

versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1974-75.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4136/79].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER. On what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the business before the House. I have given notice of an adjournment motion. A head constable has beaten to death a tribal in M.P. You have not disposed of the adjournment motion notice.

MR. SPEAKER: No. no. Call attention.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri) I have given notice. . .

MR. SPEAKER: If any question is disallowed, you cannot discuss it here. You can come and discuss it with me; you cannot discuss it in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and discuss with me. Now, call attention. Shri Dilip Chakravarty.

12.04 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED AGITATION BY DELHI TEACHERS

SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (South Calcutta): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported agitation by the Delhi teachers in support of their demands and the apprehension of disruption of teaching and examination programme."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). The Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisation submitted a memorandum dated 26-2-1979 listing out the following demands:

1. Meaningful revision of pay-scales of all categories of teachers and removal of long standing anomalies and disparities in the pay-scales;

2. Selection Grade to all teachers on completing eight years' service;

3. Conversion of 425-640 scale into 440-750 scales;

4. Provision of earned leave for teachers;

5. Medical allowance for all teachers;

6. Provision of Joint Consultative Machinery with statutory powers on the pattern of Central Government employees;

7. Free education for teachers wards upto University level including professional courses (teachers includes in service, retired or deceased teachers);

8. Age of retirement to be 60 years extendable upto 65 years on the pattern of University teachers;

9. All the schools should be upgraded to 12 years schools under the 10 plus 2 pattern of education;

10. The Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill 1978 be withdrawn forthwith.

2. In their memorandum the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisation also indicated that in case no meaningful dialogue was held with the teachers within 15 days from the date of issue of the memorandum dated 26-2-79 they shall be compelled to launch a peaceful agitation beginning with a DHARNA, and it may include Relay Hunger Strike and Strike for an indefinite period. Subsequently certain newspapers also reported that the Teachers would also boycott the

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Board Examination for Classes X and XII commencing from 21st March, 1979.

3. As regards the demands of Delhi School Teachers, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members who have given Calling Attention Notices and the House that the Government School Teachers Association had submitted a Charter of Demands to Delhi Administration on 28-4-78 listing out 57 demands. These demands were discussed with the members of the Association by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi as well as the Lt. Governor of Delhi. Some of the demands of teachers are under consideration of Delhi Administration.

4. As regards the merits of the ten demands seriatim, I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members and the House as under:

(1) The pay-scales of teachers in Delhi including teachers in other Union Territories on Central Scales of pay, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Central Tibetan Schools Administration were revised twice in December 1967 and May, 1970, after the implementation of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations and before the availability of Third Pay Commission while making its recommendations in regard to pay-scales of teachers took these two revisions into account and suggested appropriate pay-scales. It is obviously not possible to go in for any further ad-hoc revision only of teachers as this can have repercussions on other categories of Central Government employees, apart from entailing huge financial implications. Therefore, obviously it is not possible to accept the demand for a further revision of pay-scales.

(2) The Delhi teachers and other teachers on Central Scales of pay were granted Selection Grades to the extent of 15 per cent with effect from 5-8-1971 and to the extent of 20 per cent with effect from 1-1-73. In addition one selection grade post

was sanctioned for each category of teachers in Aided-schools where at least 2 posts in each category, existed, in relaxation of the normal 15 per cent/20 per cent limit. There is no insistence in this Scheme of Selection Grades of a teacher either reaching 3/4th of the time span of the pay scale or a minimum of 14 years of service before a Selection Grade could be granted, as in the case of other categories of Central Government employees who have been sanctioned Selection Grades on the basis of Third Pay Commission's recommendations. Thus the Selection Grade Scheme for teachers is already more liberal than the Selection Grade Schemes for other Central Government employees.

(3) In certain categories of teachers like Junior Drawing Teachers, Junior Music Teachers, Junior Language Teachers, Junior Craft Teachers and Junior Domestic Science Teachers, there are two pay scales viz., 425—640 and Rs. 440—750 depending upon the duties and qualifications prescribed in the Recruitment Rules. The Teachers' Organisations have been demanding that both the scales should be unified and the teachers in all these categories should be allowed the pay scale of Rs. 440—750. With reference to qualifications and responsibilities the matter was examined and the Junior Drawing Teachers have already been allowed the pay scale of Rs. 440—750 subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. A Committee of Secretaries of Delhi Administration consisting of Education Secretary, Finance Secretary, Secretary (Services) and Law Secretary of Delhi Administration was constituted by the Delhi Administration to consider this demand. This Committee has found justification only for upgradation of pay-scale of Craft Teachers. The Delhi Administration will be sending their recommendations to the Ministry of Education in this behalf shortly. The Committee has not taken any decision so far in the case of Junior Language

Teachers. In the case of other categories, the Committee have not found any justification for upgradation of pay scale.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, on a point of order. The practice is, and the propriety requires, when a long statement has to be made in response to a Calling Attention, it should be laid on the Table and only a summary of the statement should be read.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such practice at present. Let us think of them for the future. For the present there is nothing like that. Let the Minister continue.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: (4) The Joint Council has stated that there should be provision for earned leave for them which has been allowed in case of teachers of Delhi University. The teaching staff of the Delhi University and also the Delhi School Teachers are entitled to vacations. The University teachers are not allowed Earned Leave in addition to vacations, as made out by the Joint Council, but there is a provision for leave in exchange (compensatory leave). Leave in exchange is granted to the University teachers according to the Regulation 21 of the Leave Regulations of the University in the following circumstances:

*Regulation 21:* In case a teacher is required to stay in Delhi for attending the work during the whole or part of the long vacation, he will be eligible to have leave on full pay for half the period he had been on duty provided:

(1) his detention during vacation on University duty is with the written sanction of the Vice-Chancellor;

(2) the period of such detention exceeds a week; and

(3) the leave in exchange is claimed within two calendar years of the vacation service rendered.

Similar facilities are available to Government employees including school teachers in Delhi, belonging to Vacation Departments under the Revised Leave Rules.

(5) Joint Council has demanded that the present provision for the re-imbursement of expenses incurred on medical treatment of the teachers and their dependents is inadequate and is not workable and that a fixed monthly medical allowance will not only save time and trouble but will also allow the teachers to give the desired treatment to the sick. It is obviously not possible to accept this demand as, under the present rules re-imbursement of medical expenses incurred by the teachers on their self treatment or treatment of their family members/dependents is allowed as in the case of other Government servants of Delhi Administration. A proposal is already under consideration to extend the benefit of CGHS to the employees of the Administration. Considering the existing facility available to the teachers, the demand for medical allowance is not tenable because medical allowance cannot be allowed to be made a source of profit.

(6) As regards J.C.M. the Delhi Administration has stated that this demand is under consideration of the Administration in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs/Department of Personnel.

(7) The children of Delhi School Teachers are already entitled to free education upto Senior Secondary level though the wards of non-teacher parents are charged tuition fees only from Class IX onwards. It is obviously not possible to accept the demand of free education for teachers' wards upto University level.

(8) The teachers working in Delhi Administration are governed by the Rules of Retirement prescribed for other Government servants. The comparison in regard to age of retirement between the teachers work-

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ing in the schools and the lecturer's working in the universities is not tenable.

(9) One of the basic tenets of 10 plus 2 system of education is to make both class X and class XII as terminal stages. In Delhi bulk of the erstwhile 11 years Higher Secondary Schools have been upgraded to 12 years schools. The demand of the Joint Council is that all the schools in Delhi should be of 12 years duration. It is obviously not possible to accept this demand simply to provide promotional avenues to the teachers.

(10) The Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill 1978 is being piloted by the Ministry of Labour and is already before the Parliament.

As would be observed from the nature of the Demands the Government is not in a position to accept the demands of the Joint Council as almost all of them are *prima-facie* untenable.

The Delhi Administration have been making concerted efforts to settle the genuine demands of the various Associations of teachers and are attending to the pending service matters of the teachers. It is unfortunate that in spite of all this the Joint Council of Delhi School Teachers Organisation have threatened to take the extreme step of boycotting the Board Examination, which would affect the future of about 1 lakh students. The Government cannot bow to the threat of agitation of this type. The Delhi Administration are taking adequate steps in consultation with Central Board of Secondary Education to ensure that the Board Examinations are conducted according to the time schedule laid down by the Board. I am hoping that the Joint Council of Teachers' Organisation will abandon the strike and they should abjure the

path of agitation in the interest of education of children.

I may also add here that one of the Teachers Association, namely Delhi Adhyapak Parishad have already publicly declared that their Members would not be boycotting the examination work.

I would appeal to all Sections of the Political Parties that they should also prevail upon these Teachers Association and make them agree to abandon the strike in the interest of education of children.

The latest position is that today, this morning, the examination is going on in all the schools peacefully.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I had the good fortune of working in the teachers' movement together with the hon. Minister. I am still there, but he is on the other side. We were together in the movement trying to focus attention on the various grievances that the teachers had in this country.

I must preface my statement with the remark that on ceremonial occasions like convocations the teachers are eulogised, but during the other parts of the year they are a forgotten factor.

What is the genesis of the present trouble? I tried to understand the problems of the Delhi teachers. Instead of accusing them outright as an unreasonable lot and saying that all their demands are untenable, I tried to consult them and understand the logic of their agitation, though I am not conducting their agitation.

As early as 15th May, 1977, Shri Chandrasekhar, an hon. Member of this House and President of the ruling party, addressed a letter to our Education Minister, thus:

"I am sending herewith a representation from the Joint Council of

the Delhi Teachers' Organisation in connection with the disparity between the pay scales of teachers and principals...."

And he wanted early steps to be taken.

On this particular question of disparities, the Pay Commission, of which mention has been made by the hon. Minister, said that the total emoluments of all incumbents must be protected. I need not make an issue of it because the hon. Minister knows it. The pay scale of the principals was Rs. 700—Rs. 1100. They were getting Rs. 880. The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission were Rs. 1050—Rs. 1600, but the administration gave them Rs. 1100—Rs. 1600. For trained graduate teachers, the recommendation was Rs. 440—Rs. 750. They were getting Rs. 446 before the recommendation was effected. That means, they started losing Rs. 6 per month. The post-graduate teachers were getting Rs. 546 before the recommendation, and after the recommendation they started getting Rs. 550—900, a benefit of only Rs. 4. Primary teachers were getting Rs. 328 earlier. Now they are getting a basic pay of Rs. 330, only Rs. 2 benefit was given to them. This disparity started generating grievances among the teachers.

The Education Commission, 1964—1966, had recommended that there should be a 1:2:3 ratio prevailing between primary, secondary and university teachers. So, I would urge upon those who assist the hon. Minister to focus attention on the real issues and offer proper assistance to him so that he can make a correct appraisal of the situation and the problems facing the teachers.

There is another point which the hon. Minister knows personally. What is happening to Delhi schools' education? Out of 600 posts for geography, there are teachers in only 40 posts 560 are vacant, yet to be filled

up. Similarly there are vacancies of 200 posts of post-graduate teachers in subjects like economics, mathematics and biology. All these are yet to be filled up. This is the situation obtaining today.

Further, there was a commitment made as early as in 1976 that all the schools in Delhi would be upgraded to "Plus 2" level by 1979. Nine months are left. I am an educationist myself. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Is it possible to honour the commitment in the course of the remaining nine months of the year? What is the position prevailing now? 202 schools in Delhi itself are yet to be upgraded. Is it possible to upgrade these 202 schools in the course of remaining nine months of the year? What steps were taken in the course of the last two years—we have been in the Government for two years. If this had been done, 14,00 vacancies would have been created; promotion avenues would have been opened and there would not have been as much stagnation as they are complaining and they are complaining genuinely.

Then, there are 14 posts of Education Officers to be filled up; there is one post of Joint Director, two posts of Deputy Directors, one post of Additional Director and six posts of Compilers. All these posts are yet to be filled up.

In addition to all these vacancies, there are 500 vacancies of posts which were granted in the Selection Grade, that is, 20 per cent, as the hon. Minister mentioned just now. These also have to be filled up. There is a vacancy in the post of Vice-Principal in 30 schools. So, 30 posts of Vice-Principals are to be filled up. If all the necessary steps were taken to fill up all these vacancies, they would have filled up 2700 vacancies of posts.

[Prof. Dilip Chakravarty]

I can understand and I am prepared to concede that these problems were accumulated for the Janata Government. I am prepared to concede that Dr. Chunder was in the midst of the problems as soon as he took over the charge. But I would certainly urge upon him to look into all these things and see that these problems are expeditiously resolved.

There is another point, a very serious point, a basic point. According to the present pay scales obtaining among primary, secondary and post graduate teachers, what is the span of scales? For a primary teacher, the span is 14 years; for a secondary teacher, the span is 13 years and for a post graduate teacher, the span is 13 years. Then, there is the selection grade. There is a quota of 20 per cent who can be promoted to the next higher scale the selection grade. On an average, a teacher works for 35 years. He reaches the ceiling of the scale in 14 years. Should he suffer stagnation for the rest of 21 years? Do we desire that a teacher after reaching the maximum of his scale would not get anything more, would have no expectation and would be only required to do his job? They are doing their job. I know, most of the teachers perform their duties as effectively as is possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I want 2-3 minutes more. I have not taken as much time as the Minister has taken in reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not a Minister.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Yes, I am not a Minister.

MR. MEMBER: NOH NV in making.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: For the information of the Education Minister, in Kerala, the primary teachers get the upper grade in the selection grade, in 12 years; the secondary teachers get the upper grade Selection grade in 10 years. In Karnataka, the limit is 10 years. There is no stagnation. Some such thing need be done in the case of Delhi teachers also.

Coming to the Minister's reply, he has given a long reply and he has mentioned, and very rightly, that there had been two revisions, one in December, 1967 and another in 1970. I would like to refer to this voluminous report of the Education Commission. On p. 51 of the Report, this is what is stated by Prof. Kothari for whom we have all the respect from this side and that side also. It says:

"All scales of pay of teachers should be periodically reviewed and revised at least once in five years."

That is the Report of the Education Commission. After 1970, this is 1979. Are they unreasonable, I ask the House, through you, Sir, and also the hon. Minister?

Now, I would like to mention one thing about Point No. 5. The Point No. 5 is about asking for some medical benefit. I am astounded and I do not know who drafted this reply for the Minister.

On page 8 of his statement, he says that nobody can be allowed to make the medical benefit a source of profit. But I will point out what is the practice that is going on. I will just quote from the *Statesman* of 14th March, 1979, where it is said:

"Another sore point with the teachers is the issue of reimbursement of medical charges which they describe as 'humiliating' because at the time of submitting their medical claims, the teachers are required to present empty containers of the medicines used. Frequently medical bills are rejected on flimsy ground."

I would ask whether the Class I officers of the Government of India, when they submit their medical bills, are subjected to this sort of humiliation. Should the teachers not have the respect that is due to them? We talk of teachers' status, we talk of honouring teachers? Is this the type of respect that we give to them? That is why, they have demanded a fixed medical allowance—rather than subject themselves to this type of humiliation.

I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of (a) the disparities as mentioned by our President Chandrasekharji—about the disparity between the pay scales of teachers and principals; (b) the stagnation prevailing amongst all categories of teachers, (c) the gap between commitment and performance regarding upgrading of all schools; and whether he would agree to have an indepth study of the problems and give a time-bound assurance to implement the commitment made by the government and discuss with the teachers' representatives.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** My reply will be very brief because, I think, the hon. Member has mentioned some of the points like filling up of vacancies which are not included in the demand itself. Therefore, I need not reply to these.

About the Kothari Commission, the Commission has given so many recommendations which have not been accepted because of financial reasons. Some of these have been accepted, and I have stated already in my substantive statement that the Delhi Administration was in the course of consideration of many of these problems, but in the course of that all of a sudden, the strike has come.

**PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:** All my questions have not been answered.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He had answered even before you put the questions. Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि टीचर्स ने जो मांगें रखी हैं, उन को वे इस समय की फाइनेंशियल स्थिति के मुताबिक मानने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा पर जो खर्च हो रहा है उसको बढ़ाने के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं। प्लान के अन्दर शिक्षा पर लगातार खर्च कम होता जा रहा है। पहले प्लान में सात प्रतिशत और साढ़े सात प्रतिशत खर्चा होता था वह हर प्लान में घटते-घटते अब डेढ़ प्रतिशत रह गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी हायर एजुकेशन आगे बढ़ती जा रही है। टीचर्स के प्रमोशन के चांसिज बंद हो रहे हैं। टीचर्स को जब प्रमोशन के एवेंच्युज नहीं मिल सकें तो उनमें फ्रस्ट्रेशन पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। टीचर्स में 14-14 साल तक स्टेगनेशन होता है, वे उसी स्केल में पड़े रहते हैं। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को इन सब बातों का सोचना चाहिए। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की हालत को देखते हुए टीचर्स के पेन्कोल्स में जनरल तौर पर रिबीजन किया जा सकता है। एक बात उन्होंने कही है कि पहले 1966 में रिबीजन हुआ था, उसके बाद 1970 में हुआ। 1973 में कोई रिबीजन नहीं हुआ। उस समय पे कमीशन ने कह दिया कि चूँकि 1970 में रिबीजन हो चुका है इसलिए हम कोई रिबीजन नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। उस रिबीजन को देखते हुए 9 साल बीत गये। काठारी कमीशन ने यह रिकमण्ड किया हुआ है कि पांच साल के बाद पेन्कोल्स पर विचार होना चाहिए। ऐसी हालत में एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर उनकी मांगों के बारे में सोच सकते हैं।

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

वे यह भी सोच सकते हैं कि तमिलनाडु में और कुछ स्टेट्स के अन्दर जा स्कैल्स रिवाइज

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

किये गये हैं वे स्कैल्स दिल्ली से बेहतर हो गये हैं। स्टेट्स के अन्दर पेंस्कैल्स बेहतर हैं। इस बास्ते सेंटर में भी वे बेहतर हों क्या इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत नहीं है ?

जे.सी.एम. उनके लिए हो सकती है। स्कूल टीचर्स को बजाय बिल देने के सी.जी.एच.एस. में शामिल किया जा सकता है और वह स्कीम उन पर लागू की जा सकती है। हेल्थ और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्रीज के पास रिकॉमंडेशन पड़ी हुई है काफी दूर से। ये दोनों मिल कर उसको तय कर सकते हैं।

जीजज को आप 65 पर रिटायर करतें हैं। कालेज टीचर और स्कूल टीचर को 60 के बजाय 63 तक आप ले जा सकते हैं। उसके अन्दर कोई ज्यादा इनवाल्मेंट नहीं है। इसको मान लेने में भी कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आप ने अस्पतालों और टीचर्स पर स्ट्राइक करने पर बँन लगाया हुआ है। जब हिन्दुस्तान में सभी को स्ट्राइक पर जाने का अधिकार है तो क्यों स्कूल टीचर्स और अस्पतालों को आपने इस अधिकार से वंचित किया है ?

ये सब चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन पर सीधे बातचीत हो सकती है और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री और हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री बैठ कर इन चीजों पर गौर कर सकती हैं। मैं आप से सहमत हूँ कि स्कूल टीचर्स को इस समय एक लाख बच्चों के भविष्य को खतरे में नहीं डालना चाहिये। उन में से अधिकांश ने बोर्ड परीक्षाओं को होने से रोका नहीं है। कुछ ने उनका बायकाट किया है और कुछ उनके अन्दर शामिल हो गए हैं। जो शामिल भी हुए हैं उनकी भी मांग इन ग्रेड्स के बारे में है कि इनका रीविजन होना चाहिये। आप उनके साथ ढायालाग शुरू करें और जो चीज हो सकती है उसको तो करें और बाकी के लिए एक नया कमिशन बिठाएं। वह कमिशन इन की मांगों के बारे में विचार करें। पहले वाले पेंकमिशन ने उनकी मांगों को नहीं देखा। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी उनके बीच गईं और उन्होंने जा कर उनकी मांगों का समर्थन किया। 1973 से उनके ग्रेड्स का प्रार्लेम चलता आ रहा है। उन्होंने इस सवाल को हल

नहीं किया। अब चन्दर साहब को उनके मामलों को लेना पड़ रहा है। पांच साल तक लगातार उनकी मांगों का विरोध किया गया, उनको हल नहीं किया गया। बहुत सी प्रोबलैम्स तो उनके जमाने से शुरू हुई थीं। बहुत सी तो हल हो गई हैं और जो बाकी हैं उनको भी आपको हल करना चाहिये। इसका पॉलीटिकल सवाल न बनाया जाए। टीचर्स के पेंग्रैड्स सारे भारत में रीविजन मांगते हैं। उनके लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक ढायालाग शुरू किया जाए।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have categorically told the hon. House that the dialogue was being continued by the Delhi Administration, although when it involved a huge expenditure of money, the Administration was not able to meet the demands. As regards the other demands like the Joint Consultative Machinery or introduction of CGHS for teachers, the dialogue is going on and the Administration is also trying to pursue these matters. Therefore, these matters are going on.

Similarly, in connection with removing some of the disparities, the Administration has taken steps. For instance, with regard to Craft teachers, their pay scales have been changed. So, the dialogue is being continued and I would like to appeal to the teachers—they are my friends also—not to disturb the examinations which will affect the future of one lakh of students who are completely innocent.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: There you are right.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : असल में हम लोग जड़ को कभी नहीं पकड़ते हैं टहिनियों को ही पकड़ते हैं। हमेशा से यही होता आ रहा है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं, काबिल हैं, विद्वान हैं। हम लोग दो साल से हल्ला करतें आ रहे हैं कि जब तक आप बुनियादी चीज को नहीं पकड़ेंगे आप दलदल में फँसते चले जाएंगे। आप दो काम



करें यह हम आपको हमेशा से कहते चले आ रहे हैं। एक समान शिक्षा लागू करें और दूसरे मुक्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें। डा राम मनाहर लोहिया के हम जितने भी अनुयायी हैं, जो समाजवादी आन्दोलन से जुड़े हुए हैं हम लोगों की हमेशा से मांग रही है कि राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या हो चपड़ासी की सन्तान, बामण या भगी का हो बेटा, सब को शिक्षा एक समान। जब एक समान सब के लिए आप शिक्षा कर देंगे और देश भर में एक तरह के पेन्सकेल लागू कर देंगे, शिक्षा को आप राजगार उन्मुख बना देंगे तो जितनी आपकी समस्याएँ उठती हैं वे छत्म हो जाएगी। लेकिन अभी भी आप यह करने नहीं जा रहे हैं इसका हमें अफसोस है। सदन में जिस समय यह बिल लाया गया था कि शिक्षा का समवर्ती सूची से हटा दिया जाए तो हम लोगों ने इसका डट कर विरोध किया था जम कर विरोध किया था। पटवारी जी बैठे हैं ये जानते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महादय ने कहा था कि जाने दीजिये राज्य सभा में जा कर यह गिराया ही और उसके बाद समवर्ती सूची में यह विषय रहेगा और उसके बाद वही हुआ। तो आप ढुलमुल में क्यों रहते हैं। आप एक तरह की व्यवस्था कायम कीजिये। समान शिक्षा लागू करने की बात पूरे देश में प्रचलित करें। आप कभी 10 प्लस 2 करते हैं, कभी 9 प्लस 2 करते हैं, कभी कुछ करते हैं। अभी आपने 10 प्लस 2 लागू किया है और कहीं-कहीं स्कूलों में किताबें अर्बल-प्ल नहीं हैं।

जो शिक्षक हैं उनकी भी बहुत सी बातों से मैं डिफर करता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ काला ज्वर का भयकर प्रकोप चला तो उसी समय डाक्टरों ने हड़ताल की यह सोच कर कि लोग मरेंगे तो शायद हमारी मांग मान ली जाय। जो डाक्टर काम करने आते थे उनको भी मार कर भगा दिया था। 21 तारीख से विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षा होने वाली है, एक लाख विद्यार्थियों के जीवन का सवाल है, उस समय शिक्षक जो राष्ट्र के निर्माता हैं, जो भविष्य के कर्णधार पैदा करते हैं उसी समय वह धरना करते हैं। यह उनकी भी गलती है, उनको लड़कों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करनी चाहिये। भविष्य के निर्माण में अगर क्षति

पड़ना है तो अपने पर मूसीबत उठाकर उनको अपना काम करना चाहिये। लेकिन लोग क्या करें? सरकार भी उधर ही ध्यान देती है जो बहुत हल्ला करते हैं और परिस्थिति से नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। यही कारण है, चाहे बैंकिंग विभाग हो, चाहे शिक्षक हो चाहे स्वास्थ्य विभाग हो जब वह दखते हैं कि कोई परिस्थिति ऐसी आ गई है जिसमें वह सरकार को बाध्य कर सकते हैं और बिना हमारे सरकार का काम नहीं चलेंगा ऐसे ही समय वह परिस्थिति का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं। यही कारण है कि शिक्षकों ने यह माँगा चुना है जब बच्चों के इम्तहान होने वाले हैं। हमने काल अटेंशन दिया था 19 तारीख को यह सोच कर कि शायद इस पर 20 तारीख को विचार कर के सम्भव है कोई रास्ता निकल आये। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसा नहीं हो सका। जैसा माननीय मलहोत्रा ने कहा यह पब्लिक इम्पॉर्टेंस का प्रश्न है मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनकी इंडिस्ट्रियल वर्क्स की परिभाषा के अन्दर रखा जाय, ऐसा कर के हम उनके स्वाभिमान को धक्का नहीं पहुँचाना चाहिये। लेकिन निश्चित रूप से उनसे अपील करना चाहते हैं कि शिक्षकों को भी यह चाहिये कि जहाँ राष्ट्र के निर्माण का काम हो, जहाँ लड़कों के जीवन का सवाल हो वहाँ उनको भी इस तरह का कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये।

आपके पास अभी 3 साल का समय है आप निश्चित रूप से पूरे देश के स्तर पर एक तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति लागू कीजिये, समान शिक्षा लागू कीजिये। देश में देशी भाषा चलाइये, राजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा पद्धति हो। हमको आश्चर्य होता है शिक्षा मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को छत्र नहीं कर सकते। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि एक स्कूल में क्लैक्टर पैदा हो और एक में चपरासी पैदा हो? एक स्कूल के पड़े हुए बच्चों की तनख्वाह 2,000 रुपये हो और दूसरे स्कूल के बच्चों की तनख्वाह 200 रुपये हो? अगर इस तरह से चलेंगे तो आप देश को 2, 4, 5 साल बना सकते हैं,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

लौकिक अन्त में भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी। इसीलिये मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ :

(1) क्या आप पूरे देश के स्तर पर समान शिक्षा और सभी शिक्षकों का बतन-मान एक करने के लिये जा रहे हैं ?

(2) जो शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि 15 साल के बाद शिक्षकों को कोई ऐनकरमेंट नहीं रहता, उनका इनकीमेंट बन्द हो जाता है और इसीलिये शेष समय में उनको कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं रह जाता है कि कोई अच्छा काम कर सकें। तो उसके लिये सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I agree with many of the points which have been raised by the hon. Member. In fact, some of these are being included in the draft National Policy on Education. It will be laid before the House for discussion.

With regard to specific points which he had raised at the end, I might say that the financing of education is not the exclusive concern of the Central Government. (Interruptions). So, in these matters, the State Government also is there as a larger participant. Unless the State Government agrees, we cannot impose anything on the State Government. That is our difficulty.

श्री मनजी राम बागड़ी (मधुरा) : पब्लिक स्कूल बन्द करा।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Now, the hon. Members have been raising the question about the public schools. They are also Members of this august House and they have sworn by the Constitution. If they could show me the way under the Constitution as to how we can abolish the public schools, certainly, we shall try that. We have taken legal opinion and under our Constitution—particularly Articles 13 and 19 we cannot do it. How can they ask

me to go against the constitutional provision?

श्री मनजी राम बागड़ी : पब्लिक स्कूल बंद किये जायें। (ज्वज्वान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य एक कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल लायें।

डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चण्डर : श्री बागड़ी पुराने सदस्य हैं। वह हमें मार्गदर्शन कर सकते हैं।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Education Minister is an eminent educationist and he knows the problems of the teachers very well, the teachers have been assigned the important task of nation building and, I think, I need not remind the Education Minister regarding this yeoman job which the teachers are now doing. Many other hon'ble Members have also stated that in our country this experiment on education is going on and nothing substantive has come up as yet before us. The University Grants Commission which is incharge of looking into the affair of education is organising seminars each and every year but they have almost said nothing regarding primary and secondary education. Lot of money has been spent on these seminars by the University Grants Commission. I agree with other hon'ble Members in their demand for a uniform pattern throughout India in the matter of education.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the demands made by the teachers are quite justified as the cost of living index has gone up. The prices of essential commodities have gone up. So, Sir, the observation made by the Education Minister in this connection is not acceptable and is not tenable. As already stated by certain other hon. Members, the just demands of the teachers may be conceded to and the whole issue should not be politicised. According to various newspaper reports, the teachers who have

participated in the strike, have been threatened that they would be victimised. As Shri Malhotra mentioned, everyone has got the right to bargain. Though I do not agree with the time chosen by the teachers for strike, yet I sympathise with their demands and nobody should be victimised. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance that the teachers who have participated in the strike will not be victimised and a dialogue will be started with them as soon as possible, so that there is peace in this important sphere of education.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: May I be permitted to assure the hon. Members and the House that there is no desire to confront anybody or give any threat to anybody. The Administration is simply trying to perform its duty to hold the examinations so that the students may appear at this examination and finally they may appear at various competitive examinations for entrance to IITs and other institutions. I have appealed to the teachers and also to the hon. Members to see to it that the examinations are not disturbed. I might also say that the UGC has nothing to do with this particular problem; they are dealing with higher education only.

श्री अजय राम जायसवाल (फँजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षकों की यह समस्या जिस रूप में आज सरकार के सामने है वह पहली दफा नहीं है। कम्बोस इसी रूप में पिछले कई सालों से यह उन के सामने है। हमारा ख्याल है कि पिछले दस साल से शिक्षक लोग अपनी इन मांगों के लिए एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं। सन् 70 में इन को एंडहाक वृद्धि मिली थी। उस के बाद 75 में, मंत्री जी का वादा होगा, शिक्षकों ने हड़ताल की भी मार्च में, पहली मार्च से 26 मार्च तक। उस में सारा स्कूल बन्द हो गए थे, वहाँ तक कि केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं को स्थगित करना पड़ा था। उस वक़्त के शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि शिक्षकों की मांगों पर हमदर्दी से विचार किया जाएगा और उन बंधनों ने उस पर

विश्वास कर के अपना एजीटेशन वापस ले लिया। उस के बाद फिर मैं बाद दिशाऊँ, आप के कार्यकाल में पिछले साल सितम्बर में भी यह स्ट्राइक होने वाली थी लेकिन चीनी दिल्ली में बाद आ गई इसीलिए स्ट्राइक नहीं हुई और फिर आज स्ट्राइक की नौबत आ गई। तो पिछले कई सालों से यह मांग सरकार के सामने उपस्थित है। सरकार ने इस मांग को पूरा करने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि कपट से, छल से चाहे यह सरकार रही हो या पिछली सरकार रही हो, वह टीचर्स की समस्या को या और भी जो समस्या उस के सामने आती है उस का मुल्तवी करने में दिलचस्पी रखती है, हल करने में दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती है। इस सुस्ती के लिए सरकार की जितनी भी मज्जमत की जाए वह थोड़ी है। इन्होंने उस समस्या का हल किया नहीं और आज जब यह स्ट्राइक हो गई तो धमकी दे रहे हैं, दिल्ली एंड मिनिस्ट्रेशन भी और यह सरकार भी कहती है और उन को डराती है कि ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति उत्पन्न करने वाले अध्यापकों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी। मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वह उन के एजीटेशन के सामने झुकेंगे नहीं। यह तानाशाह वाली बोली बराबर बोलते हैं बजाय इस के कि उस पर गौर करें, उन को बुलाएं, आमंत्रित करें और उन से बात करें। यह उन से होता नहीं है कि उस का हल निकालें। खाली धमकी दे रहे हैं। वही पुराना तरीका कि टीचर्स में आपस में फूट डालो और हड़ताल फेल करो, उसकी नौबत नजर आ रही है। मुझे विशेष रूप से इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि कल शिक्षक परिषद के जवाब में आर.एस.एस. की मदद से दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने एक अध्यापक परिषद् खड़ी कर दी है। (जबबखान)

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेली) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि अध्यापक परिषद् ने अपील की है कि कोई अध्यापक हड़ताल न करे। यह परिषद् बिलकुल बनावटी चीज है। (जबबखान)

श्री अजय राम जायसवाल : 1970 में शिक्षकों को जो एंडहाक वृद्धि मिली थी उस

[श्री अनन्त राम जयसवाल]

समय के मुकाबले थोक मूल्य सूचकांक बहुत बढ़ गया है, उस समय अगर थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 100 था तो अब वह बढ़कर 170 पर पहुँच गया है। ऐं-कमीशन ने उनकी मांगों को अछूता छोड़ दिया था, उनकी मांगों पर उसने कोई विचार नहीं किया था। कोठारी कमीशन की संस्मृति है कि हर पांच साल में उनके पे स्केल का रिवीजन होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महादय, इसी से जुड़ा हुआ शिक्षा की सामान्य नीति का प्रश्न भी है। श्री राम बिलास पासवान जी ने कहा है कि समान शिक्षा कम से कम प्राइमरी स्तर तक हो जानी चाहिए। डॉ. टीचर्स एक जैसी पढ़ाई करते हैं उनके समान वेतन होने चाहिए। लेकिन मंत्री जी कहते हैं इसमें कांस्टीट्यूशनल बाधाएँ हैं। मुझे नहीं मालूम उनका कांस्टीट्यूशनल पढ़ाने वाले कॉलेज लोग थे लेकिन जहाँ तक हमने पढ़ा है, अपनी अलग शिक्षा व्यवस्था बही बना सकते हैं जो कि अवलीपत में हैं या जिनकी अलग कन्वर हैं। अपनी ज़बान और कल्चर बनाने के लिए अलग शिक्षा व्यवस्था की जा सकती है लेकिन यह कहीं पर नहीं लिखा है कि कुछ जमीर लोग गोरों मुल्कों की नकल करने के लिए अपनी अलग शिक्षा व्यवस्था कर लें। (व्यवधान) हाँता यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साधारण आदमी तो गोरों लोगों की दुनिया में जाते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महादय, आप या आपकी तरह के मंत्री या बड़े नाँकरशाह गोरी दुनिया में जाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महादय : मैं तो म्यूनिसिपल स्कूल में पढ़ा हूँ, पब्लिक स्कूल में नहीं।

श्री अनन्त राम जयसवाल : तो गोरी दुनिया में जो बड़े लोग जाते हैं वहाँ पर उनकी छपट को देखकर उनके मुँह में लालच आ जाता है। वहाँ पर प्राइमरी स्तर की शिक्षा के लिए रंग बिरंगी इमारतें, अलग अलग पढ़ने के लिए कमरे, रेडियो-टेलीवीजन, बैठने के लिए कट्टर चैयर्स ऐसी कि जहाँ से बच्चे का शरीर मुड़े वहीं से कूत्ती मुड़ जाये—इन सभी चीजों को देख कर यहाँ भी उनकी नकल लोग करना चाहते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था सारे देश के लिए वे नहीं बना सकते हैं इसलिए यह फर्क

शुरू हो जाता है। ऐसा करते समय सारा देश उनकी माँझों से आँफल हो जाता है। इस तरह से यह डिस्क्रिमीनेशन बराबर चलता है। मैं समझता हूँ इस डिस्क्रिमीनेशन का मिटाने के रास्ते में कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल बाधा नहीं है। अगर आप केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रैटिव निर्णय ही से लें तो उससे इस डिस्क्रिमीनेशन को समाप्त कर सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महादय, हमने और आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रति वफादार रहने की कसम खाई है। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई भी मांग कर सकता है कि जो कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रति वफादार नहीं है उसका मंत्री रहने का कोई हक नहीं है। इस प्रकार की मांग उठाई जा सकती है—इसका आप ध्यान में रखें। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ—आप राज-राज शिक्षा की क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव करने की बात कहते हैं, क्या शिक्षा की क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव करने के साथ टीचर्स के पे-स्केल को इम्प्रूव करने की बात नहीं जुड़ी है? अगर आप शिक्षा की क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव करना चाहते हैं तो उन की रनखाह का मामला भी इस के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। कमीशन के सामने भी अपग्रेशन की मांग रखी गई थी, न सिर्फ इन के लिये बल्कि जेल और पुलिस के लिये भी, लेकिन उन को परसूएड कर लिया गया।

जहाँ तक टीचिंग का सवाल है, स्कूलों का सवाल है उन के इम्प्रूवमेंट का वहाँ कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—इन सारी बातों का ध्यान में रख कर जो बातें कही गई हैं—10.2 के हिसाब से सारे स्कूलों को अपग्रेड करें, टीचर्स की पे-स्केल को रिवाइज करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस समस्या को ठीक से निबटाने के लिये क्या आप समान शिक्षा, समान स्तर की पढ़ाई कराने वाले शिक्षकों के लिये समान वेतन की बात सोचेंगे?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I should like to point out to the hon. Member that in some cases grades were revised after the Third Pay Commission's suggestions. For instance, in the case of post graduate

teachers, grades were revised to 550—900 on 4th January, 1973. Similarly for principals the grades were further enhanced to 1100—1600 with effect from 1st January, 1973. As you know in different sectors of our life there is a lot of demands for increasing pay. Even judges had gone out in procession demanding increased pay scales. What I have stated in my substantive statement is that the whole thing can be discussed on a broad perspective, not by way of *ad hoc* revision; that is what I have stated. As regards public schools, may I add to your observation that I have studied in an ordinary government school and all my sons have studied in government schools.

श्री राज नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। क्या मंत्री जी को यह अधिकार आप देंगे कि वे जानबूझ कर सदन को गुमराह करें ? मंत्री जी जनता पार्टी की सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्री हैं और जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में लिखा है कि समान शिक्षा . . .

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur). Not of Janata party, Education Minister of India.

श्री राज नारायण : शायद माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात का ख्याल न हो—उन को सरकार में रहते हुए दो साल हो गये हैं . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर नहीं है, यह तो पार्लिसी की बात है।

श्री राज नारायण : हमारी मुसीबत यह है कि हम ने 19 तारीख को कारिलिंग-एटेंशन दिया था, लेकिन हमारे नाम नहीं आता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ बैलेट होता है।

श्री राज नारायण : आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि जो लोग नाम दें और बैलेट में उन का नाम नहीं आए, तो भी उन्हें कुछ क्वेरिन्ज पूछने का अधिकार हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रुल्स कमेटी को लिख कर भेज दीजिये।

श्री राज नारायण : उन को भी लिख दूंगा, लेकिन क्या आप मंत्री जी को अधिकार देंगे कि वे धमकी दें . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई धमकी नहीं दी है।

12 58 hrs

## COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

### FIFTH REPORT

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: (Contd.): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

## COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

### SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur). I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

## PETITION RE INCREASE IN PRICES DUE TO BUDGET PROPOSALS

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI (Azamgarh). I beg to present a petition signed by Shrimati Tajdar Babar and others regarding increase in prices due to Budget proposals.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause 3 (vi)(a) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such