

with the progressive replacement of imported equipment by indigenous equipment, the requirements of imported spare parts are expected to be progressively and substantially reduced in the next five years.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STOPPAGE OF UGC GRANT TO SEVERAL COLLEGES IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported stoppage of grant by the University Grants Commission to several colleges in Punjab and Haryana resulting in the closure of those colleges.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The University Grants Commission gives development grant to colleges for certain approved schemes. The Commission has not held up payment of such grants to colleges in Punjab or Haryana. The question of the closure of the colleges due to stoppage of the Commission's grants, therefore, does not arise.

According to the information furnished by the Governments of Punjab and Haryana, about 3,500 teachers in 125 non-Government colleges in Punjab and the teachers in most of the 84 non-Government colleges in Haryana have been on strike for some time to press their demands. The State Governments have not directed the closure of any college, nor have they stopped payment of grants to them so far.

The matter falls exclusively within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am really surprised that there are 3500 teachers in 125 non-Government colleges in Punjab and teachers in most of the 84 non-Government colleges in Haryana have been on strike since November, 1972, and yet, the Minister says that this matter falls exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State Government. I have no time at my disposal to describe how the Centre can interfere under the university rules. May I know whether it is a fact that discrimination between private college and Government college teachers is so great in Punjab and Haryana that such a situation has been created which has resulted in this strike? Higher education in Haryana is mostly in private managements' hands. So also in Punjab. Most of these managements run colleges according to their whims and fancies and they are not giving a fair-deal to the teachers. The Haryana College Teachers' Union has been urging the Haryana Government for the last two years, through memoranda, resolutions, deputations, demonstrations, token strikes and even hunger strike to enact a service security Bill which would bring the private college teachers on par with the Government college teachers in respect of emoluments and other facilities. But this request was not listened to. When they were asked not to go on strike, they waited patiently. When they had exhausted all the channels of negotiation and the Chief Minister of Haryana refused to see any reason, about 2,500 teachers of privately managed colleges went on an indefinite strike since November 10, 1972.

Now, let us see what their demands are. The first is the issue of an ordinance for security of service. Everyone in this country wants security of service. If the teachers of Haryana and Punjab have demanded security of service, I do not know how it is said that they are asking for the moon. The second demand is in regard to grant of interim and *ad hoc* relief. The third demand is in regard to housing and medical facilities etc. as

are available to Government college teachers. These teachers also should be provided with whatever the Government college teachers are getting, for which grant-in-aid to the tune of 95 per cent of the deficit of private colleges should be given. The private colleges may say that they have no funds and that is why they are unable to pay the same pay scales as recommended by the Kohari Commission or as are given to Government college teachers; in other States, the State Governments are giving 50 or 60 or 75 per cent, if not 95 per cent as grants to private colleges to enable them to have parity between the Government college teachers and their teachers, but here that has been denied.

Then, the next demand is in regard to the take-over of these colleges immediately, such as the Nehru College, Faridabad. It has been taken over since, because there was a mal administration and misappropriation of funds. The private colleges mostly are indulging in such nefarious activities.

Then, they have demanded democratisation of university bodies. As you know Sir, nearly 1,500 teachers of colleges in U. P., ladies and gentlemen both, wanted to stage a demonstration and knock at the doors of this august House and present a memorandum, and we addressed them yesterday, and you, Sir, were kind enough to admit this calling-attention-notice, and you said that you had sympathies with the teachers; in fact, everyone of us has his sympathies with teachers.

The Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Zail Singh has today made another conciliatory move to end the strike of the private college teachers, and from the reports in the newspapers we find that he did not want the intelligentsia of the State to face hardship. So, he did agree. But what is the condition? The report further adds:

"But he reiterated that as long as the strike was continuing, it would not be possible for him to start any talks

on the demands of the college teachers". More than a lakh of students are suffering in Punjab on account of this strike, and more than 60,000 students in Haryana are also suffering because of this. And this strike has been resorted to by them as the last resort. The hon. Minister of Education has been a teacher himself. I hope he will realise in what circumstances and under what strain, these teachers have gone on strike. They are not professional strikers; they do not come from families of strikers. They are builders of the nation according to this Government. Today, they are on the streets. I would request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter, meet the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana, use his good office and see that a settlement is reached and see that these teachers who are shabbily paid by the private colleges are given better facilities and treated well and brought on a par with the Government college teachers, which in fact is their main demand. Further, whatever aid the Centre might decide to give should be given immediately so that their emoluments may be raised. Today, a teacher in Punjab or Haryana or UP gets less than the salary and allowances of a peon in the State Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India. Do we expect our teachers who build the nation, and educate the students and make them the future or prospective Prime Minister and President to starve in this manner? It is a sad commentary on our talk of socialism. I would like to know the reactions of the hon. Minister to these demands. He should not merely take shelter on the technical grounds that this concerns the States only. I know that this concerns the States primarily. But I submit that the Centre can intervene.

They did not intervene in the case of the teachers' strike in Simla, but the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh came to the rescue of the teachers and effected a settlement. I would only request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter and use his good offices, meet the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana, have a discussion with them along with the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

teachers organisations and have a settlement. In case the strike does not end and a negotiated settlement is not reached, I am afraid—I warn this Government—that all the trade unions in Punjab Haryana have their sympathies with the teachers, we on this side also have our sympathies with the teachers and this movement will take a serious turn and may embrace all the Government employees and other employees also. Therefore, I request him to intervene.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the hon. member rightly pointed out, being a teacher myself, my sympathies are always with the teachers when they suffer any hardships.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Good man in bad company.

PROF. NURUL HASAN: Just a minute.

But as a teacher, I also have the tradition of the teaching profession and its ethics to maintain. I feel that a teacher who does not consider the interest of his students to be above his own interest is not doing justice to the teaching profession. When a teacher goes on strike, he is not harming anybody but his students.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is fighting for his own existence.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Even his own existence cannot have a higher precedence in the thinking of a teacher than the interest of his own pupil.

AN HON. MEMBER: You want him to starve?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Be a practical man.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am being absolutely practical and I am very proud to be a teacher. I think my sense of pride in the teaching profession stems from the fact that so far as a teacher is concerned, he considers the interest of

those entrusted to his care above his own interest.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore): What is the Government's duty?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to clarify one or two points raised by the hon. member.

He referred to the fact that the salaries of teachers are less than those of the lowest class of bank employees. I do not know what the wages of the lowest class of bank employees are—I am sure my hon. friend knows more about it than I do. That may be true of the primary school teachers, but certainly it does not seem to me to be true of college teachers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They do not get the full salary. He knows it. That was why they brought legislation here for the schools. They sign for Rs. 500 and get Rs. 300.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As regards discrimination in pay scales, according to the information with me, the pay scales of government college teachers and non-government college teachers in the two states are the same.

Lecturers (Junior — government colleges grade)	Rs. 300-600
-do- — non-government-do-	Rs. 300-600
Lecturers (Senior — government colleges grade)	Rs. 400-800
-do- — non-government-do-	Rs. 400-800
Senior Lecturers — government colleges	Rs. 700-1100
-do- — non-government-do-	Rs. 700-1100

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): Are they being paid on paper only, or are they being paid in cash these amounts?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This point has not been raised in the list of demands, namely, that the actual salaries are not being paid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a fact. Everybody knows it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is a different matter. He may know it or I may know it. That is not the issue of the strike which is under discussion.

Then, the question of security of service has been raised. Now, this question is causing a great deal of anxiety to the Central Government, and it is for this purpose that the University Grants Commission, in the Committee that they appointed for the governance of universities, have specifically asked this Committee to report not only on the terms and conditions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, one minute: some of the teachers are appointed, say, in the month of September, 1972, and their services are terminated on the 31st March next year, and again they are reappointed, because they avoid continuity of service. This is something ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a common practice. I am sorry this happens to be like this. I think you will explain it to him.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This question, as I said, has been referred by the University Grants Commission to the Committee on the governance of universities. The whole question of the management of colleges and the question of terms and conditions of service of teachers has been referred to this committee. I hope the recommendations of the Committee would be available soon and then it would be possible for the University Grants Commission to suitably move the State Governments and the universities to ensure that this particular action is taken.

In regard to the stand which the Governments have taken on the question of security of service, they are agreed that security of service is an important and

necessary ingredient of the educational system. In Haryana, for example, a draft Bill was prepared, and it was then referred to the Punjab University for its comments. The Punjab University appointed a whole number of committees and on the basis of the recommendations of these committees, it has made amendments in its regulations and these regulations seek to ensure that all colleges which are affiliated to Punjab University give security of tenure to the teachers of colleges affiliated to that university.

Detailed procedures have been laid down here for the termination of service of a teacher that it cannot be without good cause, and even if it is terminated, then there is a provision of arbitration whereby a nominee of the management, a nominee of the teacher and an umpire appointed by the Vice-Chancellor will go into the dispute arising out of the determination. Further more, the period of summer vacation shall count towards the notice period and salary in lieu thereof shall not be in addition to the summer vacation salary. But the teacher shall be entitled to summer vacation salary as admissible under the rules. The whole scheme drawn up by the Punjab University ensures that the summer vacation becomes a matter of right for the teachers, but I know—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Haryana.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: All private colleges of Haryana are affiliated to the Punjab University and that was the reason why I was referring to the hon. Member and the House to the rules of the Punjab University.

Then, the teachers have raised the question of interim relief, medical relief, house rent and so on. On that, the stand of the Government is that it is the responsibility of the managements and they find that they are not in a position to give to the colleges grants for this purpose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are giving 25 per cent; they are not giving 95 per cent.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the 95 per cent formula is concerned, I think the hon. Members would agree with me that the 95 per cent formula raises many other problems.

For one thing no other State Government, to my knowledge, has agreed to the 95 per cent formula.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Some of them have agreed in principle, they have not paid.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The question that arises is if 95 per cent of the deficit is to be paid by the State, then should the State not have greater controls?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Take over all these colleges.

MR. SPEAKER: The Punjab Government has already announced that if the managements decided to hand over, the Punjab Government will take steps.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request you to kindly tell Mr. Bansilal . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am responsible for none.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Government of Haryana is also agreeable to the taking over of what are called sick colleges where the management is willing to hand over administration to the Government.

But there is one point which they have raised which is worth considering. What has happened is that sometimes college management decides to recruit teachers who are not among the best available. Now, the Government says: if we accept this principle that someone starts a college, goes to the universities and seeks affiliation and then says, we cannot pay and ask the Government to take over, it is really the interest of the students which would in the long run suffer; so the teachers and staff should be properly screened to come up to the requisite standard when the college is sought to be maintained by the State Government. I would appeal to the teachers; I would also appeal to the hon. Members of

this House that they should request the teachers to call off their strike so that the interest of the students does not suffer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Why not make an appeal to the Chief Minister of Haryana also?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can only speak to the Governments in an informal capacity if I know that the teachers are doing their duty and then whatever is possible, we shall try to use our good offices. It is not merely the question of Central Government. The hon. Member referred to aid from the Centre. The Central Government cannot provide assistance to one State, and not to another. The UGC's general formula is in accordance with the University Grants Commission Act; maintenance grants are not paid by the UGC in the case of State Universities; only in the case of Central Universities are maintenance grants paid by the UGC. The UGC pays development grants under specific heads which are provided under the Plan and therefore to expect the UGC to contribute towards maintenance grant would upset the entire financial arrangement between the Centre and the State Governments.

So far as my information goes, the State Governments have not directed the closure of any college.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the termination of the service of 1000 teachers in Haryana?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The information that has been given to me is that the question of termination is something which is between the colleges and the university and that the State Government does not come into the picture.

श्री मलबन्ध डागा (पानी) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, देश का विद्यार्थी आज चौराहे पर
एक मुसाफिर की तरह खड़ा हुआ है। वह
एक भटका हुआ मुसाफिर है। पंजाब और

हरियाणा के मामले में जा सरकार की ओर से जवाब दिया गया है शिक्षा मंत्री जी शायद उससे कुछ मनुष्ट नहीं होंगे ।

आज की वर्तमान सामाजिक व्यवस्था और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के खिलाफ अगर कोई करारी चोट कर सकता है तो वह विद्यार्थी शिक्षक और अभिभावक ही मिल कर सकते हैं । वर्तमान सामाजिक व्यवस्था को पलटने के लिए और वर्तमान राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में चर्च और चौकलापन न होने के कारण और सरकार की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति एक राष्ट्रीय नीति न होने के कारण हम सब पर अगर कोई करारी चोट कर सकता है तो वह विद्यार्थी और अभिभावक मिल कर सकते हैं । जब शिक्षक निम्नी बात के लिए अपने अधिकारों के लिए अथवा देश में एक शिक्षा नीति को लागू करने के लिए एक नई और ठोस शिक्षा नीति को चलाने के लिए और एक नई व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए आन्दोलन आदि करने का बाध्य हो जाते हैं तो आप उनमें यह कहते हैं कि शिक्षकों का यह कृतव्यव नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में क्या आप यह ठीक समझेंगे कि शिक्षका शिक्षकों के अन्दर इस तरह से सरकारी और गैर सरकारी मस्याओं में भेद हो ? किम प्रकार स शिक्षक को राजनीति वा शिवार बताया जाता है । आज सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्कूल वालों में शिक्षकों को एक समान सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हैं । इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक ऐसी नीति बनाई जाय ताकि सरकारी और गैर सरकारी

को शिक्षण की मस्याएं हैं उन मस्याओं में शिक्षकों का समान सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल क्या है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि हरियाणा और पंजाब में जो गैर सरकारी इन्स्टीच्यूट्स हैं उनमें शिक्षकों को वह सुविधाएं नहीं हैं जो सरकारी इन्स्टीच्यूट्स में हैं तो क्या मंत्री महादय कोई ऐसी नीति बना रहे हैं जिसमें शिक्षक शिक्षक में भेद न रहे । मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया कि शिक्षकों को हड़ताल करने का अधिकार नहीं है । अच्छा नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो आपका चौकलापन है जा केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है चूंकि उसको वह अभी पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं, इसलिए वही ऐसा न हो जाय कि हमारे शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी मिस्लेनियस ऐक्टिविटी की ओर बढ़ जायें । आप समाज में उन विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों को जो यह सुविधाएं मांग रहे हैं उन सुविधाओं में वाचित क्या करना चाहते हैं ? आज वा शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी अपनी सुविधाओं का मांगना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सीधे प्रश्न करें ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा एक प्रश्न यह है जा गैर सरकारी मस्याएं हैं उनमें सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहती है या नहीं ? क्या उन गैर सरकारी मस्याओं में शिक्षकों के साथ वही व्यवहार होगा जो सरकारी शिक्षकों के साथ होता है ? क्या उनकी सुविधाएं वही होगी जोकि सरकारी शिक्षकों की होती है ?

श्री० एस० नृपस हंसने जनाबवाला, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन संचाली का जवाब मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ लेकिन मेम्बर साहब के लिए मैं फिर से मुश्किलन दुहराये देता हूँ।

राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का जहा तक सवाल है इसमें संविधान की बाज रेलेट धाराओं की ध्यान में रखना बहुत जरूरी है। मसलन जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है अन्तःसंस्थक जो स्कूल है चाहे वह भाषा के आधार पर हो या धर्म के आधार पर हो, संविधान ने बिल्कुल उनको मुक्तिमन्त्र अश्रुत्याग दिया है कि वह आने यह इन्टीट्यूशन कायम भी कर सकते हैं और उनको ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भी कर सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही यह भी सवाल होगा कि अगर कोई कॉलेज ले लिया जाता है तो उस स्कूल या कॉलेज की सारी जो सम्पत्ति है उस सम्पत्ति को अगर उनकी भक्षा के बने के बिलसिले में क्या मसले और उठेंगे ? साथ ही साथ यह भी सवाल है कि हायर एजुकेशन के ऊपर हम ध्यान में कितना खर्च कर सकेंगे। जो अब तक हम सब लोगो को समझ रही है वह यह रही है कि जो संविधान ने हमारे ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई थी कि यह प्राइमरी तालीम 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष की उम्र के हर एक बच्चे को दी जाय तो वह बीज पिछड़ी हुई है। इस सदन में कई हमारे माननीय सदस्यो ने इस बात को उठाया है श्री० मैं समझता हूँ कि बिल्कुल ठीक उठाया है। हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कम अज कम यह जो संविधान ने फर्ज स्टेट का दिया है

उसे यह फर्ज अदा करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसे खर्च किये जायें। जो कुछ धनगोश शिक्षा के लिए मुहैया की जा सकती है उसमें अगर हम ने इस पहले फर्ज को पहली प्रायोरिटी दी और जो खर्च इस वक्त दूसरे लोग कर रहे हैं उसको भी अगर सरकार अपने जिम्मे ले लेगी तो फिर जा क्वालिटी इम्प्रूवमेंट के काम हैं, जो हायर एजुकेशन के एम्प्लेशन के काम हैं और जो ऐडोशनल फेमिलिटीज ग्रिमव के लिए पैदा करनी है उनमें काफ़ी दिक्कत पेश आयेगी।

जहा तक इसका सवाल है कि जो टोबर्न एक तरह का काम कर उनको एक ही तरह के टर्म एंड कंडिशनस मिलें, मेरी जाती गयी वही है जो माननीय सदस्य की है। इसी लिए मैंने पहले श्री बनर्जी के सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की कमेटी इस मसले पर गौर कर रही है। अगर हम को फंड्स इजाजत देंगे तो जो ग्रांट्स वाइस वह हमका देंगे उन पर हम पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अमल कर सकेंगे।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore) Sir, as a result of this long-drawn strike of teachers of private colleges in Punjab and Haryana, the whole education system is in a stand still condition.

Before the teachers went on strike, because of the repressive attitude of the bureaucratic machinery in the Education Departments of Punjab and Haryana, the students had to come out of their colleges in the streets and the colleges were closed as a consequence of that. Five precious

lives of students were lost—they were killed by the police in Punjab.

The explanation that the Education Minister is giving here is most fantastic. Here is the Education Minister who belongs to the Congress party. Which is the party ruling in Punjab and Haryana? It is the same Congress party. You see the argument given here, that it is a State subject and that we cannot intervene. The whole education system in Punjab and Haryana is in doldrums. His counterparts there, instead of mitigating the grievances of these teachers, are resorting to the same old bureaucratic methods of repression. One thousand teachers have been arrested and victimised both in Punjab and Haryana. The Chief Minister of Punjab even says that if the strike is not withdrawn, they will take recourse to some alternative method. What is that alternative method? What is the proposal of the Education Minister here regarding the alternative method? What is the reaction of the Education Minister to the statement of the Chief Minister of Punjab? It is nothing but a provocation given to the teachers who are on strike.

The teachers' strike is not limited now to the teachers' community only. The students are supporting it. The workers have also decided to stage a *dharna* at the Chief Minister's residence on the issue of teachers' demands and other sections of the community also are supporting it. It is almost a common issue of Punjab and Haryana.

About the demand for parity in service conditions, what is the condition prevailing there? You will be surprised to know. Here, I am quoting some figures given by Shri G. S. Mansukhani of the University Grants Commission. The figures are that the Government has spent about Rs. 47 lakhs on 127 private colleges and Rs. 150 lakhs on 27 Government colleges. You can understand what is the condition there. For 127 private colleges, they have spent Rs. 47 lakhs and for only 27 Government colleges, they have spent Rs. 150 lakhs.

Just now, in reply to a question put by Shri S. M. Banerjee the hon. Minister was giving the figures of emoluments. I do not know whether the teachers or professors of private Colleges are getting then or it is only on paper. You do not know what is the practice going on in private colleges that are still predominantly controlled by the feudal elements. The education system is still depending on caste and religious bias. The modern education system is still to come in our country because of these attitudes both at the Centre and in the States.

So, I would like to plead with the hon. Minister here that strong steps should be taken in the matter. Only yesterday about 2000 teachers came here. If the Education Minister had any sympathy for the teachers, he should have met them and he should have assured them saying, "You just go back and we will look into your genuine and just demands and fulfil them. But nothing has been done. The matter stands as it is."

What are their demands? Their demand is to nationalise education and to give security of service. The hon. Minister has referred to certain legislation which is pending since July last. In spite of all the requests from the Central Government, the State Governments are taking no steps to pass the legislation and implement it. How long the teachers of Haryana and Punjab will be waiting while the legislation regarding the security of service will be passed by the State Legislature and implemented? Why does not he try to bring a uniform system all over India?

Today it is Haryana and Punjab, some time back, it was Bihar; earlier, it was Kerala, Assam and West Bengal. Every day, when you read the newspapers, you find either there is student unrest or there is teachers' strike. The only method adopted by the Government is repressive method. They only use *danda* and resort to lathi-charge and arrest teachers and students. Sometimes, they do not even hesitate to kill the poor students and teachers.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

who come out on the streets only to agitate for their just demands.

What is the reaction of the Education Minister to the all-India situation that is prevailing now? He has rather adopted antics of befooling the people and creating further confusion in the matter. The teachers of Punjab and Haryana have come forward with an open statement. They are conscious about the condition prevailing and about the loss of study of their dear students. I would like to quote from the Memorandum given by the Punjab College Teachers' Association. It might perhaps have been received by the hon. Minister. Still, I would quote:

"We are painfully conscious of the loss of studies our beloved students have had to suffer because of the foolish policies of the Government. It closed down the colleges for about 3 weeks and then accepted some of the demands of the students after the Moga holocaust. It has refused to accept our genuine demands and has thus deprived us of teaching our students which we love and cherish to do.

We wish to make it clear that although we are not at all responsible for the loss of the studies of our dear students, we propose to make up this loss by (i) foregoing our 15 days winter recess, (ii) by working on Sundays; (iii) by working extra hours on working days; (iv) by pressing for the suspension of the house qualifying tests this year; (v) by pressing for some postponement of the University Examinations; (vi) by speedier evaluation of the scripts in the university examinations so that the results can be declared earlier."

This is an important matter. He is admonishing here that the teachers should not come forward and resort to strike work because the students will lose their studies. My point is that these teachers are conscious of it and they are ready to compensate it, but you come forward with

a whole statement that Government will take immediate steps to see that the discriminations in respect of service conditions between private colleges and government-owned colleges are removed immediately; that some steps will be taken to see that there is full security of service, at least that no injustice is done to any teacher; and he will take steps to nationalise the whole educational system. I want categorical answers on all these aspects.

PROF S NURUL HASAN: Sir, I want to make a confession to you and to the House; I am unable to shed crocodile tears.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You belong to the Congress party. (Interruptions).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: When my hon. friend's party was in power in West Bengal, they did not nationalise education.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That was because of Centre's intervention.

MR SPEAKER: Do you think that, by doing this, you make it more impressive? Please listen to him. He has listened to you with patience. Everybody was listening to you with patience. This is just overacting and overdoing things.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: What that Government did for teachers, one can easily go and ask the teachers there. I have innumerable friends among the college teachers of West Bengal to know what the policy of my hon. friend's party was. Therefore, let us not talk of party. Let us talk in terms of the Constitutional responsibility of the Government.

Sir, this call attention is with regard to an action by the UGC, and I have made it clear that the UGC has not stopped any grants whatsoever.

There is only one point which has been raised by the hon. Member which I have not answered in connection with the questions raised by the other hon. members

and that is, he compared the money spent on government colleges with the grants given to non government colleges. The whole rationale of non-government colleges is that the community voluntarily contributes an important share of the total expenditure. Government colleges are solely maintained by Government and, therefore, every bit of money has to come from Government. In so far as private colleges are concerned, it is the responsibility of the private managements to contribute their share.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
What about discrimination?

PROF S NURUL HASAN I am afraid, I do not know the meaning of discrimination if it is used in this sense. How is that word relevant here? Give me an opportunity Sir; at least I will go and look up the dictionary. Discrimination arises as between one private college and another private college. How can there be the question of discrimination between a government college and a private college, so far as funds are concerned?

As regards the general matter that all those who do similar work should be paid similar wages and given the same conditions, I have already made a submission to this House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
What about victimisation?

MR SPEAKER, Shri Phool Chand Verma

श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा (उज्जैन) मैंने मंत्री महोदय और माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों को बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है। मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि मंत्री महोदय वास्तविकता को छिपाना चाहते हैं और अपनी जवाबदेही से बचना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक शिक्षकों का सवाल है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात यूँ जो सी की है।

मैं चुप रहा हूँ कि स्टेटमेंट है या नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : थोड़ा और चुप रहें तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : शिक्षक राष्ट्र का निर्माता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया है कि ये शिक्षक क्या चाहते हैं? वे यही चाहते हैं कि उनको निश्चित जीवन प्रदान किया जाये ताकि वे राष्ट्र को वैभवशाली और समृद्धिशाली बना सकें, इस रूप में राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर सकें और इसको खड़ा कर सकें। इस और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। कभी तो वह कह देती है कि यह मामला प्रान्तों में सम्बन्धित है, पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकारों की जवाबदारी है और कभी कोई और बहाना लगा देती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकार के साथ बैठ कर अध्यापकों के इस विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए मध्यस्थता करने को तैयार हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की कोई नीति बनाने को तैयार हैं या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था बनाने को तैयार हैं कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के जब शिक्षकों के मामलों खड़े हों तो उस नीति और उन व्यवस्थाओं तथा उन सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उनको हल किया जाय? ऐसा प्रश्न किया गया तो हड़ताल के कारण जो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं वे उत्पन्न नहीं होगी। हड़तालों में न केवल विद्यार्थियों का नुकसान होता है बल्कि राष्ट्र की गति भी अवरुद्ध होती है और इसको रोका जाना चाहिए। मैं जानना

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष श्रीवर्मा आप थोड़ा रिलेगेट रहें—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : दूसरो को आपने टोका नहीं, इनको क्या टोकने हैं ?

अध्यक्ष श्रीवर्मा यह निर्णय किया जा चुका है कि 45 मिनट से ज्यादा कालिंग एटेंशन को नहीं देंगे।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा जहाँ तक शासकीय विद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारें उनको अस्सी परसेंट ग्रांट देती है लेकिन जहाँ तक अशासकीय कालेजों और विद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है और जो वहाँ पर अस्सी परसेंट है उनका स्टैंडर्ड शासकीय विद्यालयों से अच्छा है और उनको केवल एक प्रतिशत ग्रांट दी जाती है। उसी बावजूद भी वहाँ के जो शिक्षक हैं वे पूरी लगन और परिश्रम के साथ काम करते हैं। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उनको हड़ताल करके पर बाध्य होना पड़ा है। हम ने अखबारों में समाचार पढ़े हैं कि वहाँ की सरकार ने अध्यापकों को गिरफ्तार किया, उनको हथकड़ियाँ डाल कर कोर्ट में जाया गया है और इस भयंकर सर्दी के दिनों में उनको दम-दस और बीस-बीस मील दूर रात्रि में छोड़ दिया गया है। महिला प्राध्यापिकाओं को महिला पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया बल्कि पुरुष पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया, उनके

साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया गया। सरकार ने उनको गिरफ्तार करने के लिए महिला पुलिस की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इस प्रकार का जो अपमान हमारे शिक्षकों के साथ हो रहा है, यह निन्दनीय है। हम शिक्षक दिवस मनाते हैं और बड़ी छींके हँकते हैं। क्या यह उसके अनुरूप है ? हम महात्मा गान्धी का नाम लेते हैं और शिक्षकों को राष्ट्र निर्माता मानते हैं। क्या यह उनके अनुरूप है ? शिक्षक यदि परेशान रहें तो राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है। आज देश में शिक्षकों की बड़ी दुर्दशा हो रही है।

पंजाब के शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा है कि प्राइवेट कालेजों के जो प्राध्यापक हैं उनके तथा सरकारी प्राध्यापकों के वेतनमात्रों में अन्तर इसलिए है कि इनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता शासकीय विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों के प्राध्यापकों से कम है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट विद्यालयों पर क्या वही नियम लागू नहीं है जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नियम शासकीय विद्यालयों पर लागू होते हैं ? अगर होते हैं तो क्या उनका यह कथन हास्यास्पद नहीं है ? उनको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि कौन से नियम शासकीय विद्यालयों पर लागू होते हैं और कौन से अशासकीय विद्यालयों पर। श्री बसी लाल हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री हैं। वह उनकी छात्र मुनने तक को तैयार नहीं हैं। उनके बारे में आप पहले भी सुन चुके हैं कि जब बैटरनरी कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल की थी तब उन्होंने कहा था कि बड़ीगढ़ सैफ्टरिफाई की छत से गिर कर मर भी जायेंगे तब भी इनकी

बात नहीं सुनगा। वह उनकी बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। जब आप पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री से बात करने हैं तो हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री से बात क्यों नहीं करने ? उन से भी आपको बात करनी चाहिए। जो जाच चल रही है उसके बारे में क्या हुआ है, उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ? हरियाणा सरकार न शासकीय अध्यापकों को अन्तरिम राहत दी है लेकिन अशासकीय शिक्षकों को नहीं दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें सम्बन्ध में आपकी नीति क्या है ? पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि मैंने शिक्षकों से साफ साफ कहा दिया है कि जब तक वे हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं उन से बात नहीं करूँगा। इसी प्रकार की बात श्री बसिलाल और पंजाब के शिक्षा मंत्री ने भी कही है। लेकिन पंजाब के एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती सरला पाराशर, ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि हम शिक्षकों से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रियों के वक्तव्यों में यह जो कान्ट्रा-डिक्शन है, मंत्री महोदय उस को स्पष्ट करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मामला पंजाब और हरियाणा का है, लेकिन मैंने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बहाने इस कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस की इजाजत दे दी है। मंत्री महोदय इस में कई तरह की और बातें ला रहे हैं।

श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन : जनाबे बाबा, दो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने कहीं हैं, जिन का ताल्लुक केन्द्रीय सरकार से है।
2765 LS—8.

उन्होंने पूछा है कि इस सिलसिले में भारत सरकार की नीति क्या है और क्या वह कोई गाइडलाइन्ज रखना चाहती है या नहीं। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि यह मामला यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को रेफर किया गया है और जैसे ही उस की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, हम सिफारिश करेंगे कि तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उस पर तबज्जह दें और उस को फॉलोवली कमिन्ड करे।

माननीय सदस्य को यह गलतफहमी है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने टीचर्स के एंपायमेंट के लिए कोई मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज सुकरर की है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने कोई मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज इस सिलसिले में सुकरर नहीं की है। कोई पंद्रह बरस पहले मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज सुकरर की गई थी। उसके बाद दस बरस हुए, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने इस मामले पर गौर किया और वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज फिक्स करना यूनिवर्सिटी का अपना काम है। इस सिलसिले में यह बात भी ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि मसलन अगर मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज सैकड़ क्लास एम० ए० है, तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि हर एक सैकड़ क्लास एम० ए० बराबर है। इसी लिए सिलेक्शन कमेटीज प्रोवाइड की गई है, ताकि जब कोई जगह खाली हो, तो मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज वाले जो बहुत से लोग आयें, उन में सब से बेहतर आदमी को छांट लिया जाये और कोशिश की जा

[श्री ज्ञान चन्द्र वर्मा]

कि लड़कों को पढ़ाने के लिए जो अच्छे से अच्छे उस्ताद, अध्यापक, मिल सकते हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति की जाये। इस लिए यह कह देना गलतफहमी है कि चूकि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने मानिसम क्वालिफिकेशनज सुकरें की है, इस लिए सब बराबर है।

12.54 hrs

RF DEVELOPMENTS IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) What concrete steps he has taken on this issue, because a stage of deadlock has now been reached in this whole situation? After all these rituals of various narrations and statements, what are the concrete steps which he has taken on this question? We met you, Sir and made a submission to you in your Chamber

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, तामिलनाडू के बारे में आप ने क्या फैसला किया है? राज्य सभा में कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस आ गया है और यहाँ चर्चा करने का मौका भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) That is Paralok Sabha that is a House of Elders, ours is the Lok Sabha

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप ने इस पर विचार तो किया होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस पर सहुरा फेर कर रहा हूँ। मैंने पता चही कि

उन्होंने कैसे किया है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर हम एक बात चलायेंगे, तो उस का क्या असर होगा

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य लोगो की समझ में नहीं नहीं आ रहा है। अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अच्छा है कि आप लोगो की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, य हिन्दी भी समझत है। मतलब की बात सब समझते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आगे-पीछे माननीय सदस्य चाहें जो भाषा बोलें। लेकिन जब दूसरे देशों के लोग यहाँ आते हैं, तो वे अपनी भाषा में बोलें।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA I shall speak in Bengali then, and you may kindly excuse me

अध्यक्ष महोदय तामिल में बोलिये, बंगाली में बोलिये लेकिन उन के सामने अंग्रेजी में न बोलिये। जब हम बाहर जाते हैं, तो वहाँ कहते हैं कि इन की अपनी भाषा नहीं है, अभी तक ये अंग्रेज की विदेशी जवान में बोलते हैं। माननीय सदस्य उर्दू में बोलें, बंगाली में बोलें। मैं पंजाबी में बोल लूँगा। हमारी भाषाएँ सब से अच्छी और पुरानी भाषाएँ हैं। लेकिन अगर आप को समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, तो मैं अंग्रेजी में बोल देता हूँ।