

will spread to the entire country due to Pollution of the Ganga Waters from filth and froth and half burnt bodies, animal carcasses thrown into the Holy River ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government of India to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Government has seen the News item. The news item refers to the cholera epidemic of 1927. Cholera is a classical water borne disease. The cholera organism generally finds its way into the stream water contaminated by the sewage water. These organisms do not survive long in badly polluted water as in clean water. The enteric micro-organism, cholera vibrio die out within a couple of hours because of the activity of the bacteria-phage present in the river water of the Ganges and the Jamuna. The pathogenic germ is very sensitive to acids and is killed at a temperature of 56 C. within 15 minutes. With the modern water treatment and chlorination of water supplied to the community the spread of epidemic is unlikely.

Project Report for 205 Minor Irrigation Project sent by A.P.

5004. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent a project report for 205 Minor Irrigation Schemes in that state to the Central Government in 1982 to create an irrigation potential of 37,604 H. A ;

(b) whether E.E.C. consultants visited the Andhra State in 1983 and gave their recommendation on "Design" criteria, project cost, operation and maintenance cost etc. and constitution of an appraisal Committee to give final clearance to the schemes ;

(c) whether Committee had also submitted its report to Government and is under their examination ;

(d) whether Union Government had reduced the assistance by Rs. 14 crores for the projects against originally indicated Rs. 50 crores ; and

(e) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Although the EEC had earlier indicated an allocation of ECU 15 million (Rs. 15 crores) for the AP Minor Irrigation project, it has since enhanced the allocation to ECU 30 mil. (Rs. 30 crores). The total amount of EEC assistance is related to finance made available through the sale proceeds of imported fertilizers which were arranged under the EEC Cooperation Programme during 1984.

Central Control of all Universities

5005. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Universities in the country ; and

(b) number of Universities controlled by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There are at present 125 universities and 15 institutions deemed to be universities in the Country.

(b) 118 universities are functioning under Acts of the various State legislatures.

Commission for University Teachers and School Teachers

5006. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed two separate commissions for University Teachers and School Teachers ;

(b) the terms of reference of these two commissions ;

(c) whether the two commissions have submitted their reports ;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof ;
and

(e) if not, the time by which report is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference are given in Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Salient features of the reports of the two National Commissions on Teachers are summarised as in Statement-II.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The terms of reference for the Commissions are :

- (1) Lay down clear objectives for the teaching profession with reference to the search for excellence, breadth of vision and cultivation of values in keeping with the country's heritage and ideals of democracy, secularism and social justice ;
- (2) Identify steps to be taken to give an appropriate status to members of the profession ;
- (3) Suggest measures for fostering dynamism in the profession and responsiveness to developments elsewhere in the world ;
- (4) Recommend measures needed for attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession and widening the base for recruitment particularly, of women ;
- (5) Review the existing arrangements for pre-service and in-service training/orientation for teachers and to recommend improvements ;
- (6) Review and recommend the application of improved methods and technology for teaching ;
- (7) Recommend measures to enhance the role of teachers in facilitating

motivating and inspiring students in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and values, and promoting through them the spread of the scientific temper, secular outlook, environmental consciousness and civic responsibility ;

(8) Identify the role of teachers in integrating education with developments work in the community and home ;

(9) Study the special requirements of teachers in the field of non-formal and continuing education and to suggest ways and means by which these requirements can be met ;

(10) Identify the role of teacher, organisations in professional growth and professional consciousness ;

(11) Look into the feasibility of evolving an acceptable and implementable code of conduct for teachers ; and

(12) Assess the adequacy of arrangements for promotion of teachers' welfare with special reference to the National Foundation of Teachers' Welfare and to suggest modifications where necessary.

Statement-II

Main recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers-I :

1. The role of the teacher should be to promote national goals, particularly :—

- (i) United India ;
- (ii) Process of modernisation ;
- (iii) Productivity ;
- (iv) Humane and caring society.

It is underscored, however, that the primary task of the teacher is concerned with man-making, namely the making of the Indian of tomorrow.

2. The following welfare measures should be initiated :-

- (a) Creation of a Housing Fund for teachers to facilitate easy and soft loans for house building ;
- (b) Promoting house building societies for teachers ;
- (c) Provision of holiday homes for teachers in major cities ;
- (d) Medical allowance at the rate of 7.5% of the basic pay, and reimbursement of the entire cost of treatment and medical expenses in maternity and serious illness ;
- (e) Provision of first aid facilities in the school.

3. Facilities for health and medical care should continue to be available to teachers and their family members after retirement.

4. The Commission recommends that in the Seventh Plan there should be a provision for the construction of one lakh quarters for women teachers in rural areas. In our opinion it should be possible to construct a modest residential unit at a cost of Rs. 25,000/-.

5. The activities of National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare should be diversified to include schemes for housing, medical assistance, publication of books, education loans, teachers guest houses etc.

6. The Central and State Government should seriously explore the possibility of replacing the plethora of salary scales for teachers and educational administrators in each State by a single running scale. This should be seen as a first step towards a composite national pay scale for all categories of teachers and educational administrators in the country.

7. As a result of the new pay fixation policy advocated by the Commission, it is expected that on an average each secondary teacher in a State will get a benefit of not less than Rs. 100/- per month while in the case of a primary teacher the benefit will not be less than Rs. 150/- per month.

8. The Commission recommends that a composite running scale proposed, should

provide for an Efficiency Bar after 5 years from an entry point, and every 10 years thereafter. This has been done to link salary to performance. The Commission suggests that every point where an Efficiency Bar occurs should be seen by the head of the institution as an occasion to review the performance of the concerned teacher in the preceding years. In order that such an assessment is made objectively, it is recommended that whenever necessary, the head of another institution or an Inspector with a reputation for honesty, and impartiality may be associated with such a review.

9. The Central Government should, if necessary, make good the deficit of a State Government during the first five years of the implementation of the composite running scale.

10. The number of senior positions in primary as well as secondary schools should be substantially increased by creating additional posts of Vice-Principal/first teacher. The number of posts at different levels should broadly conform to the distribution : assistant teacher (60%), senior teacher (25%), Vice-Principal (10%), and Principal Headmaster (5%).

11. There should be no discrimination in the matter of salary and other conditions of work against teacher of physical education, Indian Languages, music, drawing, etc.

12. The Commission recommends that each state should make a beginning during the 7th Plan period by starting at least one four-year integrated college of education.

13. For elementary teachers it is desirable to have a two year training course after class XII. Efforts may be made to have this pattern established as the normal pattern of training for elementary teachers as early as possible.

14. A suggestion which has been commended favourably is that in future teacher training should be limited only to teachers who have been recruited already or selected for recruitment.

15. Every in service training course should normally be in the nature of a workshop, offering opportunities for real practical

work including the preparation of instructional materials which the participating teachers could take back with them for use in their schools.

16. A code of conduct for teachers should be.....formulated at the national level in consultation with teachers' organisations.

17. Another important step will be the easy natural recognition of the meritorious and disciplining of the non-performing and the inefficient. The conduct of disciplinary proceedings has to be made quicker and more efficient.

18. In view of the critical importance of the role of the headmaster in the work of a school his selection must always be on the basis of merit-cum-seniority and not on seniority-cum-fitness.

19. A National Organisation for improvement of standards in school education should be established forthwith.

20. The National Council of Teacher Education should be vested with statutory powers.

21. The revival of Indian Education Service to enhance the status of the teaching profession, to promote national integration and to accelerate the pace of educational development in the country is strongly recommended.

Main Recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers-II

1. Education as a man-making and society making activity must be the focus of attention. The teacher's role should be looked upon as an agent of change, as a procurer of knowledge, and as an agent of cooperation with community. In the context of explosion of knowledge, teachers will have to remain upto-date and will need to learn continuously. The lecture system will no more suffice and a number of devices such as field work, projects, seminars, simulatory exercises, problem-solving issues, tutorials and other dynamic methods of teaching-learning will have to be employed. This is particularly necessary because of the special

need to encourage the development of attitudes, character, values and social and developmental concerns.

2. Living and working conditions of teachers through-out the country should be improved. To compensate for the late start in career, advance increments should be sanctioned. At least 25% teachers should be provided with housing facility of a functional kind; a revolving fund of Rs. 250 crores should be set up for giving loans to institutions at lower rates of interest. Teachers should also be sanctioned house building advance.

3. Teachers should be sanctioned loans for purchase of conveyance.

4. At least 25% of teachers in colleges should have a cubicle each with lockers. Rs. 150 crores should be provided for this purpose.

5. A medical allowance of Rs. 50 per month should be given to all teachers with a provision to meet full cost where hospitalisation is involved.

6. Retirement benefits like provident fund, gratuity, pension, and group insurance should be available to all teachers, in addition to leave and travel facilities.

7. High priority in admissions should be given to teachers' children in the schools to be set up by Central Government in every district.

8. 25% of appointments of teachers should be from outside the State.

9. It is extremely important to make a rigorous merit-based selection for the entry level of the teaching profession. There should be an all-India Test and only those who have obtained Grade 8 plus in such a Test should be eligible for consideration. The other qualifications prescribed by the U.G.C. should continue.

All appointments at higher levels such as those of Readers and Professors should be by open selection on a genuinely all-India basis. For the higher grade of Professor, there should be a national selection.

10. Teachers should receive systematic but short courses of training and refreshing of their knowledge every five years. Teachers can be given some training at the pre-induction stage itself. Besides, acquiring their M.Phil/Ph.D., prospective teachers could also take up some specialised courses directly oriented towards teaching. Again, immediately after a person is inducted into the teaching profession, facilities should be provided for the teacher to undergo a training course relating to a proper orientation towards the profession and its values, skills in pedagogy, curriculum construction, use of audiovisual aids, communication skills educational psychology and evaluation methods. Facility should be provided for retraining of teachers periodically throughout their career. Advanced Centres and/or departments should be set up at State/regional levels for such training programmes. Every teacher should be linked to one such Centre/Department and participate in its programmes from time to time, say, once every five years. The performance of the teacher in such programmes should be rigorously evaluated and should be taken into account in the context of career development.

11. Each of the categories of lectures, readers and professors should have a number of clear grades. A person of average performance after he has completed 8 years of service should be evaluated and if found fit, he may enter the next grade. This has been called the average path. This mechanism, if well implemented, would make a teacher have several promotions in his service, reaching 75% of the highest salary that any one can get. A bright teacher should be entitled to provide his bio-data and achievement for special evaluation when he has put in 6 years in a particular stage, and if found fit by the statutory selection committee, he may enter next higher grade of the same denomination or title.

12. Grades of Readers should be instituted in colleges with the possibility of introducing Professors' Grade in post-graduate colleges. Teachers should be able to carry their service benefits from one university college to another. Women teachers should be given special facilities like part-time work, when their family conditions

so demand, and creches should be set up by institutions.

13. Teachers should accept greater responsibility in running and managing activities. The governing bodies of institutions should be accountable. Teachers' Associations should play a significant role in ensuring the professional performance of their member Teachers should agree to a clear definition of their roles and responsibilities. There should be mechanism for prompt redressal of their grievances.

14. No profession and no service can survive without do's and don't's. It is undesirable for the teacher to avoid academic duties such as lectures, demonstration, assessment, guidance, invigilation, etc. There should be no partiality in assessment of students. He should never incite students against other student or teachers. He should not refuse to carry out decisions of the appropriate administrative and academic bodies. Such and similar elements in codes of conducts are not novel. The teaching community should apply worthy criteria of performance to itself so that it earns the most honourable place in our society.

Setting up of Mini Railway Workshops in Southern India

5007. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Government to set up a chain of mini Railway workshops in the Southern India ; and

(b) if so, whether any such workshop is proposed to be located in Kanyakumari district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PHCs in Tamil Nadu

5008. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :