

उन्हें पूरा तो करना ही होगा नहीं तो बहुत गड़बड़ हो जाएंगे। शर्तों को सरल करने के लिए जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है उसके बारे में मैं अभी कुछ और नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over. Short Notice Question.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: A few thousand college and university teachers are on a protest march because the new pay scales announced in 1971 for college and university teachers are yet to be implemented.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I have put a starred question No. 272 which has been listed today. It has come in the ballot. But I have just now got a letter today saying that it has been postponed to 12th December. No reason has been given to me why this has been done. I have lost my chance now.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given notice to the Minister of Agriculture. It has been transferred to be answered by the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Demands of Teachers and Students of Delhi University

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SNQ. 3. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University Students' Union has sealed offices of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and two Deans of Colleges;

(b) whether the students allege burning of files and tampering of records containing incriminating information regarding excesses and atrocities by the authorities during the emergency period;

(c) if so, whether Government investigated into these charges and propose to institute any enquiry committee to go into the affairs of Delhi University during the emergency; and

(d) whether Government have decided to set up a separate inquiry to look into the demands of the Teachers and students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, a group of about 30 students led by the President and Secretary of the Delhi University Student's Union came to the office of the Vice-Chancellor around 10-45 a.m. on November 12, 1977. Not finding the Vice-Chancellor in his office, they asked the personal staff of the Vice-Chancellor to vacate his office and also the personal staff of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to do likewise. The Dean of Colleges and the Dean of Student's Welfare who were in their rooms, were also made to vacate their offices and all the rooms were locked by the students. However, on November 14, 1977 another group of about 60 students went to the University around 8-45 p.m., over-powered the security officer and chowkidars on duty, and broke open the rooms which had been locked earlier.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) An enquiry was made from the University of Delhi about the allegation regarding burning of files and tampering of records referred to in part (b) of the Question. The University has stated that the allegation is baseless and unfounded.

The other allegations made by the Delhi University Student's Union and the Delhi University Teachers' Association in their representations addressed to the Visitor about irregularities committed by the authorities during the period of Emergency have been examined in this Ministry and

the question of appointing a Visitation committee of inquiry is under consideration.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Hon. Speaker, Sir, the incidents mentioned in the reply merely State the factual information which is given to us. The situation which led to this battle of locks and ultimately to the closure of the Delhi University and the agitation on the part of the students has a history starting from the appointment of Prof. Nurul Hasan as the supernumerary professor. It was one of the acts of excesses which happened during the period of Emergency. When we were in jail we used to get news from outside that particularly in the University of Delhi, the campus, was almost turned into a kind of police camp run by the caucus. Therefore, immediately after the elections, the students, the teachers and the karmacharis have approached and given to the Minister almost innumerable memoranda right from April, May, again in September, October, and the last one in November. Why so much delay has taken place? Why has the Government not come to the conclusion as to which part of the complaint pertains to Emergency excesses? What are the demands of the students, teachers and karmacharis and which part of the complaint or Emergency excesses will be inquired into by the Committee which is even now still 'under consideration' after 6 or 7 months? Will the hon. Minister please explain the delay on the part of the Government in treating the students' demands and if so, when will this 'consideration' at least end?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I respectfully submit that there is no delay in this matter because of the fact that when the matter was being looked into, I had seen the representatives of students and teachers personally and tried to ascertain facts from them. Then we had sent all the written complaints to the University for their observation because, as you know, we cannot

punish anybody unheard. Then, in the mean time the Shah Commission has come into being and it was thought that it was not possible to deal with Emergency excesses ourselves because already a representation has been made by one of the members of the Delhi University Council regarding the Emergency excesses and these matters are lying with the Shah Commission. Therefore, the matter is being shifted to what extent these complaints relate only to the management of the University and nothing to do with the Emergency excesses and the Prime Minister himself has been good enough to enquire into the matter and he is looking into the files and other papers and he has also invited other papers to be placed before him. This is the position. There is no delay in this matter.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Will the hon. Minister give an assurance to this House as to when will this consideration end and by what date at the latest, we can expect this Committee to be appointed.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are a large number of complaints. Many papers will have to be looked into. Therefore, it is not possible to give any specific date.

MR. SPEAKER: As early as possible.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Before the Session ends?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That will be also considered.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
Already seven months have passed. The Government is totally confused as to how much part of this affair the Shah Commission is concerned. At least before the Session ends, some things definite needs to be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: As early as possible.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Before the end of the Session?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you be able to do before the Session ends?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I cannot give an assurance because there are lots of papers which will have to be looked into.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Can I make a very brief introductory note? This matter relates to incidents on 14th November 1977; and it was around that time that we give this Short Notice Question. In the meantime, much water has flowed down the Ganges and all the rivers in the country. My point is that the Delhi University trouble does have a genesis and relation to the Campus unrest in the Central universities in Delhi. After the coming of this government, the Central Universities in Delhi have been subjected to a peculiar sort of academic tyranny, in which under the garb of protesting against the excesses during the Emergency, attempts are being made to remove the Vice-Chancellors. It has happened in the JNU, with the SFI institution, viz. the CPM-controlled union there; later it spread to the Delhi University where the Jana Sangh-controlled Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad started agitating for the removal of the Vice-Chancellor. This is a very serious thing, and an academic tyranny in which we find strange bed-fellows, viz. the SFI and the ABVP.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : They have ganged up together for the removal of the Vice-Chancellors. I bring two points to your notice. Both the Vice-Chancellors are scientists: one is a physicist, and the other is a chemist of repute. Had they been IAS officers, they would not have protested. Both are scientists and that is why an attempt has been made to remove them.

Now about the main part of my question. After the students in Delhi University, there was a battle of locks, as it was called by the papers. (*Interruptions*) This way, I will go on standing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : I have stated in my proposition about this academic tyranny that is being committed in order to forcibly remove academicians. Academicians have been removed from the University. After this battle of locks ended, the Karmacharis' Union's agitation has started; and the Vice-Chancellor has ordered the closure of the university. Delhi University is now closed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Just listen to me for a minute, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot make it a public speech.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : In this House there have been many instances of this kind.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed a short introduction, but you cannot make it a speech. Now put the question, please.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The question I want to put is whether the Delhi University was closed under direct orders from the Prime Minister himself who has taken over the responsibility of looking into the Delhi University affairs from the Education Minister; and secondly, has the Prime Minister told a representative of the DUTA that the University would be closed for an indefinite time, if necessary. What steps are being taken to re-open the University immediately, and to settle the Karmacharis' demands immediately?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : The decision to close the University was taken by the University authorities. It is an autonomous body, and it takes decisions on its own. As regards opening the university by settling the demands of the karmacharis,

the position is that two karmacharis belonging to the St. Stephens College, a minority institution, had been dismissed after proper disciplinary proceedings—one before Emergency and another after Emergency. A representative of the karmacharis, with Shri S. M. Banerjee, former Member of Parliament saw me I had discussion with them. Then I sent for the Principal of the St. Stephens College; and I understood from him that the governing body had set up a new review committee with a single member to man the committee, i.e. one ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court to look into these two cases. Although the time for review is over, in respect of one such karmachari, the governing body is willing to waive that objection; and the governing body will also request the ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court to finish this enquiry within one month, and will give opportunity to these defaulting officers to make their submissions anew. But this suggestion has not been accepted by the karmacharis. This is the difficulty.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : What about the other demands?

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question whether the University was closed at the instance of the Prime Minister. You also put the question when it will be opened. About the demands you have not put any question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : The University will be opened only after the settlement of the question about demands.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में 200 टीचर्स गिरफ्तार हुए और बहुत से स्टूडेंट्स गिरफ्तार हुए। अपनी क्विडिसिज्म किये जाने की वजह से पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और बाकी यूनिवर्सिटीज को पुलिस का अड्डा बना दिया था और, वहां बहुत जुल्म किये थे। उसकी

एनक्वायरी की जा रही है। यह सिलसिला शुरू हुआ श्री नूरुल हसन की एपायंटमेंट से जिसके बारे में एनक्वायरी की डिमांड हो रही है। 3 अक्टूबर 1975 को विजिटर ने लाइन किये और 4 अक्टूबर को उनका एपायंटमेंट हो गया। साथ ही यूनिवर्सिटी में उनका लियन रखा गया और कहा गया कि वह मेंट्रल मिनिस्टर के रूप में कार्य करते रहें और उन्हें यूनिवर्सिटी में आने की जरूरत नहीं है। इलेक्शन में जिस दिन उन की डिफीट हुई उस से अगले दिन यूनिवर्सिटी में उनका एपायंटमेंट हो गया। पोलिटिकल करप्शन और यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनोमी में दखल देने का इससे बड़ा और कोई मामला नहीं हो सकता है।

जिन लोगों को रीडर की पोस्ट के लिए रिजेक्ट कर दिया था मीसा की क्षमकी देकर उन्हें प्रोफेसर बनवा दिया गया। ऐसे पचासों आदमियों की एपायंटमेंट हुई है। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसी एपायंटमेंट्स की गईं जिनमें सारे रूलज तोड़ दिये गये और मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन में रिलेक्सेशन दे दी गईं। कांग्रेस के वी०आई० पीज० के रिस्पेदारों को और जो एकेमेडीशन इमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन करने के लिए अंडा उठा कर जाने के लिए तैयार हुए उनके रिलेक्शन को एपायंटमेंट्स दी गईं।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दि विजिटर्ज एनक्वायरी इज अंडर कन्सिड्रेशन उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि डी० यू० टी० ए० और स्टूडेंट्स ग्राडीज के लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि आई एम होल्डिंग एन एनक्वायरी इनटू इट। मेरा कहना यह है कि दो एनक्वायरीज एक साथ नहीं चल सकती हैं। शाह कमीशन के सामने जो मामला है उसे तो वह देखेगा। लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी के मनेजमेंट के बारे में प्राइम

मिनिस्टर एनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने कहा है कि जिस जिस व्यक्ति के पास कोई कम्प्लेंट हो वह उसे मेरे पास भेज दें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका प्रोसीजर क्या है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर जो एनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं उसके लिए लोग कम्प्लेंट्स कहाँ भेजें? टीचर्स स्टूडेंट्स और कर्मचारियों के पास जो कम्प्लेंट्स हैं वे सब प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास किस रास्ते से पहुँचेंगी? बहुत से पालियामेंट के मेम्बर भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उन्हें एशोर किया था कि मैं खुद इस बारे में एनक्वायरी कर रहा हूँ मेरे पास कम्प्लेंट्स भेजी जायें, पर प्रोसीजर के अनुसार एनक्वायरी होगी और जो गिल्टी हैं उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एनक्वायरी का प्रोसीजर क्या है।

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER :** Sir, as regards the observation relating to facts, I fully agree with the hon. Member that there has been a great deal of trouble in Delhi University during the emergency. I also agree with him that many things have happened, which should not have happened. But, regarding the portion which comes under the management of the University, the Prime Minister is certainly enquiring into the facts, and the hon. Member has personal knowledge of this because he has got the assurance from the Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister has completed the enquiry, if there is any proper case made out, then action will be taken according to law. It may be that the university authorities will comply with the directives of the the Prime Minister. If they refuse to do so, the second enquiry, namely the Visitorial enquiry, through which the university may be compelled to do something, can be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : He wanted to know the procedure to be adopted.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER :** There are already a large number of papers which have been sent to the Prime Minister. If there are other complaints which are not covered by these papers, they may also be sent to the Prime Minister's office directly.

MR. SPEAKER : The enquiry will be informal?

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : How can you reply to my question?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not saying whether it will be informal or not. I am asking him whether it will be an informal enquiry.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER :** The Government has to make a preliminary enquiry before any step can be taken by the visitor. To that extent it will be a formal enquiry because the Prime Minister is part of the Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am really surprised at the answer. Both Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University are Central universities. So, I want to know the reason why the Education Minister has abdicated his authority to the Prime Minister in allowing him to conduct the enquiries when he is burdened with innumerable problems. The two universities are closed and chaos is prevailing and so things require to be settled very expeditiously. In the case of Jawaharlal Nehru University, I can understand it because he is the Vice-Chancellor and he can directly go into matters which are internal, but in the case of Delhi University, he is not the Vice-Chancellor. The enquiry, whether it is formal, informal or preliminary, should have been done by the visitor. If there is first an informal enquiry and then again the Visitor's enquiry, the students will seal their books and the universities will be closed indefi-

nately. The Education Minister is himself an educationist and he can appreciate it. So, let him say categorically if it is a formal enquiry by the Government, what are the formal procedures, how complaints would be received, whether the complainants will be allowed to argue their case, how soon this preliminary enquiry would be completed and when the Visitor's enquiry will be undertaken

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : He is an experienced Member of this House and he should know that in this particular case there is no question of abdicating the power of the Education Minister because the Prime Minister, who is the head of the Government, has got the inherent right to look into the affairs of any Ministry under him, and that is what he is doing.

Regarding the other question, I have already explained that the Government has to take steps and make a preliminary enquiry in this matter. The Prime Minister is actually making an enquiry into this matter, and I have explained that the papers may be sent to him. The question of the second enquiry through the Visitor will arise if the university does not see reason and carry out the findings of the Prime Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My question has not been answered. I wanted to know categorically the exact procedure, whether the complainants would be allowed to explain their position beyond taking formal representations from them, when the enquiry would be completed and when the Visitor is going to appoint his enquiry committee.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : If the complainants require a personal interview the Prime Minister is giving interviews and he will give them interview.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know the time schedule—When it is expected to be completed?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I have explained that it is not possible for me to give a time schedule just now. It will take some time because there are many complaints. The University is not closed at the present moment, on the demand of the students, it is closed for some action which has been done by the Karamcharies.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY : On 13th May, 1977, the Delhi University Teachers' Association submitted a detailed memorandum to the Visitor, a copy of which was also sent to the Education Minister. I would read out certain portions of the Memorandum just to save time.

“An atmosphere of terror was created in the University. Nobody could dare raise his or her voice against the blatant misdeeds of the University administration. Cloistered by the then ruling party and sheltered by the police and bureaucracy, the University authorities and some college Principals acted most arbitrarily by unrestrained exercise of their emergency powers. Free discussion and formal dissent was made to vanish from the process of decision making. The statutory bodies of the University like Academic Council, Executive Council etc. were used as rubber stamps to give legitimacy to irregular and unfair deeds of the authorities.”

“After creating an atmosphere in the University where the authorities were immune to any objective criticism, they converted the University into a political workshop for the then ruling party. The DJTA maintains that members of the University Community, including the Vice-Chancellor, have an inalienable right to have political commitments but the DUTA also maintains that the authorities cannot be allowed to use or misuse their official positions to espouse the cause of any political party.”

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: This has already been mentioned by Mr. Malhotra. On 12th August, 1975 the UGC sent a communication to the Delhi University for creation of supernumerary Posts in the Universities. I am quoting from the letter written by Mr. R. C. Mehrotra, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University to the President, DUTA on November 15, 1977.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made a longer speech.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The UGC's letter was of 12th August, 1975. The Academic Council held its meeting on 22-8-75 and the Executive Council held its meeting on 29-8-75 and welcomed the proposal and suggested amendments to the Statutes—these were assented to by the Visitor on 3-10-75.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The question of irregular appointments of some persons including the former Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan who was appointed on 4-10-75 as a Supernumerary Professor of the Delhi University and was granted lien and he joined on 25th March 1977 after losing his Ministry. This is amazing and this was raised so many times in this House. Whether the Government desire to conduct an enquiry into such things and take action against those found guilty. I am a new Member. I do not understand how the Education Minister could say that the Visitor could hold a formal enquiry. Whosoever the Visitor may be, whether he is the Prime Minister or somebody else, he cannot hold a formal enquiry. We would like the Education Minister to say categorically before this House as to when a formal enquiry is going to be undertaken and what is the time limit?

An. hon. Member has just now started playing polemics regarding the students belonging to CPI(M). I do not know what is the fault of the students in this.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have to say with respect that I have answered all these questions before I have already explained the steps that we have taken and how we are proceeding in this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Outsiders registered with D.D.A.

*270. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons living outside Delhi are registered with D.D.A. for allotment of residential flats, and if so, facts thereof;

(b) what are the reasons for permitting outsiders when D.D.A. is unable to meet the requirements of Delhi people for residential flats; and

(c) whether Government propose to modify the D.D.A. regulations in this regard and debar outsiders for allotments of flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, this was done from the registration year 1971-72 subject to the condition that if the number of applications was large those residing in Delhi for the last 5 years would be given preference. Separate record of registration of outsiders has not been maintained.

(b) Many outsiders wanted to settle down in Delhi. It was felt that they should not be deprived of the benefit of housing provided by Government.