiliated to this university, it is decided that the existing 17 colleges south of Ajmeri Gate should be affiliated to it. In addition to these 17 colleges, a number of other independent institutions now functioning in the capital shall also be affiliated, like the Indian Institute of Technology, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the Institute of Agricultural Research, the Institute of International Studies, the Indian Institute of Public Adminstration, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Mass Communication and the Institute of Russian Studies.

The courses of study in this new university are of a distinctive charac-It will have specialised departments in Indian as well as European languages, since development of languages is vital for the nation. The most distinguishing feature of the New University is that it will give equal importance to humanities on the one side and science and technology on other, thus bringing the gap between the two. It will provide for courses in medicine, engineering and agriculture. Social sciences will also be taught, but they will be taught from a national angle.

This new university will be modelled on the Sussex University in formulating details of studies. In the Sussex University, students who specialise in particular subjects have a good grounding in other subjects as well, so that when come out of colleges, they have an adequate background which will enable them to be complete citizens.

The powers of the university, as mentioned in the Bill, are: to provide for instruction (including correspondence courses) in humanities, science, education, medicine, engineering technology and agriculture; to establish specialised laboratories; to hold examinations and confer degrees, diplomas and certificates; to establish and maintain colleges and hostels; to regulate and enforce discipline among students and employees of the university; to arrange for the general welfare of students of the university and to provide for entrance examinations for admission to the university. Insistence on an entrance examination for this [Shri Muthiah]

university is a good provision, because it is sure to ensure high academic standards. Such a provision for the entrance examination exists in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and it has, all these years, maintained high academic standards there.

The provision for correspondence courses in this university is also a welcome feature. The provision for withdrawing degrees, diplomas and certificates already conferred, for good and sufficient cause looks a little harsh. I feel that any misbehaviour later on by the ex-student of the university can be punished adequately by the existing laws, covering all the citizens. So, it seems to me a harsh, but it is for the joint committee to consider it.

The authorities of the university are the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. Te Court shall be the supreme authority of the university, and shall have the power to review the acts of the Executive 5 2 2 Council and the Academic This is a good feature. The Executive Council shall be the executive body · of the university, in charge of the general management and administration of the university. The Academic Council shall be responsible for the maintence of standards of instruction, education and examination.

The visitor shall have the right of inspection of the university, its buildings. laboratories, equipment, and its colleges and its examinations, teaching and research. This is good because this will avoid internal group politics, ensure good administration. Every new statute or amendment or repeal of a statute shall require the previous approval of the Visitor. This is also a good provision.

The officer of the university, namely the Chance'tor, and the members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council are to be nominated by the Central Government for the first term. This provision for

nomination is necessary at the outset. Later on, the principle of election will be introduced.

A good feature of the Bill is the provision for the auditing of the accounts of the university by the Auditor-General and the publication of the audited accounts in the Gazette of India.

Before I conclude, let me plead with all the emphasis at my command that the Nehru University should not be a mere imitation of other universities in It should break new ground and should be a model for all the universities. It should aim at producing the best scientist the best doctors, the best engineers and technicians and the best statesmen and leaders for our country. It should be a meeting place of the East and the west, and it should attract students from all countries, particularly from Asia and Africa. It should promote national unity and integration, which is so vital for our country, by inviting students from all parts of India.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The Deputy Minister of Education has spoken to us of the genesis of this university, and he has tried to give us an explanation which appears to be somewhat implausible when he says that it is really not an afterthought, but that from the very beginning the intention of the Government was to name it after the then Prime Minister. It appears to me that it is evident from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that an additional university was badly needed for Delhi. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons Government appears to have been of the view, in consonance with the finding of the University Grants Commission, that the Delhi University was growing into an unwie'dy and cumberson institution, and that it would be desirable to set up another institution in New Delhi to cope with the problem. This is what has also been mentioned by the Deputy Minister in his opening speech.

It seems that the idea of an additional university was also supported by the Delhi University, perhaps on somewhat different grounds. But, conceding the argument made out by the University Grants Commission, it appears that the Delhi University also felt that both on administrative and academic grounds, and particularly because of the long distances and the mounting enrolment in the University of Delhi, it would be desirable to have an additional university in Delhi.

This was a move which had been approved for a number of years and so to say now that this was always in the mind of the Government to name it after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru does not appear to be all that convincing.

A personal anecdote has been brought into the explanation, namely that Shri Chagla suggested to the Prime Minister that it should named after him, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is said to have stated that he did not favour the naming of the university after living persons, although I think that he was himself gui'ty several times of initiating or participating in moves to commemorate living persons, such as the statue, for instance of Shri Kamaraj, which dominates the beach in Madras It was unveiled by the late Prime Minister himself. There are several other examples. It seems in our country to be a fashion perticularly to commemorate the living who after all are more powerful and more able to deliver the goods of this mundane world. It seems to me that it would be better to come forward and say in a straightforward and forthright manner: we are going to have a university anyway and we find that we can connect it with the name of a great son of India and therefore we wish to raise this institution as an important institutional memorial after the conversion of the great Prime Minister's house into a musuem to commemorate the late Prime Minister. Perhaps it is because of this double kind of thinking that a special effort has been made to endow this proposed

frills unversity with a lot of phraseological embellishments. I only hope that the Administration is able to live upto these embellishments. It seems that we have in the world of education in our country a large number of universities, a mushroom growth of universities. wonderful thing to see the sources of education and knowledge expanding to the commonest citizens. I would be the first to support every move connected with making education a common commodity for everyone who has the talent and capacity for it. But it seems that the Government behaves in this respect like a helpless father who has come to have numerous progeny to whose upbringing he is not able to bring either personal attention or resources to bear upon. First of all the Education Ministry must tell us that this is not the kind of approach that would be meted out to the educational institutions which had been started recently, which are already in existence or which are proposed to be started such as the present university. I do not want 10 go in'o the controversy surrounding the nomenclature of the proposed university. There is nothing of principle involved in naming or not naming a university after a particular person. large number of universities is strewn all over the academic world which have found their names associated either with places or with great individuals or individuals who are not so great in their own time but who had still left an inde'thle imprint of their personality on those institutions. For instance, the unversity founded hw John Harvard who came from Cambridge and founded a university. is there. There are countless evemples and to give an inventory of those names would be pointless. Indeed in versities named after persons who have not been so eminent but because somebody has been prepared to come forward and raise the necessary contribution to commemorate their names, S'anford, for example, is one such university where a young person died and his name was commemorated

[Dr. M. L. Singhvi] through this very great university. I do not think much of any controversy in respect of the nomenclature is really proper and is founded on any basic principles as made out to be by some persons. But it does appear that the UGC has taken the position that in this country as far as possible they would not permit a university to be named after individuals or politicians. One such case was recently reported when they turned down the suggestion to name the university of Raipur after the late Ravi Shankar Shukla. I am not trying to compare the two personalities. There is no denying the fact that Jawaharlal Nehru was a historical phenomenon and he was a great personality and a great Indian and there is nothing wrong in commemorating him through any institutional memorial of which we can think. But it does appear that there is some dichotomy in the approach of the authorities. I would like the hon. Minister to state why such a dichotomy is permitted. From a bare perusal of this Bill I find that there is comprehensive delegation of authority. Here is a Bill which contains nothing but airy nothings. Whenever it wishes speak of anything, all that it says is that there shall be a Vice-Chancellor, there shall be a pro-Vice-Chancellor and so on. Of course like the biblical world, I suppose it will govern by flats. It appears to me that it ill accords with all the basic tenets of legislative technology in а democracy. How can Government come forward and give us this Bill which redounds not to the credit but to their abiding discredit? He claims that they had worked out a model University Act. I should have liked to see some phrases of the model university Act in this Bill but one would look in vain in this Bill to find any earnestness or understanding of these matters on the part of the Government. I should like particularly the Deputy Minister to tell us why this model Act has altogether been ignored, why this model university Act had not been followed in this particular Bill and why this

absolutely worthless piece of legislation as it stands now has been brought to the House? This does not credit to this Government. I should like Know whether the Government does not consider provisions such as ones which I shall point out as anomalous and quite unworthy of any organised Government which should be able to bring forward a more considered and more mature piece of legis. lation before this House. I am sure the Joint Committee will bestow its closest attention to this aspect of the matter. According to clause 7(1) President of India shall be the Visitor of the University. Clause 7(4) says that the Visitor shall also have such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes. It is through these statutes which are ill-defined in this particular Bill that this small Bill is reduced to a mockery. Clause 8(2) says that there shall be a Vice-Chancellor appointed in the prescribed manner and clause 8(3) says that there shall be one or more pro-Vice-Chancellors of the University who shall be appointed in accordance with the Statutes and subject to the Statutes shall act for, and exercise the powers of the Vice-Chancellor. Subclause (4) says that there shall be a dean for each school of study and for each faculty who shall be appointed in such manner and with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes. That is the entire scheme of this Bill. This is a which depends upon the statutes which are going to be framed in the future, in the first instance by the Central Government itself and later on by the executive council. If that were the purpose a one-line would have been enough: The Central Government shall provide for the establishment of a university to be called such and such and then, the Central Government may frame all the statutes it wants and lay them on the Table of the House at some future convenient date. What is the purpose of the Bill? It does not stipulate the structure; it does not give the du-

ties and powers, how it is going to be organised and so on. This is a serious shortcoming. I shall invite a reference to c'ause 14(1) which provides for the manner in which statutes are to be enacted: the first statutes shall be framed by the Central Government with the previous approval of the Visitor and a copy of the same shall be laid, as soon as may be, before each House of Parliament. Sub-clause (2) says that the executive council may from time to time make new or additional statutes or many amend or repeal the statutes in the manner hereafter in this section provided. Even the powers of the Visitor are, reallyspeaking, subject to statutes to be enacted by the executive council. This is extremely anomalous.

Sir, since this Bill is going to be referred to the Joint Committee, it is not necessary for me to give my vision of the ideal of a university or even to discuss the various provisions contained in this Bill in any great detail. I should, however, like to know as to what specifically is proposed to be done from the modality of this university for the purpose of national integration, for a better understanding among the people who speak the languges, the national languages which happen to be included in the Constitution and those which happen not to be included by a constitutional accident in the schedule appended to the Constitution, and whether the Government propose to bring about an Institute of Languages such as they have in the Soviet Union. It is one of the greatest institutions that I have come across anywhere, and it is an institution such as that we need in this country.

I should also like to know as to whether an effort would be made to avoid duplication. Shri Chagla, speaking in the Rajya Sabha on this particular Bill, said that an effort would be made to bring about a closer association and collaboration with the various existing independent institutions such as the Indian Law Institute, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Institute of International

Studies, and so on. While it might be an attractive idea, it seems to me fraught with consequences which may spell disaster for these existing institutions. They are independent, voluntary institutions, and I do not think that it is at all necessary for this public undertaking to spread its umbrella over those institutions also. At any rate, if such an association or collaboration is desired to be obtained, it should be done in a way so that it would protect intact the independence and the autonomy of those various institutions.

I would also like this university to take up the teaching of military science and subjects which have not so far entered our university curricula. Unfortunately, after 18 years, by various kinds of ill-conceived notions about these studies, we have desisted and refrained in a very deleterious way for the nation, from introducing these courses in our regular curricula. I hope that this university will make a departure in this respect.

I would also like the Minister to tell us the circumstances under which Shri Deshmukh was led to dissociate himself from the body which was constituted for the purpose of preparing a blueprint of this university. It is a very serious matter, and the public mind has its own apprehensions. It appears that some people feel that Shri Deshmukh was compelled to dissociate himself from this body because he was not prepared to tow the line of any pre-conceived notions. I do not know, but I would like the Minister tell us about this.

In this respect, I should also like, before I conclude, to say that it would serve no useful purpose to allow this university to be one more institution of higher learning in the routine way, in the decadent way in which most of our universities function today. This must be fashioned and shaped in the image of our vision of a university of tomorrow and it is from this purpose that I would like the Deputy Minister to spell out his idea, and I emphasise

[Dr. M. L. Singhvi]

that the Bill should contain a great deal more than it does contain as it is placed before us.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are happy that what was being talked about for quite some time, to create a university, is going to be, or has become a fact. It is only to that extent that we feel happy about it and therefore I welcome it. About the various objects and aims for the creation of this university, the Deputy Minister has placed before us the reasons for the creation of this university, namely, that the number of students has gone up, that the number of colleges has increased enormously, and that the population of Delhi is going up year after year, and therefore, there is necessity to start a new university. We accept all those conditions and contentions, but he has not made out the fact as to why this particular university should be named after a great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is no more with us today, but about whom the world has something to day. It is no doubt a fact that Panditji was born in our country; he worked with us and he worked for our Independence; and he has given us a life-picture for everyone to emulate. But Panditji did not speak merely to India; he was a world figure. Men and women in all walks of life, administrators, teachers in various universities, statesmen, men and women who loved peace in the world and even children felt that he belonged to them. This university is being named after such a great personality, and if that name should suit this university the objects and aims of this university have got to be radically changed. Are we creating this university after his name only because Delhi has the necessity for starting another university? Is it going to be a university of the same type that we have all over India? Should it be confined only to the students of Delhi? Maybe, other students may also come down to Delhi and they may be admitted to this university, but a university of this type, to be named after him, should have the impress or the object of getting students from all over India and every State must have its representation. This university should not be merely to train students for obtaining their degrees and po.t-graduate degrees. As one eminent professor of an eminent university has said, "In our university, we do not manufacture studen's with degrees, we make men from out of our university". If, therefore, this university has got to create that feeling or that object, then we have got to revise the whole opinion about the constitution of this university. Without going into the history of these things, it is not possible to bring that aim into this university, with this name.

Now, it is going to the Joint Committee, but then, after the formation of this university, if people ask what are the objects with which this university was started, what shall we say? It is in this House that we are going to discuss it, but before we named this university after such a great and eminent person as the late Jawaharlal Nehru, this House should have had an opportunity of saying what is expected of the Government if they were to start a university with this name. But the Bill has come before us and we are discussing it. But, may I ask, in the Joint Committee, are they going to take into consideration the various aspects of the Bill? I would say that the first and foremost point is the question of humanism or the human aspect of the whole institution. We have got the various faculties in the university departments, no doubt, but we should invite students from all parts of the world, very eminent men, to this university. We should invite them not because they are selected by a particular selection body but because they have already reached their eminence; we have got to invite them and bring them down here.

Many of the universities, in order to get their professors and lecturers and others, constitute a selection committee, invite applications and then select the men from out of the people who apply. If a similar procedure of that nature were to be adopted in the case of this university also, then we can rest assured that we will not get eminent men, and the university will not deserve that name which we want the university to get. It is not merely a certain department that we are going to start here. We may be having many specialised fields and departments I do not know why, in starting this university, we should not have separate autonomous bodies for each field of activity. For instance, in the field of medicine, there is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. There is also the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research. Each one of these subjects deserve a university by itself. In fact, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is called a university, because the status of a university has been conferred upon it by an Act of Parliament, an Act which was passed by this House itself; it has the privilege of being considered as a university and it can give degrees and diplomas to the people who are trained by it. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences has spent more than Rs. 12 This university is going to spend only Rs. 3 crores. They are acquiring about 60 acres of land, spending Rs. 3 crores in building it. But more than the building and the acreage, it is the idea and the objectives behind the creation of this university that are very important. Just Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru because happened to be with us and now a university is in the offing, therefore we give his name to that university it does not at all enthuse any of us.

The creation of such a university would bring in response from the whole world. Are we going to tell the world that we have started this university with the objectives mentioned here? The objectives have got to be very much bigger, very much more akin to what the whole world would expect us to do, so as to bring in professors of eminence, who can teach

others in the whole world. It is that type of university that we envisage, if we have to give the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to that university.

Start this university by all means. We have absolutely no objection. But let there be no hide-bound restrictions. Let not these restrictions be put in there, as in the case of other universities. Any amount of money they need should be given. Any new faculty that has to be started has got to be started. Any faculty that is not working well has got to close down. If any professor does not give a good account of himself, let not the rules and restrictions stand in the way; he has got to go out. If a student does not work, he does not appear in the examination. Any student can sit for any examination provided he has acquired that status. It is only when the professor says that a student is capable of being called a product of this university, that he has to take the examination. Unless all these conceptions are there, it is absolutely meaningless for us to call this university after the name Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I welcome the formation of this university. Have it by all means, but start a university with these objectives. I hope and trust that the Joint Committee will take all these into consideration so that this university has got that eminence that we can tell the whole world that we have got a university of this type here, which does not belong merely to India, but which has been built so that it caters to the need of the whole world.

भी किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपायक्ष महंदय, प्रयनुत विधेयक में दिरली का जो दो नम्यर का विष्य-िक्ष लय बनेगा उस में क्या विशेष पाठ्यकम होगे उस सम्बन्ध में विधेषक में कुछ भी मही है । विधेयक में तो निक्त विक्वविद्य लय में कितने धारित्यक्तं होंगे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ धाराएं है । शायद संग्वत समिति की रिपोर्ट में पाठ्यकम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ धायेगा तभी उस पर बहस हो सक्ती है । फिलहाल इस विधेषक में मुझी वो बातों से ऐतराज है । विश्वविद्यालय

श्रिः किशन पटनायकः]

के स्थान ग्रीर नाम दोनों के बारे में मुझे ऐतराज है। उपमंत्री ने बताया कि दिल्ली की घाबादी बढ रही है इसीलिये यहां एक दूसरा विश्वविद्यालय कायम करना खरूरी हो गया है। ग्रगर इस को सारे देश के लिये एक नियम बनादें तो इस का मतलब हम समझ सकते हैं जैसे कि दिल्ली में ग्रमी 25 लाख या 26 लाख की स्रावादी हो गयी है इसलिये यहां दो विश्विद्यालयों की जरूरत है भगर उस हिसाब से सारे देश में जहां 12-13 लाख की भाबादी होगी वहां पर एक विश्व-विद्यालय बनाया जायेगा तो यह समझ में द्याता है नहीं तो देश में शिक्षा की मौजदा हालत जो है, ऐसे कई इलाक़े हैं जहां युनि-वसिटी एज्केशन का परसेंटेज बहुत ही कम है, खास कर ग्राध, उडीसा, बिहार भीर मध्य प्रदेश जैसे इलाकों में, जहां हजार में शायद एक या डेढ लड़का कालिज में पढता होता है। इसलिए इस हिसाब से श्रगर सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिए ही एक नयी यनिवसिटी बनाने का विधेयक हम प्रस्तुत करते हैं भौर जैसा कि कुछ दिन पहले खबर निकली थी कि चौथी योजना के ध्रन्दर कोई नया विश्व-विद्यालय खोला नहीं जायगा तो उस का मतलब इसरे इलाकों की तुलना में दिल्ली के साथ यह एक पक्षपात हो रहा है।

जहांतक नाम का सवाल है उपमंत्री जी ने खुद बताया कि जब श्री नेहरू जिंदा थे तब यह सवाल उठा **या ग्रौ**र श्री नेहरू ने इस पर भ्रापत्तिकी यी। श्रीनेहरू की भापत्ति बहुत ही सही थी । उन्होंने कोई व्यक्तिगत या वक्ती क्याल से नहीं कहा था जब उन्होंने कहा था कि किसी जिंदा व्यक्ति के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय को नामित नहीं करना चाहिए । लेकिन उस वाक्य के मतलब को भी समझना चाहिए । जब कहा जाता है कि किसी जीवित व्यक्ति के नाम से विश्व-विद्यालय नहीं होना चाहिये तो उस का यह नतीजा नहीं निकल जाता है कि किसी

व्यक्ति के मरने के दो, तीन साल के धन्दर ही उस के नाम सं एक विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया जाये । उस का असली मतलब तो यह है कि कोई भी भादमी कितना ही बढा क्यों न हो उस का ऐतहासिक मृल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए 200 साल तो लग ही जाते हैं। 200 साल के बाद ही किसी भी ग्रादमी का ऐतहासिक मृल्य निर्धारित हो पाता है भौर उस के बाद ही उस के नाम से विश्व-विद्यालय जैसी बडी संस्थाओं का नामकरण करना मनासिब या उचित होता है। सरकार एक बहुत ही बरी परम्परा डाल रही है। ध्रभी तक तो पाकों के नाम, सडकों के नाम ही बड़े बड़े ग्रादमियों के नाम पर रख्ने जा रहे हैं लेकिन भव शौचालयों के नाम भी कुछ व्यक्तियों के नाम से नामित करने की प्रथा चल पड़ी मालुम देती है......

एक माननीय सदस्य : शीचालयों के नाम व्यक्तियों के ऊपर तो कहीं नहीं हैं?

भी बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : मानर्न। ब सदस्य कृपा कर के शौचालयों स्रौर मुद्रालयों को इस से ग्रलगही रखों।

थी भोंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : वह इसी में है वे कहा चले जायेंगे ?

भी किशन पटनायक : क्या ऐसी संस्थाएं नहीं हैं जिनका कि नाम किसी व्यक्ति के नाम पर नामित होता है। इसी तरह से हर एक रास्तों, सड़कों व पाकों का नाम व्यक्तियों के ऊपर रखा जा रहा है। विश्वविद्यालयों को भी किसी व्यक्ति के नाम से नामित करने की एक बहुत ब्री परम्परा ग्राप के द्वारा डाली जा रही है। भगर किसी के नाम से ही विश्वविद्यालयों को नामित करना है तो ऐसे नाम बहुत निकलेंगे । भ्रमी तक कालिदास के नाम से एक भी विश्वविद्यालय को नामित नहीं किया गया है न ही सेवाग्राम वाली संस्था को बढ़ा चढा कर उस को महात्मा गांधी विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया है। किसी भी बडे व्यक्ति के नाम से भ्रमी तक विश्व-विद्यालय नामित नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन धगर यहां से धाप इस चीज को शरू करेंगे तो फिर उस के बाद जिसके पास पैसा ज्यादा हो जायेगा काले बाजार से या किसो दसरे तरीक़े से उस के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय नामित होना शुरू हो जायेंगे भीर विडला विश्वविद्यालय ग्रीर डालमिया विश्वविद्यालय भी बनने लग जायेंगे। कम से कम ग्रपने देश की परम्परा के साथ यह बिल्कूल मेल नहीं बाता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से ग्रीर संयक्त समिति से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जब वह इसका प्राखिरी रूप तैयार करे तं। इस विधेयक में कम से कम नाम को हटा देना थाहिए भौर विश्वविद्यालय का नाम श्री जवाहरलान नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय नहीं रहना चाहिए ।

मराएक भन्य सुझाव यह है कि पा**ठ्यक**म के बारे में भी जब फाइनल विधेयक झायेगा संसद् में तो पाठ्यकम के सम्बन्ध में कुछ मूचना होनी चाहिए, कोई रूपरेखा होंनी चाहिए. सिफं उपमंत्री जी के भाषण से हमें तसल्ली नहीं लें लेना चाहिये कि वहां कोई विशेष प्रकार का पाठयकम होगा ही ।

मैं शिक्षा उपमंत्री से खास करके यह निवेदन करना चाहुंगा कि सरकार यह जो नया विश्वविद्यालय बनाने जा रही है, उसका शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दुस्तानी, कोई एक भारतीय भाषा या कई भारतीय भाषायें हों। इस सम्बन्ध में बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि इस युनिवसिटी में विदेशों से---ग्रफीका से भौर एशिया के दूसरे देशों से--विद्यार्थी बाने चाहिएं। इस बारे में मेरा बनश्रव है कि जब भपने देश के लोग किसी दूसरे देश में जाते हैं, तो वहां के जन-जीवन से सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के लिये उनको वहां की भाषा

सीखनी पड़ती है । उन लोगों को अमैन में जर्मनी भाषा भीर सोवियत रूस में रूसी भाषासीख कर वहां के जन-जीवन के साथ सम्पर्क रखना पड़ता है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रफीका या एशिया के दूसरे देशों से जो विद्यार्थी पाते हैं, उनको यहां की भाषा तक भी सीखने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार यह जो नई यनि-वसिटी बना रही है, उस की भी यह द्वेंका न हो ।

भी भीनारायण बास (दरमंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जवाहरलाल नेहरू यनिवसिटी बिल का, जो कि प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जा रहा है, हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हमा हं।

मैं सोचता हुं कि पंडित जी की स्मृति को कायम रखने के लिए इस यनि-वसिटी के साथ जो उनका नाम जोडा जा रहा है, इससे उनकी कोई खास प्रतिष्ठा नहीं हो रही है। पंडित जी ने राष्ट्रीय नेता होने के नाते हमारे देश को सदियों की गुलामी से धाजाद ही नहीं कराया, वरन स्वतन्त्रता मिल जाने पर उन्होंने देश के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए मधी सम्भव प्रयत्न किये और इस देश का नाम दूनिया के घौर देशों के समकक्ष रखवाया । यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय नेता के रूप में उन्होंने धाउनदी के संग्राम में भाग लिया, परन्तु उसका हृदय विश्व-बन्धस्व के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था । इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान की माजादी के लिए लड़ते हुए जहां उन्होंने राष्ट्रीयता धीर स्वतन्त्रता पर वहां उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान प्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र, प्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय **पावना** भौर भाकांक्षा की भोर मग्रसर किया । उन्होंने न केवल देश को स्वतन्त्र कराया, वरन् इसको विश्व के समस्त देशों के समकक्ष बिठाया । इसिनए मैं समझता हूं कि इस युनिवर्मिटी के साथ जो उनका नाम जोड़ा जा रहा है, इसमे उनका महत्व नहीं बढ़ता है, बरन उनके नाम के जुड़ने से इस विश्वविद्यालय

[श्री श्रीनागयण दास]

का महत्व बढ़ता है। इसलिए जिस किसी माई मैं इस नाम का विरोध किया है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं ब्राया है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके प्रति यह हमारी थोड़ी सी श्रद्धांजलि है।

हम ग्रपने देश में एक ऐसी युनिवर्सिटी का निर्माण करें, जो भीर युनिवसिटयों की तूलना में एक विशिष्टता रखती हो, जो दुनिया में एक नया भ्रादर्श उपस्थित करे, इस खायाल से पंडित जी का नाम इस विभवविद्यालय के साथ जोड़ा जा रहा है। लेकिन जब मैंने इस विधेयक को पढ़ा, तो मुझे सचमुच भसन्तोष हुमा । जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इस देश में बहुत सी युनिवसिटीज हैं, जिन में से कुछ का निर्माण राज्य सरकारों ने किया है भीर कुछ कानिर्माण केन्द्र ने किया है। लेकिन इस विधेयक के साथ जो उद्देश्य भीर कारण बताए गए हैं, दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी उ के बारे में हमारे सामने जो बिल श्राए हैं, व उद्देश्य भीर कारण उनकी तुलना में कोई विशिष्टता नहीं रखते हैं।

14.55 hrs.

[Suri Thirumala Rao in the Chair]

जब कोई विधेयक पास हो कर कानून बनता है और स्टेट्ट ब्क में जाता है, तो उसके साथ उसके उद्देश्य और कारण भी रखे जाते हैं। मैं समझता था कि संसद में इस विधेयक को उपियत करते हुए इन्के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में उन विशिष्टताओं का समाबेग होना चाहिए था, जो माननीय उपमंत्री ने संक्षेप में अपने भाषण में बताए हैं। अगर (म उन विशिष्टताओं को इस बिल में नहीं रख पाए, तो फिर इस यूनियसिटी की कंई विशेषता और विशिष्टता नहीं है और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम इसके साथ जोड़ कर हमने कुछ अच्छा नहीं किया है।

मैं यह भी समझता था कि हमारे सामने दूसरी यूनिवसिटियों के जो बिल भाते हैं, उनकी जो धारायें भ्रीर उपधाराएं होती हैं, इस विधेयक में उनसे कुछ भिन्नता होगी, लेकिन जेसा इस विधेयक को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है, दूसरी पुरानी यूनिवर्सिटीज का सारे का सारा ढांचा इस बिल में रख दिया गया है। भ्रगर विदेश में रहने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति इस विधेयक को पढ़े, तो उसको इस बात का पता नहीं लग सकता है कि जो युनिवसिटी मब दिल्ली में स्थापित होने जा रही है, वह ग्रौर यूनिवर्सिटीज से विशिष्ट होगी, उन की तुलना में कुछ विशेषता रखेगी। सब से पहली शिकायत तो मैं माननीय उपमंत्री के सामने यह रख्ंगा कि उन्होंने उन विशेषताची भीर विशिष्टताचों का संक्षेप इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों भीर कारणों में क्यों नहीं रखा।

हमारे देश में प्रभी तक उच्च शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो परिएमम निकले हैं, वे कुछ धाशाजनक नहीं हैं। धभी हाल में शिक्षा मंत्री ने एक बहुत बड़ा कमीशन बनाया है, जो सारे भारतवर्ष में भूम कर इस बात का पता लगा रहा है कि हमारे देश की शिक्षा का सिद्धान्त धाँर धाधार धाँर उस की वर्तमान भवस्था क्या है भीर भागे हमारा क्या धादक होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि जब उस कमीशन का प्रतिबेदन हमारे सामने उपस्थित होगा, तो उस से हमें कुछ प्रेरणा मिलेगी। इस यूनिवासिटी के जो सिद्धान्त, धादधी, काम, धाधकार या धन्य गतिविधियां होंगी व उनके भनकुल होंगी।

भी इपामलाल सर्राफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): यूनिवस्टिं एडूकेशन तो उस के बायरे से बाहर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : इसलिए मैं सम-इता हं कि जब उस कमीशन का प्रतिबेदन हमारे सामने होगा, तो हमारे शिक्षा के ढांचे मै--चाहे वह प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा हो, माध्य-मिक शिक्षा हो और चाहे उच्च शिक्षा हो--फिर कुछ परिवर्तन करना पडेगा।

जैसा कि उपमंत्री जी ने बताया है, यह यनिवसिटी मल्टी-फैकल्टी यनिवसिटी होगी भौर इस में ह्या मैनिटीज, साइंस भौर टैक्ना-लोजी का समाबेश होगा । उन्होंने बताया कि इस यनिवर्सिटी की विशेषता यह भी होगी कि उसके साथ जो कालेज एफ़िलिएटिड होंगे, उनकी निगरानी, निरीक्षण भीर नियंत्रण के लिए यनिवसिटी का एक घलग डिपार्टमेंट बनेगा। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा, जो कि हम सभी जानते हैं, कि दिल्ली में कुछ दिनों से दो युनि-वसिटीक की धावश्यकता महसूस की जा रही थी। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि दिल्ली में 36 कालेज हैं, जिन में से 17 कालेजों का इस युनि-वसिटी के साथ एफिलिएशन होगा। उन्होंने बताया कि दिल्ली यनिवर्सिटी के ग्रन्तगंत 36 कालेज होने से उस पनिवसिटी का स्टेंडड घाफ़ एड केशन गिर जाने का भय है भीर उस से इतने कालेओं का प्रशासन नहीं चल सकता है, इसलिए यह दूसरी युनिवसिटी बनाना घाव-श्यक समझा गया । लेकिन धन्दाजा है कि इस नई युनिवर्सिटी में भी लगभग तेरह हजार विद्यार्थी होंगे। इस स्थिति में इस बात मे गक है कि यह युनिवसिटी उन विशिष्टताओं को प्राप्त कर सकेगी, जिन का जिक उपमंत्री आदी ने भाभी किया है।

मैं समझता था कि दिल्ली में जब इसरी यनिवसिटी की भावश्यकता है, तो एक भलग युनिवसिटी, दिल्ली युनिवसिटी की तरह हो जाती तौ ग्रच्छा था। नेकिन पंहित जवाहर-लाल नेहरू जी का नाम जिस यनिवसिटी के साथ संलग्न हो उस युनिवर्मिटी की एक भ्रलग किस्म की स्थिति होनी चाहिये। वह केवल दल्ली के लिए संस्था न होती, सारे हिन्दस्तान

के लिए संस्था न होती बल्कि जैसा धर्मी हमारे मद्र। चार्य जी ने कहा हमारे देश में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम से जो यनिवसिटी हो वह उस स्तर की हो जिस स्तर की पूराने जमाने में हमारे देश में नालिदा यनिवसिटी बी या तक्षशिला यनिवसिटी थी जहां पर दनिया भर के लोग, बड़े बड़े विद्वान लोग था कर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। जहां पर न केवल विद्यार्थी ही बल्कि बड़े बड़े विद्वान भी ग्रा कर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे'। यहां भी उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होती तो घण्ठा था। मैं समझता हं कि दिल्ली की दूसरी युनिवर्तिटी की घाव-श्यकताओं की पृति करने के लिए उसके साथ को नेहरू जीकानाम जोड़ाजा रहा है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है । दूसरी युनिवसिटी धगर भ्रापको कायम करनी है तो घाप कायम करें। लेकिन घगर नेहरू जी का नाम उस य निवसिटी के साथ ग्राप संलग्न करना चाहते हैं तो वह एक विशिष्ट युनिवसिटी होनी वाहिये। इस दंग की यनिवसिटी होनी चाहिये जिस में कि प्रधिक से प्रधिक फैकस्टीज का हम समा-वेश कर सकें. प्रधिक से प्रधिक प्रनसंधान की व्यस्या कर सकें, ऐसी संस्वा का निर्माण कर सकें जहां पर प्राचीन साहित्य ग्रीर ग्राध-निक साहित्य जैसा कि घणी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि व्यवस्था कर सकें भीर भ्रपने वेज की जो भाषायें हैं, उनका जो साहित्य है, उनका जो इतिहास है, उसके बध्ययन के लिए यहां विशेषता रहे। मैं समझताहं कि एक धलग इस प्रकार की यनिवसिटी कायम करने का चगर काम किया गया होता नो चच्छा होता जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है. इसको मैं सम-इतता हं सभी का समर्थन प्राप्त है।

15 hrs

मैं ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं बाहता है। एक बात का जिक मैं करना चाहता है। मुझे माल महद्या है कि पंडित जी के जीवन में यहां एक युनिवसिटी की स्थापना का विचार, विश्व संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, का विचार किया बारहाया। चंकि इस समय इस पर विचार

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

किया जा रहा है, इस बास्ते चाहे वह इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है लेकिन मैं उसका जिन्न कर देना चाहता हूं। पंडित जी ने 1963 के धक्तू-बर महीने में कांस्टीट्युशन क्लब, रोड में एक भ्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली का उदघाटन किया था। पंडित जी का जब देहात हो गया तब हमारे माननीय श्री लाल बहादर शास्त्री जी के परामर्श से या उनकी प्रेरणासे याउनके विचार से इस यनिवसिटी का नाम पंडित जी के नाम पर विश्व संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के संस्कृत साहित्य, प्राचीन साहित्य भौर संस्कृत के घलावा भौर भी फैकल्टीख इस में रहेंगी। मझे मालम हुआ है कि उस में 21 फैकल्टीज चलती हैं। बहुत से संस्कृत महाविद्यालय उससे सम्बन्धित हैं भौर उसका काम सुचारू रूप से चल रहा है। मैं इस मौके पर माननीय मंत्री जी से भनरोध करना चाहता हं कि उनके नाम से स्थापित, उनसे श्राशीर्वाद प्राप्त यह जो विश्वविद्यालय है संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय उसको भी सरकार का समर्थन भौर भागीव दि भौर सहायता मिलनी चाहिये । हमारे पंडित जी ने इसका उदघाटन करते हुए कहा था कि संस्कृत ही एकमात्र भाषा है जो कि प्राचीन भारत की तरफ से देखने का साधन है. जिसका अध्ययन करने से प्राचीन हिन्दस्तान के गौरवमय इतिहास को देखा जा सकता है। इस मौके पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हं कि जो यह संस्कृत की संस्था है जिस के साथ उनका नाम जोडा गया है उसको भी प्रोत्साहन मिले और सरकार की तरफ से इसका समचित प्रबन्ध हो।

जो यनिवसिटी भभी पंडित जी के नाम से स्थापित की जा रही है उस में साधारण काम जो परीक्षा लेने का है या डिग्री देने का है उसके साथ साथ ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण भी होना चाहिये कि जिस वातावरण के ग्रसर में प्राकर विद्यार्थी और प्रध्यापक नए विचार रखने वाले बनें, नए बादर्श रखने वाले बनें

ग्रीर इस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी ग्रीर श्रध्यापक वहां रह सकें। ग्रभी तक जो हमारे श्विविद्या-लय हैं वे ग्रच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन देखा जाता है कि हमारे देश में मौलिक विचार रखने वाले बहुत कम लोग पैदा होते हैं। जब सवाल उठता है कि हमारे देश की जो राज भाषा है. जो हिन्दी है, उसको माध्यम बनाया जाए यनि-वर्सिटी में तो यह कहा जाता है कि किटाबें नहीं हैं। जिस देश में मौलिक रूप से सोचने वाला, मौलिक रूप से विचार करने वाला. मौलिक रूप से ग्रंथ लिखने वाला शादमी हम पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह देश क्या उन्नति कर सकता है। ग्राज की युनिवसिंटीज मंग्रेजी माध्यम से शिक्षा देती हैं। बड़े बड़े विद्वान हमारे देश में हैं लेकिन धपनी मात-भाषा में या हिन्दी में मौलिक प्रथ लिखने की उनकी क्षमता नहीं होती है। मैं चाहता हं कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में एसा भ्रष्टययन भ्रष्ट्यापन हो कि यहां पर भ्रध्ययन करने वाले विद्यार्थी मौलिक रूप में सोचने में, मौलिक रूप में विचार करने में. मौलिक ग्रंथ ग्रपनी मात-भाषा में और देश की ग्रन्य भाषात्रों में पदा करने में सक्षम हों। उस बात का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये ।

University Bill

धन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हं कि यह यनिवसिटी साधारण ढंग की न हो। प्रधिक से प्रधिक विद्यार्थी विश्वविद्यालय के कैम्पस में रह सकें, उनके रहने का वहां परा पुरा इंतजाम हो, भौर जो गरीब मैरिटोरियस विद्यार्थी हैं, व भ्रगर वहां का खर्चा बरदास्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो उनकी सरकार की तरफ से सहायता की जाए। इस प्रकार का धावा-सीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने में गवर्न-मेंट तत्पर हो सके, एक विशिष्टता इस विश्व-विद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में पैदा कर सके भौर जो विद्यार्थी निकलें वे एक ग्रादर्श, एक नई प्रेरणा लेकर निकलें तो इस नाम को सार्थक किया जा सकता है। नेहरू जी ने विश्वबंधत्व का सन्देश दिया था विश्व में धपने को मिला देने का सन्देश दिया था. भीर इस भादणंको लेकर यदि इस

विभविवधालय से विद्यार्थी निकर्लेगे तब इस यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ हम जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी का जो नाम जोड़ रहे हैं, वह सचमुच में सार्थक बना सकेंगे।

6553

प्रवर समिति को जो यह बिल भेजा जा एहा है, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

भी घोंकार लाल बेरवा: सभापति महोदय, इतनी देर तक इन्तजार करने के बाद जो मेरा नम्बर घाया है, उसके लिए मैं घापको बन्यवाद देता हूं।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय बो दिल्ली में खोला जा रहा है, इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तो ठीक है कि इसको ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाए लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर दिल्ली के धन्दर क्या ऐसी चासियत है कि इसको खोला जा रहा है। यहां पर बिजली की कमी है, पानो की कमां है, मनाज की कमी है, शक्कर की कमी है। भौर तो भौर जमीन की कमी की वजह से से सात सात मंजिला मकान बनाये बा रहे हैं। सब तरह की यहां कमियां हैं। इनको पूरा किया जाये । छः सौ एकड़ भूमि इसके लिए दी जारही है भौर दो तीन्सौ एकड़ भौर भूमि इसके लिए ली जाएगी। इस तरह से नौ सौ एकड़ भूमि इस विश्व-विद्यालय के लिए हमें चाहिये होगी। बड़ी बुशी की बात है कि जहां दिल्ली में एक विश्व-विद्यालय है वहां एक दूसरा खोला जा रहा है। भ्रापको पताहोना चाहिए कि जिस वर में एक बालक हो भीर दूसरा भा जाए तो कोई बैल्यू नहीं होती है । बड़े सड़के की ही

कद्र होती है जो पहले झाता है। पीछे वाला तो वैसे ही साथ साथ घलता है। इस विश्व-विद्यालय के साथ धापनेने हरू जी का नाम जोड़ दिया है। नेहरू जी का नाम तो वैसे ही विख्यात है। नागालैंग्ड की लड़ाई में, चीन की लड़ाई में, और काश्मीर की लड़ाई में, चीन की लड़ाई में, और काश्मीर की लड़ाई में, जो पराजय का मूंह हमें देखना पड़ा है, उसके काण्य उनका नाम काफी विख्यात हो चुका है। धगर डा॰ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद का नाम धापने लगाया होता तो काफी धच्छा रहता। धापने नेहरू जी के नाम से सिक्का धी निकाला था और उसको भी धापने बद— शक्ल कर दिया था। उनकी टोपी भी उस सिक्के से धापने उड़ा दी थी। यह बड़ी शमं की बात थी।

6554

यह विश्वविद्यालय विदेशियों का एक **बच्छा खासा धड्डा बन जाएगा । ध**लीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय जिस तरह से मुसलमानों का धड्डा है, उसी तरह से यह विश्वविद्यालय विदेशियों का ग्रहाबन जाएगा। विदेशी लोग यहां भरती के लिए भायेंगे, भमरीका, इस, यूरोप ग्रीर तमाम दुनिया भर के लोग यहां द्यायेंगे द्यौर यह विदेशियों का प्रद्वा बन जाएगा । इसमें समाजवाद कोई कल्पनान खर नहीं भाती है। समाज-बाद की दुष्टिसे यह रही की टोकड़ी में डालने के काबिल है। प्रच्छा होता यदि इस बिल में लिखा जाता कि किसी किसान के लड़के को इसमें रहने की, भरती की सुविधा दी जाएगी, ग्रीडयुल कास्ट के लोग भरती हो सकेंगे भीर उनके रहने की मुविधादी जा जाएगी, उनको छाववृत्तियां दी जायेगी, उनका खर्च बरदास्त किया जायेगा, उनको फेसीलैटीज दी जायेगी। ऊंची जातियों के लड़के ही इसमें दाखिल हो सकेंगे। प्राप दें बे तीन हजार चार हजार या ढाई हजार रुपये जिनको मिलते हैं, वे लोग ही विश्व--विद्यालय के खर्च को बरदास्त कर सकते हैं। यहां भी क्या होगा? या तो मिनिस्टिर के बच्चे यहां पढ़ेंगे या विदेशियों को यह ग्रहा

6556

[श्री ग्रोंकाः लाल बेरवा]

बन कर रह जायगा। दूसरों के लिए इस में कहीं कोई गुंजाइण नहीं रहेगी। ये जो किमयां है, इन किमयों को पुरा किया जाना चाहिये। समाजवाद की दृष्टि से प्रगर नेहरू विश्व— विद्यालय खोला जाना है, तो इन किमयों को बापको दूर करना होगा।

इस विश्वधि।लय को सत्तर लाख की लागत से खोला जा रहा है। हमारे राजस्थान ने क्या बुरा किया है? ओध पर में इंजीनियरिंग कालेज है, उदयपुर में एग्रीकल्चर कालेज है, उनको क्या मिलता है? उनको साल के भन्दर बाहर लाख रुपया ही मिलता है। कितने शर्मकी यह बात है। मध्य प्रदेश में विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय है ग्रीर उसको 66 हुजार रुपये साल का ही मिलता है। उस विश्वविद्यालय को, उस बेचारे विश्वविद्यालय को क्यों भ्राप बदनाम करते हैं? इससे भ्रम्छातो यह है कि भ्राप इसको बन्द कर दें? 66 हजार रुपये एक विश्वविद्यालय को भाप एक साल में दे रहे हैं। बारह लाख रुपये दो विश्वविद्यालयों को भाप एक साल में दे रहे हैं । झुठमुठ में घापने उनका विश्व-विद्यालय नाम ही क्यों रख दिया है ग्रगर इतनीकमधनराशिही देनी थी? यहां पर केवल निर्माण कार्य के लिए सत्तर लाख अवं कर रहे हैं। फिर इसको बांट मिलेगी। वह बांट भी दिल्ली को ही मिलेगी, जो पहले विश्वविद्यालय को मिलेगी वह इसको मिलेगी। इसमें यह भी लिखा है कि पांच विश्वविद्यालय इसके ग्रधीन रहेंगे भीर जो यह नियम बनायेगा बहु नि रम पांच विश्वविद्यालय को मानने ५ ईंगे। यह कितनी गलत चीज है। जहां की समस्या होती है वहीं पर ही वह हल हो सकती है। मान लीजिये कि राजस्थान का कानुन मध्य प्रदेश पर योप दिया जाये भौर मध्य प्रदेश का उसर प्रदेश पर लाट दिया जाये तो कोई इते मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । प्राज जो तमाम झगडे विश्वविद्यालयों के भन्दर चल रहे हैं वह इसी लिये चल रहे हैं। वह

कहते हैं कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से से हिन्दू का नाम हटाया जाये और अलीगढ़ मुसलिंग विश्वविद्यालय से मुसलिम शब्द हटा दिया जाये । मैं वैसे तो विश्वविद्यालय के साथ किसी नाम के जोड़ने के खिलाफ हं लेकिन ग्रगर नाम रखना ही था तो नाम नेहरू विवश्वविद्यालय न रख कर राजेन्द्र विम्वविद्यालय कर दिया जाता तो प्रधिक **भ**च्छाहोता । फिर जहां यह कहा गया है कि इसके नीचे पांच विश्वविद्यालय होंगे बहां इसको महाविश्वविद्यालय कर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि यह सब से बड़ा हो जाता । द्मगर इसी दृष्टि से द्माप नाम जोड़ते जायेंगे कि उसकी ज्यादा क्याति हो जाएगी ग्रीर एक परम्परा पड़ जायेगी तो यह बात होने वाली नहीं है। यह तो वैसे हैं। है जैसे एक फैक्ट्री के धार्गे लिबा हुआ। है कि जवाहर घाईस कीम फैक्ट्री । लेकिन उसके भ्रन्दर फीकी चुस्की मिलती है जो कि एक धाने में धाती है। चंकि नाम लिखा है इसीलिये वह निघड़क काम करते हैं। इसलिये मेरी समझ में नहीं भाता है कि यहां नेहरू जी का नाम क्यों लिखा हुआ। है। उन के पहले मृत्यु हुई थी राजेन्द्र बाबू की । धगर नाम लिखना ही या तो उनका लिखा जाता। इसलिये मै इसमें योड़ा सा संशोधन चाहता हूं । वसे ती यह बात ठीक है कि जो भाप चाहेंगे वही होगा लेकिन इसमें इस द्ष्टि से देखने की बात है कि यह चीज ठीक नहीं है।

प्राज बहुत से कालिज हैं जहां पर एक एक सेन्जेक्ट चलते हैं। जैसे राजस्थान में एक कालिज प्रलग से पंजीनियरिंग का सेन्जेक्ट लेकर चलता है, उदयपुर में एक कालेज हैं जो एग्रीकल्चर को लेकर चलता है। लेकिन यह विश्वविद्यालय एक तरह से मिक्स्ट रूप में चलेगा। सारे सञ्जीक्टस चलेंगे। प्रक्ला होगा कि इस के प्रत्यर किसी विदेगी का हाम न हो। मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इनमें प्रोकेसर प्रीर वाइस चालतर सभी को विदेशों से लाकर थोपा जायेगा ।
वह इसमें एड देने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे
भीर उन की मृति भी लग जायेगी । मैं
कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक ही जगह
सब सब्ज बाग दिखलाये जायें तो यह कितनी
बुरी चीज है । यह तो उसी तरह से हैं जैसे
कि अगादस सेर दूध में एक टिरका दही का पड़
जाता है तो सारे का सारा दूध दहः बन जाता
है । अगर एक विश्वविद्यालय राजस्थान
में बना दिया जाता तो शायद उसका उद्धार
हो सकता था लेकिन यहां पर इसकी
कोई वैत्यू नहीं होगो । जैसे बहुत से होटल
आदि पड़े हुए हैं अशोक होटल, मैरिना
होटल आदि उसी तरह से यह भी बन कर
रह जाएगा ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रगर विश्व-विद्यालय खोलना हो तो गरीब किसान की **द्रष्टि**से, गरीब मजदूर की द्रष्टिसे, शैड्– युल कास्ट्स घीर जन जातियों की दृष्टि से बोला जाये भीर उनकी फी ओं के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये । वर्गा जो लड्के भ्रमरीका, **ध**फीकाया दूसरे देशों से यहां द्यायेंगे **वे प्रधिक** फीस दे सकेंगे, गरीब किसान के लड़के उतनी फोस नहीं दे सकेंगे भीर भच्छी शिक्षा पाने से वंचित हो जायेंगे । बजाय इसके मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहुगा कि राजस्थान में जो विश्वविद्यालय चल रहा है उस को जो प्रान्ट दी जाती है उसको बढ़ाया जाये क्योंफि इसके निर्माण कार्यके लिये 70 सास रूपये लगेगा ग्रीर हमारे यहां के लिये 12 लाख ६०। इसी तरह से मध्य प्रदेश के साथ भः धः तजो मजाक किया जा रहा है उस को रोक कर उनकी ग्रान्ट बढ़ाई जाये।

इसमें तो यह दिया गया है कि 17 हजार सड़के पढ़ेंगे पूरानो यूनिश्विटों में घीर भीर 19 हजार इन में पढ़ेंगे । हम रोज ना देखते हैं कि बेबारे लड़कों को एडिनिशन नहीं मिलता । घांकड़े दिये जाते हैं घीर यहां 1401(Ai) LSD—8.

भवारों में छपता है कि 500 लड़कों को एडमिशन नहीं मिला जबकि बास्तव में 1000 लड़के मारे मारे घुमते हैं। जिस की सिफारिश होती है, मिनिस्टर साहब का रुक्का मीज़द होता है उसको फौरन एडमिशन मिल जाता है जबकि गरीबों की तरफ कोई घ्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । जो सहलियतें उन को परनेन्टेंब के हिसाब से मिलनी चाहियें वह मिलती नहीं है । इशिलये इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये । धगर राजस्थान के मन्दर इस थिश्विधालय को खोला जाये तो ज्यादा ग्रच्छा होगा भ्रीर यहां का विकास भी हो सकेगा। इस विश्वयिद्यालय के लिये दिल्ली में 800 एकड भूमि लेना बहुत ही धापत्तिजनक बात है । क्योंकि जर्मन दिल्ली में मिलती नहीं है। भगर शहर से नी या दस मील दूर इस विश्वदिद्यालय को खोरा जायेगा तो कितना कष्ट लड़कों को होगा। यहां पर हमे पता है कि सबे छः बजे नल बन्द हो जाते हैं पानी के यह विवारे यहां जाकर प्यासे मरेगे। हमारे दिल्ली शहर में मनाज नहीं मिलता, शक्कर नहीं मिलती, चावल नहीं मिलता, इसे पूरा किया जावे भौर भगर ऐसी दशा में यहां विश्वविद्यालय खोला जायेगातो नेहरू जी के नाम को भी कलंक लगजायेगा ।

श्री बास्मी, श्री: समापित महोदय, मैं जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्विधियालय विधे मक जो संयुक्त समिति को सीपा जा रहा है उस का स्वागत करता हूं। हमारे हवं का पाराबार नहीं है कि साज सदन में, जहां वह कम बैठते थे, उनसे हमें जहां साल्वना भीर सदमायना प्राप्त होनी थी और उनके दर्गन मात्र में प्रानन्द की प्राप्त नेवों की होती थी हम उन्हों से सम्बन्धित इस विधेयक पर विवार कर रह हैं। बुद्ध भगवान से भगवान गंकराजाय तक, गंकराजाय से समूब्य द्यानन्द सरस्थती तक भीर द्यानि स्वी है स्वी के साम हम सोव सक है है

[श्रीवाःमीको]

कि जिनको न केवल देश में बल्कि सारे संसार में सावंभीमिकता की दृष्टि से, प्रन्तराष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से, प्रन्तराष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से प्रतिद्धि मिलो है। लेकिन प्रगर किसी को इत देश के प्रन्दर प्रीर सारे संतार में सावंभीमिकता की दृष्टि से प्रीर प्रन्तराष्ट्रीयता की दृष्टि से उच्चतम प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त दुई है प्रपने गुगों के कारण, प्रपनी मारतांथता के कारण, प्रपनो लोकतंत्रीय विचारधारा ग्रीर परम्परा के कारण तो यह नाम पंडित जयाहरलाल नेहरू का ही है।

मुसे प्रसन्नता है कि उनके नाम पर यहां दिन्ली में एक विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली के प्रन्दर रहते हुए एक प्रकार से उनके प्रीर दिल्ली के जोवन में साम्य हो गया था प्रीर दह यहां के सामान्य जोवन में प्रात्मतात हो गए थे। दिल्ली में जो दिश्यविद्यानय स्थापित किया जा रहा है वह इन दिल्ली के लिये हो सीमान्य की बात नहीं है बल्कि सारे संतार के लिये एक रोशनी प्रीर प्रकाण की बात है। मैं ने इसलिये प्रकाण की बात कही कि महापुरुषों के प्रन्दर रोशनी होता है, यह प्रभाव होता है, यह प्रभाव होता है जिससे मनुष्य का जावन उठता हुया दिखाई देता है ग्रीर यह बात उनके बिग्य में भी सत्य है।

"सर विद्या याऽ मृतम इनुते।"

विधा वह है जिससे प्रमृत की प्राप्त होती है, जीवन में सीष्ठ प्राये । प्राज कल को विद्या पद्धति चलती है जो कम चलता है उस से हमें संतोष नहीं होता है । मैं इस बात को मानने वाला हू कि यह जो विश्वविद्यालय देश के प्रन्य स्थापित किया जा रहा है इतसे एक प्रकार सं जावन की पूर्णता प्राप्त होगी थार जो जावन विधा का दृष्टि से प्रमूर रह जाता है, विद्या के स्तर सं प्रमूरा रह जाता है वह यहां पूर्ण हो जायेगा । यह जाता है वह यहां पूर्ण हो जायेगा । यह

इस विल में कहा गया है कि इस विश्व-विद्यालय में जो पाठ्यकम होगा उस में विज्ञान के साथ मनोविज्ञान के साथ, भ्रन्य विवयों के साथ विशेषकर ह्यूमैनिटीज की भी तालीम दी जायेगी और मनुष्यता भ्रथवा मानव दृष्टिकोण से विद्यार्थियों को जिला देने का प्रयत्न फिया जायेगा भीर इस प्रार उन्हें वसुधैव कुटम्ब की भावना में ढाला जायेगा। मारे वेद में कहा गया है:

"मनुर्भव मा जीवेश्यः प्रमदः"—श्रर्थववेद

मनुष्य मनुष्य बने प्रपने जीवन में प्रमाद न करे। हमारे देश के प्रंदर शास्त्री की दृष्टि से इस तरह श्रद्धा-विश्वास की प्रवृति है कि मनुष्य को मनुष्य समझा जाये किन्तु यह बाल कहां तक ठीक है। संत कबीर ने निक धनुभव से कहा थाः

"मेरा संगी को नहीं, सबै स्वार्थी सोव, मन परतीत न ऊपजे, जन परतीत न होय ।"

मेरा साथी कोई नहीं है, सब में स्वार्थ सक हुमा है। लेकिन प्रगर मन में प्रनीत नहीं है, मन में विस्वास नहीं है, मन में श्रद्धा नहीं है, सद्भावना नहीं है तो फिर बाहरी खड़्स,

बाहरी सद्भावना भ्रीर मानवता होल पीटने से कुछ नहीं होता । समझता हं कि इस दिशा में प्राज भी हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं. भीर ऐसे इस समय में जब कि ऐसे मानबीय प्रयत्न चल रहे है, पंहित जी की विचारधारा नितांत मावश्यक है। जब वह यहां मौजद थे तब भी विश्वास से इन को देख कर जो ढाढस मिलता था, धैर्य मिलता था वह घटट धैर्य भाज संकट के वातावरण में बहुत भावश्यक है। भाज जब पाकिस्तान की कदिन्द हमारे है, पिकस्तान ने हम पर बर्बर हमला किया है, तब यह विचारधारा नितांत मावश्यक है। यही नहीं बल्कि जब चाइना ने सब से बडा रंज भौर सदमा एंडि: जी को पहुंचाया था, जब उस ने शर्मनाक भाजमण किया था, उसी प्रकार से जिस प्रकार से ब्राज उसने ब्रल्टिमेटम दे कर दुःखजनक स्थिति पैदा की है, उस वक्त भी पंडित जी विश्वकवि रवीन्द्र नाथटैगोर द्वारा स्थापित विश्व-भारती शांति निकेतन में गये थे ग्रौर वहां उन्होंने साफ तौर से वहा था कि हमारी विचारधारा ऐसी दड है कि हम किसी अन्य विचार से और किसी भी द:खजनक स्थिति से जो कि हम पर धाती है, घाराते नहीं हैं। उन्हीं की प्रेरणा से प्रभावित हम में किसी तरह की बैचैनी पैदा नहीं ही रही, हम स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये तैयार हैं। उनके मन में यह साफ बात थी कि हम उस स्थिति का मकाबला करें।

6561

यहां पर विशेष रूप से इस विशेषक को वेख कर मुझे संतुष्टि नहीं होनी कि इसमें उनकी परम्परा का, उनकी सैधांतिक विचारधारा का किसी तरह से समावेश किया जा रहा है। इसके कलेवर से मुझे संतुिट नहीं है। इसका नाम प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर है। इस लिये इस में उनकी जीवन पढित, उनकी शानदार विचारधारा, उनके विचार संस्कार, उनके धादशं ग्रांस उनकी स्वामाविक उपना, उनकी काल संस्कृति प्रदिश्ति होनी चाहिये।

भाज देश में यह हो रहा है कि हम बड़े लोगों का केवल नाम लेते हैं, उनकी परम्परा को उनकी विचारधारा को, हम भुद्धा देते हैं। हम इहत जल्दी भ्रपने जीवन में महात्मा गांधी को भलते जा रहे हैं लेकिन यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि भ्राप जवाहर-लालजी के नाम पर एक विश्वविद्यालय बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं इसमें भ्रपनी सहमति विशेषकर इसलिये जाहिर करता है कि उनका हमसे, विशेष कर दलितों से, उनका सःवंध रहा है। मैं भाशा करता हं कि इस विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा शिक्षा का स्तर देश में ऊंचा होगा। घाज देश में प्रिक्षाकास्तर गिरा हमा है भीर हमारी यनीवर्सिटियां केवल क्लर्कबनाने का डिग्री देने का कारखाना मात्र बनी हुई हैं। मैं समझता हं कि यह जो विश्व-विद्यालय होगा इसमें एक विशेष तन्त्र होगा, एक विशेष विचारधारा भ्रौर महानता होगी।

मैंने इस देश के शिक्षा मंत्री, विश्व-विद्यालयों के बाइसचांसलरों को एक खुला पत्र भेजाया. जिसका एक छाध को छोड कर सब ने जवाब दिया था धौर हमारे शिक्षा विभाग के जो सेकेटरी हैं उन्होंने उसका जवाब दिया था। मैंने साफ साफ कहा था कि माज देश के मन्दर निपोटियम मौर फेवरिटिज्म फैल रहा है भ्रौर कछ विशेष विचार-धाराधों के प्रभाव को ले कर डिगरियां बांटी जाती हैं। हमें ये डिगरियों के कारखाने नहीं चाहि गें। हम चाहते हैं कि यह विश्व-विद्यालय जो भ्राप बनाने जा रहे हैं यह इस तरह का नहीं होना चाहिये। घगर यह ग्रन्य विश्वविद्यालयों की तरह का हं.गा तो उसमें हम पंडित नेहरू की मैदातिक र द्वारता को, जनकी महानता को पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहंगा कि संयक्त समिति इस यात पर विचार करे कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में हमारी पुरानी म्रादर्श विचारधारा का, हमारी िक्षा पद्धति की महानता का, जिस पर बाकी संसार का प्रभाव न हो पर सि पर हमारी बद्धिमत्ता का प्रभाव हो, समावेग होगा ।

[श्रा बाल्मोकी]

मुझे यह कहते हुए भी खेद है कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं वनाया गया। मैं जरदार सिफारिश करता हूं कि इस जवाहरलाल नैहरू विश्वविद्यालय में म्राप हिन्दी को ही शिक्षाका माध्यम रखें ताकि इसमें पढ़ कर विद्यार्थी उनके नाम को सार्थक कर सकें। श्रीर इसका नाम जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम पर रखा गया है तो इसमें गरीबों को विशेष मौरा मिलना चाहिये, इसमें पिछडे लोगों को, कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को ग्रल्पसंख्यकों को ग्रीर विशेष कर हमारे जो सफाई भेशा भाई हैं ; जिनसे जवाहर-लालजी को बिशेष प्रेमधा विशेष प्रवसर मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे ग्रपने बृद्धि का विकास कर सकें धौर उन्नति के मार्ग पर धाग्रसर हो सर्ने।

म्राज दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि बुद्धि पर भी केवल कुछ लोगों का कःजा है। उस क्षेत्र में भी बैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट पैदा हो गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि ये वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट इस विश्वविद्यालय से दूर रखे जागं।

मैं इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थापित करने के इस विश्वेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली की चारदीवारी में इस विश्व-विद्यालय को स्थापित किया जाये, क्योंकि पंडित जी को दिल्सी प्यारी थी, भीर इसमें पंडित जी की महानता को भीर उनकी परम्पराभ्रों को कायम रखा जाये।

इत शःदों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का पुनः समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रमड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आशा थी कि एक ब्हुत धण्छा विक्षेत्रक इस सदन में आवेगा, लेकिन और लोगों की तरह नुसे भी इससे निराशा हुई। इस बारे में इस माननीय सदन में प्रशन उठाया गया था तो शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि जबाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय एक प्रादमं विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा प्रौर उस विश्वविद्यालय से हम कुछ नई देन हिन्दुस्तान को देंगे । लेकिन जो विद्येयक हमारे सामने प्राया है उसके देखते के बाद निराणा ही हाथ लगी, ग्रीर जो कुछ भी शिक्षा मंत्री ने दस सदन में कहा था ग्राज उसके ठीक विपरीत हमारे सामने यह विधेयक ग्राया है।

15.25 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने वहा है कि जो उप-शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा है वह इस निधेयक में नहीं है। लोगों को आशा थो कि इस में अन्तरांज्यीय भाषा पढ़्यी जायेगों, इसमें मावनता की शिक्षा दी जायेगों, इसमें मावनता की शिक्षा दी जायेगों, इसमें मंजनता की शिक्षा दी जायेगों, इसमें मंजनता की शिक्षा दी जायेगों, इसमें मंजीनार पैरा होंगे, साइंसदां पैदा होंगे और ये लोग देश की सस्ते दानों सुनम हो सकेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं मालूम होता। इस बिल को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों से कोई अन्तर नहीं होगा। जैंने और विश्वविद्यालयों में बाइस चांसलर, चांसलर, एग्जीक्यूटिव कार्जसिल आदि हैं वैंन हो इसमें रखी गयी हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am doubtful whether the proceedings can be recorded at all.

श्री सरणू पाण्डेय : मेरा यह खयाल था कि जब यह बिल प्रावेगा तो कम से कम जनता की भावताओं का इसमें समावेश होगा । उम्मीद थी कि यह मिश्वविद्यालय विद्यायियों को एक नई देन देगा श्रीर इसके द्वारा हम को सस्ते दामों पर टैम्तीशियन मुलभ होंगे । भाज हमारे देश की शिक्षा बड़ी खर्वीली है। भाज जिस तरह के कास पढ़ाये जो हैं उनको देखकर ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार की शिक्षा की कोई नंति नहीं है। यह विश्व विद्यालय भी ठीक उसी प्रकार का होगा और दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय हैं।

हमें इस बात की बड़ी शिकायत है कि इस देश की कोई शिक्षा नीति नहीं है। भाज जो शिक्षा इन विश्वविद्यालयों में दी जा रही है उसमें विद्यायियों को कोई ऐसा भान नहीं मिलता जिससे व देश को कोई नई देन दें सकें।

भ्राप देखें कि भ्राज हमारे देश की शिक्षा की क्या दुदंशा है। स्तर कितना गिर गया है। ग्राज भ्रगर विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़े लड़कों से पूछा जाता है कि दलाईलामा कीन हैं, तो वे उत्तर देते हैं कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू के भाई हैं। भ्रगर उन से पूछा जाता है कि भ्रवल कलाम भ्राजाद कीन थे, तो वे कहते हैं कि वे मुसलमानों के पैगम्बर थे। इतना शिक्षा का स्तर देश में गिर गया है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is difficult to distinguish whom I have permitted to speak and whom I have not. Every one is making a speech.

श्रीसरज्याण्डेयः तो मैं कहरहा था कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। भाज विश्वविद्यालयों में भनुशासन नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। हमें घाशा थी कि यह जो जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित होगा इसमें कोई नई चीज धावेगी, लेकिन बहुत बढ़िया लेक्चर के बाद जो चीज हमारे सामने भ्रायी उससे हमें निराशा ही हुई। हमें इससे एतराज नहीं है कि जवाहरलाल . नेहरू के नाम से विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाये । मगर इस विश्वविद्यालय में कम से कम इस बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि इसमें देश के गरीब बच्चों को शिक्षा सुलभ होगी। ऐसान हो कि इसमें भी सिर्फ बड़े बड़े लोगों के लड़कों को, प्रफसरों के लडकों को शिक्षा सुलभ हो, जिन को ग्रौर सब जगह भी शिक्षा मूलभ है। धगर इसमें केवल बढ़ लोगों के लड़कों को शिक्षा सुलभ

हुई तो हम लाजिमी तौर पर जवाहरसास नेहरू की भावना का ग्रानादर करेंगे।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि प्रवर समिति को इस बात का भी प्यान रखना चाहिए, जैसा कि धौर भाइयों ने भी मुझाब दिया है, कि यह रेजीडेंशियल यूनीवरसिटी बनायी जाये जहां विद्याधियों को रख कर गुरू से ही उनके जीवन को परिभाजित किया जाये और उनको इस प्रकार संगठित किया जाये और उनको इस प्रकार संगठित किया जाये कि वं अच्छे नागरिय धौर अच्छे साइंसदां बन सकें। धगर इसकी भी दूसरी यूनीवरसिटियों जैसी गति हुई तो इससे देख का कल्याण नहीं होगा।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि इकर समित को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चालिए कि यदि इस विश्वविद्यालय को स्थालिए िया जाता है तो इसमें शिक्षा का भाष्या ऐसा बनाया जाये कि देश के प्रधिक से प्रधिक सड़कों का कल्याण ही सके भीर इसमें केवल क्लर्क और नौकरी तलाश करने वाले पैदा न हों। ऐसी यूनिवरसिटियां तो सारे देश में भाज चल रही हैं।

जो विधेयक धाज हमारे सामने है उसमें कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है जिससे यह समझा जा सके कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में दूसदे विश्वविद्यालयों से कोई धन्तर होगा। धगद इस विश्वविद्यालय को हमें एक धादमें विश्वविद्यालय बनाना है तो इस में दूमें तबदीलियां लानी पड़ेंगी ताकि हमारे देश के ऐसे इंसान तैयार हो सकें जोकि देश के लिए कारगर व उपयोगी नागरिक सिद्ध हो सकेंं ।

जैसे दुनिया के भीर विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम रखा गया है भीर जिस तरीके की वहां पर डिग्नियों की व्यवस्था है वही तमाम भावण्यक व्यवस्थाएं इस में भी की जानी शावण्यक हैं। भाज देण को भारी तादाद में जो वैज्ञानिकों भीर टेकनीजियंस कि भावण्यकता है भीर उनकी पूर्ति के लिए [श्रीसरतपाण्डेय]

जैसे ग्रन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में णिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था है व डिग्नियां प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है वह सारी व्यास्याइस में भीकी जाय। इस के लिए मैं चाहंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस सदन के सामने एक ऐता सम्पूर्ण बिल लायें जोकि सही मायनों में नेहरू जी की भावनायों से स्रोतप्रोत हो स्रीर जिलसे कि देश के गरीब छात्रों को सस्ती ग्रीर उत्तन शिक्षा सुलभ हो सके। इत्तलिए इप बात की नितान्त स्रावश्यकता है कि यह जो विश्व-विद्यालय ग्राप बनाने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए बिल में भ्रावश्यक तबदीलियां होती चाहिए । संयुक्त समिति मुझे ग्राशा है कि पूरे तौर पर इत सब बातों पर विचार करके इसकी सुधारेगी तभी सही मायनों में यह एक प्रच्छी युनिवरिसटी यहां पर हम बना सकते हैं।

15.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CHINESE ULTI-MATUM

Mr. Speaker: The hon, Prime Minister—

ं डा•राम माहेर ले.हिया(फर्यं बाबार): इध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा एक व्यवस्थाका प्रश्न है। मैं प्रापका ध्या संविधा की घात 105 की त∵क खीं.ताहूं...

स्राम्यक्षसहोदयः इस वन्त कीई व्यवस्थाकाप्रदननहीं है।

डा० र स सांहर लोहियः ज्विप्रधान संत्री महोद्य प्रपनी बात बोल लें । उसके बाद हम में से को दिन तो प्रपनी बात बोल पारेगा न ही सवाल पूत्र पारागा । नती गायह होगा कि केवत उ का बागी की स्वतंत्रता हो गि हममें ते कि गिको नहीं हो गितों कि धाउ 105 के बित कुल िलाक जाता है। में प्राप को सबिधा । की धारा 105 पर के मुगता है। मूते स बरेधत धारा श्रंगों में पहने के लिए माफ़ किया जाय क्योंकि संविद्यान भंग्रेजो में है। धारा 105 यह है:---

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament."

यह तंबिधान की धारा है। अब यह फीडम भीक स्पोच हम इन सत्र में बिल हुत नहीं इस्तेमाल कर पाये हैं। बड़े बड़े मसले जो आये हैं चाहे वह भारत पाक का झगड़ा हो, चाहे चोन वाला हो, वह के बल प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री इस्तेमाल कर पाये हैं। अब मिसाल के लिए जब पाकिस्तान ने छम्ब, जोरियां और अखनूर पर हमला किया.....

द्याध्यक्ष महोदयः उस का क्या ताल्लुक है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहियाः मैं एक मिसाल तो देदं। उस को विकल बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की पलटनें लाहीर ग्रोर सियाल-कोट गईं। भव चोन ने उतो तरीके से हमले की धनकी दी है तो मेरा जैता ग्रादमी यह कहना चाहना कि हमला होने के बाद पैंकन के इस जंगलो जानदर को तिच्वत को एकाओं में ढूड़ कर खत्म कर देना चाहिए लेकिन वह बात तभी कही जा सकतो है जब कि श्राप हम को इस बात को इबाजत देंगे। मापने उत दिन जो मुत्रे पद्ध कर सुताबा था त्रक्रिया वाला नियम, वह इसोल ए लागून हीं होता कि एक तो धारा 105 को स्वरम करने वानः निषम स्वराद होता है दूसर जब भी ध्वान कर्षण प्रस्ताव हम लोगों को तरक से दिया जाता है ग्रीर उस के जबाव में मंत्रो सपना बयान देते हैं तो वह धारा नहीं जागू हो सकती है जो धारा कि ग्रापने पढकर सून ई थो। तोसरे इसलिए कि झगर उस धारा को हमेगा इस्रोमाल करके हमारी बाणों की स्वतंत्रता को खत्म करते रहेंगे तो