

[Shri M. Ruthnaswamy] State Commerce Commission which has been set up by an Act of the Congress is charged with the duty of settling the fares and the rates according to the economic position of each section of the railway—the whole railway line is not treated as a whole—and fares and rates are raised in order to cover the deficit. There must be a more scientific way of settling passenger fares and freight rates. I believe there is a Railway Rates Tribunal but that Railway Rates Tribunal does not act *iuo nwtu*. It is only when consignors of goods have complaints to make, when they think a certain rate is very high, that they go to the Railway Rates Tribunal and argue their case. But there must be a tribunal, there must be a commission, which *suo nwtu* will examine the rates every year. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ruthnaswamy, you can continue your speech tomorrow or when this comes up again. Now we have come to the fixed business, a motion in the name of six or seven Members. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, j you can have 15 minutes and the rest ' should keep to ten minutes. The time allotted is only two hours and we should ' keep it within two hours. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

MOTION RE DELHI SCHOOL
TEACHERS' STRIKE SHRI
BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, I
move :

"Thftche situation arising out of the
cortirued strike of Delhi school teachers
be taken into considerat'on."

Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to
sp:akhere iy da; ;n support of the demands
of the 35,000 teacners of Delhi who have
been on strike for the past few days and 600
of whom have courted imprisonment in
defence of their interests and for the reali-
sation of their moderate, legitimate
demands.

I THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P.
BHARGAVA) in the Chair],

During these f< w days, we have had the
I spectacle of an incompetent Government
soullessly behaving whh the teaching

community. We have had the menacing 1
statements from the Finance Minister who
said that he would rather resign than meet the
demands of the teachers. One can
understand. Mr. Morarji Desai, for
learning and education had not been a strong
point in his political make-up. He has admired
and loved guns and bullets as an administrator
more than he dispalyed common decency and
sympathy for the common man. But I must
confess that I was a little distressed by the
attitude or rather the absence of attitude on the
part of my esteemed friend, Dr. Triguna
Sen, who has been an educationist himself, an
eminent one, all his life. But then a man is
not only judged by the company he keeps;
sometimes he appears to be conditioned by
the company in which he finds himself.
And the tragedv of Dr. Triguna Sen is that he
has not imbibed yet the spirit of resisting the
bullies in his Cabinet or of resigning from the
Government should it become necessary in
public interest We had little of what one woul
d expect from an Education Minister from
him^ and more of dittoing the line of the
soulless Central Government and especially
the Finance Minister, the redoubtable
Mr. Morarji Desai. Now, why had the teachers
to take recourse to the strike ? We have
had the version of the Government, tainted and
coloured, perverse and full of falsehoods and
malice. The teachers had to go on strike
because there was no revision of pay scales
for over a decade in Delhi. Only as a result
of the Pay Commission's recommendations,
certain merger of D. A. took place sometime
ago. Recently I am told some kind of a
revision of pay scales-took place with effect
from 21st December last year. But out of the
35,000 teachers, only 2,000 can get the benefit
of this revision because there is no increment
or reflxation of the scales of pay.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Delhi has always had
higher scales of pay for teachers than Punjab.
Last year, revision of pay sciks. took place in
Punjab and Haryana. And

we understand the Himachal Pradesh Government, too, has decided to give effect to such a revision. The Delhi scales of pay are now lower than those in Punjab for an overwhelming majority of the teachers. Yet, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, etc., are to be at least on a par in this matter of pay scales of the teachers. The Kothari Commission's recommendations have not been applied correctly in the case of Delhi, and it has not yet been made out by the Government that it is otherwise or that what I say is not correct. The Delhi Administration recommended pay scales twice, once when the local authorities were under the Congress leadership, before the election, and then once again after the election, under the Jan Sangh leadership. But these recommendations have been flouted and brushed aside by the Central Government without any proper reason or valid ground. It appears that the financial implications are not as much as the hon. Minister or the Finance Minister has sought to make out. It is much less than what is suggested by them. Now the two aspects of the recommendation of the Delhi Administration for pay scales are (i) scale of pay revision and (2) three increments. That was what they recommended. No body would say that it was by any account an unjust or unreasonable recommendation. Yet, the Central Government has not accepted it.

Now, much is said about the financial difficulties. Now Dr. Triguna Sen does not require to be told by me that whenever the Education Ministry comes up with its demand for a little more money, the treasury always runs short of funds. When money is required for the squander-mania of Government in other fields, or for lavish expenses, non-development expenses, or for greasing the machines of the top heavy bureaucracy money is never lacking. It had been in the past the complaint of Maulana Azad, the then Education Minister, that whenever a cut was proposed, the axe always fell on Education. And I have been waiting here for 15 or 16 years to see, Mr. Vice Chairman an educationist Minister or a Minister of 267 RS.—8.

Education with real guts to fight out the case for Education. My friend, Dr. Sen, I do not know why he prefers his position in the Central Cabinet to the vice-chancellorship, by any account a much honourable post, which he had been holding either at Jadavpur or Banaras. His love for the Cabinet seems to have blunted his faculties as an educationist. And this has happened in this particular case. This is only one aspect of the matter.

I am told that actually the Central Government's financial commitment, if the minimum demands were met, would be of the order of Rs. 8 lakhs and not Rs. 21 lakhs as the finance Minister made out in this House. Well, I am referring to his statement on the strike situation which he made in this House the other day. I may be wrong or right, but here is a matter which should be gone into not in a preconceived manner but in consultation with the people who are in the know of things. I am sure if such an effort were made, it would have been found that the financial load or burden would be much less than what the education Minister imagines. Now as far as the Delhi Administration is concerned, they are asking for the implementation of their recommendations while the Government is rejecting them. At the same time I understand that the Central Government is not allowing the Delhi Administration to increase the motor vehicle tax from the receipts of which they could at least partly meet the additional expenses needed in order to meet the teachers demands. The proposal of the Delhi Administration for increasing the motor vehicle tax has been rejected by the Central Government. Therefore neither the Central Government would meet the demands nor would it allow the Delhi Administration to find the resources by imposing certain taxes and levies which the Delhi Administration is competent to do. When it comes to his own requirements, Mr. Morarji Desai does not hesitate to present the nation a budget with a total deficit of Rs. 290 crore s. When Mr. Morarji Desai, needs money, he raids the homes of ^he^ common man, he fleeces him to the bone and

[Shti Bhupe,h Gupta] above all and in addition he goes to the Poona printing press and starts printing notes. When it comes to the teacher's demands here, the Central funds are all exhausted and nothing is available, nor would they allow the local authorities to raise the funds. Mr. Morarji Desai and I have got some fascinating bonds developed over many, many years, and that is why when I speak, he comes in and when he speaks, I run away. It all depends on who speaks. Anyhow, since Mr. Morarji Desai has come, I must tell him that he should not have made that statement that "I would rather resign than meet the demands of the teachers." After all, Mr. Morarji Desai had not become the Deputy Prime Minister only to live all his life with the prefix instead of dropping it. Anyhow, the Finance Minister should not talk in the accent of a police minister. That is what I say, and least of all the Education Minister.

N>y I c:>n: to the police repression pirt of it. I was surprised and shocked at the manner in which the police behaved. Under section 144 of course they arrested tjuiers, but they arrested teachers also from their houses, raided theit homes and they encouraged victimisation and mass reprisal. We know that in this manner the teachers were harassed and intimidated. Not a single teacher was allowed to enter the Ajmal Khan Park even when under siitiou 144. four people were entitled to go there. The police pursued a policy of ititim' d uio l and terror against this teaching comm iity, degrading the public life of Delhi. I say that if right under our iiise—this Parliament here such assaults and atrocities could be indulged in and inlulged in against the teaching community of the cruatry, well, there must be something basically wrong with our public life, which we mist take serious note of and c;;uily ?i:liam:nt should do something about it. M\ Vies-Chairman, let me tell you that the C:utral Government leaders \$b.3tld have in/ited these teachers for dis-cissioa and settlement instead of letting lojse upDn them the police. But here ajjin the Delhi Metropolitan Council

and the Delhi Administration authoritier are blaming the Central Government and the Central Government are blaming the Administration for use of police and so on. In this connection, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I should like to express my surprise at the attitude of the Chief Executive Councillor, Mr. Malhotra, of the Delhi Metropolitan Council, who is reported to have made a complaint that the police force was not being effectively used against the teachers. At the same time, in all fairness to the Jan Sangh Party, I must say that the Chief Whip of that party came out with a complaint against the police excesses. I should like to know who represented the Jan Sangh Party—the Chief Whip or the Chief Executive Councillor ? It is also shocking that RSS workers had been used to break the strike. I wish the Jan Sangh Party had never permitted such a thing to happen, especially when they are in control of the Administration. It does appear that the Jan Sangh, with all respect to my friend, ¹ Shri Bhandari, pursued a double-faced policy. Of course, that is for the Jan Sangh to explain because they occupy a very important pv.ition in the capital of India. Naturally we have serious apprehensions and grounds for complaint against them.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, finally before I sit down, I should like to make a few suggestions. Now I do not know what is going to happen to the strike. Well, we have seen in the papers that it has been called off. I am concerned with their demands and their future. Therefore I am here pressing from that angle. It is for the teachers to decide what they want to do about the strike. But what I want to suggest here is that there should be no victimisation whatsoever on any pretext; everybody must be allowed to get back to his work without any intimidation and without any persecution. There must not be any break in their service, whatsoever, in respect of any teacher who had been on strike or had been otherwise connected with the movement. All those who are in prison should be released unconditionally and all cases should be withdrawn forthwith.

Finally as far as the economic demands are concerned, the recommendation of the Delhi Administration in regard to the pay scales should be accepted by the Government of India instead of being rejected. I have avoided any kind of attack more than what was necessary on the Government but I would like again to appeal to you that at is not a good example that the Central Government has set. It is not a good example set especially when the Parliament is in session. The teaching community has its own place of honour and distinction in our public life. We cherish it. In fact, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi wanted an Education Minister, she went to the Banaras University to find one but it does seem that we are losing the Education Minister in this great crowd of power-loving Ministry. At the same time, I must say that over such a matter the Education Minister should for once forget that he is a Member of the Government and remember that he is a representative of the teaching community, that he has a tradition to uphold... *(Interruptions)* that he is under an obligation to meet the long felt demands of the starving community—the teaching Community—of our country.

As far as the Parliament is concerned, I think in this House we should be more concerned with the problem of our teachers. Again I thank you but before I sit down, I condemn the attitude of the Central Government and I appeal to them to make demands in this matter by meeting the demands of the teachers and accepting the recommendations of the Delhi Administration and avoiding all vindictive ways. They should bring back normalcy by resigning and reinstating all those who have been suspended, dismissed and so on and also by not going on for a break in service or other penalties that can only aggravate the teaching community and complicate the situation.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : May I appeal to hon. Members to limit their remarks to ten minutes ? Mr. Bhandari.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

श्रीमान् हमारा एक प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर है और वह यह है कि इस समय हम सदन में शिक्षकों की स्कूल में लगातार हड़ताल से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे याद है कि इस सदन के बहुत से सम्मानित सदस्यों को याद होगा और जैसा कि श्री आ साहब ने कहा कि हड़ताल खत्म हो गई है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हड़ताल इस समय है या नहीं। अगर हड़ताल समाप्त हो गई है तो इस सवाल को मद्देनजर रखकर हमको इस संबंध में बहस करनी चाहिए। अगर हड़ताल खत्म हो गई है और यह प्रस्ताव पहले की तरह अपनी जगह पर है और हम उस पर बहस कर रहे हैं तो यह उचित मालूम नहीं देगा। *(Interruptions)* इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हड़ताल समाप्त हो गई है या फाइनल काल आफ़ हो गया है, बंद हो गई है तो इस संबंध में सरकार की ओर से स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए। अगर हड़ताल समाप्त हो गई है तो हम और बातों पर बहस कर सकते हैं और अगर नहीं हुई है तो फिर पूरे विस्तार से इस मामले पर आ सकते हैं। मैंने कल रात 11 बजे शिक्षा मंत्री जी से इस बारे में...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आप अपना प्वाइन्ट आफ़ ऑर्डर कहिये स्पीच न दीजिये।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरी सूचना है कि जनरल बाई को मॉर्टिंग हुई थी और उसमें कुर्सी, टमाटर और अंडे सब चले। मैं आपको यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि धोका देकर झूठ बोलकर अध्यापकों को दबाया गया और उनके कुछ नेताओं को इधर उधर मिलाकर नैतिकता का हमन किया गया। सरकार ने इस तरह की बात करवाई और मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्थिति स्पष्ट करे कि हड़ताल समाप्त हुई या नहीं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BHARGAVA) : Have you anything to say at this stage ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I could not understand what he said,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : He wants to know what is the position and whether the strike has been withdrawn or it is on because on that will depend the discussion.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It does not. On a point of order.

श्री राजनारायण : श्री भूषण गुप्त यह तो डिसकस होगा ही मगर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हड़ताल अभी है या नहीं ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Please do not explain your point of order again. Mr. Gupta I have understood your point of view. Let him say.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I have to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BHARGAVA) : You have said that it is the question of the pay scale, emoluments and other things of the teachers.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा सवाल यह है कि...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाश्वर प्रसाद भार्गव) : वहस के वक्त जब मंत्री जो जवाब देंगे तो सब बातें साफ हो जायेंगी।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हड़ताल काल आफ ही गई है या नहीं। क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जो अर्द्ध सत्य कह रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महाश्वर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आपको जय मीका मिलेगा तब आप पूरी बात कह सकते हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : हमको मीका देंगे तो हम तो अपने धर्म की पूर्ति करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M.P. BHARGAVA) : Will you please take your seat ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Regarding the strike, you are aware, so are the hon. Members of this House, that I issued an appeal yesterday afternoon and the teachers in Delhi have called off the strike which has been on since February. I should like to say that just after midnight yesterday the representatives of the teachers saw me and informed me that they had called off the strike. The resolution passed by them is as follows :

'The High-powered Committee of the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisation resolve unanimously to call off the strike on the appeal of the Education Minister, Government of India."

May I make a statement ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Not at this stage.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Further I have just received a note that on being informed by the representatives of the teachers of the Joint Council of Action about the withdrawal of the strike, the Lt. Governor of Dslhi has given orders for the release of those arreted in order to enable them to join their work

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भडारी (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वेतन के संबंध में पिछले दिनों से जो लम्बी हड़ताल चल रही है उसके द्वारा पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के सामने यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से आई है। जितनी लम्बी यह हड़ताल चली

जिस एकता का परिचय दिल्ली के अध्यापकों ने दिया है उसके लिए सर्वप्रथम मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उनकी मांग में वजन है। अगर शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय अपनी बात को याद रखें तो उन्होंने उनकी इन मांग के औचित्य को मान कर पिछली बार यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उनको मांगों पर विचार किया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बार भी जब श्री कृष्णकान्त जी ने यह बताया कि पहली बार भी यह तय हो गया था कि जिन अध्यापकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है उनको छोड़ दिया जायेगा, मगर आप उनको इन बात को भूल गये। जब अल्टीमेटम की डेट आई तब आपको यह बात स्मरण हो आई। अध्यापकों के प्रति उपेक्षा की जो नीति बरती गई है उसने ही इस सारे मामले को खड़ा किया। पिछली बार जब हमने यहां पर इस के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया था और कॉलिग अटेंशन नोटिस के समय पर जब इस सवाल पर सवाल जवाब हुआ था, मझे इस बात का दुख है कि सरकार की तरफ से जो रवैया अपनाया गया, जो एक ऐसा अर्रेंजेंट ऐटिट्यूड लिया गया कि उनका कोई केस ही नहीं है, उनको तो कोठारी कमीशन से ज्यादा दे दिया गया है, उनकी मांग में कोई वजन नहीं है, उनका कोई प्वाइन्ट नहीं है जिस को हम विचार करें, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उस समय भी वह ऐटिट्यूड न लिया गया होता तो इस हड़ताल के लम्बे होने का भी कारण नहीं था और इस हड़ताल के समाप्त होने का रास्ता भी निकल आता। कल के शिक्षा मंत्री के वक्तव्य में से मैं केवल एक वाक्य पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :—

"But unfortunately the present economic conditions in the country make it difficult for the Centre and the State to undertake any large scale financial obligations in the matter."

मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। if I try to read between the lines, इस में आधार लिया गया है देश की आर्थिक कठिनाई का अर्थात् मांग का औचित्य स्वीकार किया गया है और अगर यही दृष्टिकोण प्रारम्भ से लेने का प्रयत्न होता, जब यह हड़ताल शुरू हुई उस समय यह तर्क दें की बातें न की जाती कि देखो हमने तो तुमको कोठारी कमीशन से ज्यादा दे दिया, बम्बई कलकत्ता और मद्रास के शिक्षकों से तुम को ज्यादा मिलता है, तुम्हारा कोई केस नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस स्टैंड में और आपने जो यह स्टैंड लिया है, इन दोनों में बहुत अंतर है। अगर शिक्षा मंत्री शुरू से यह ले कर चले होते कि मांग तो वाजिव है और उनकी स्थिति में महंगाई के कारण, बाकी बातों के कारण उनकी तनख्वाहें बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश है, परन्तु क्योंकि आर्थिक विषमता है, आर्थिक कठिनाई है, देश के ऊपर इकोनामिक प्रेशर है, इसलिये वे अभी आप्रहन करें, अभी मांग न करें। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक रिजनेबिल ऐप्रोच होता, उनकी तरफ देखने का एक कंसिडरेट दृष्टिकोण होता और उस से समस्या को सुलझाया जा सकता था।

आधार यह बताया गया है कि पिछले दिसम्बर के महीने में क्योंकि एक रिवीजन दिया जा चुका है, इसलिये अब कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रही। लेकिन उस रिवीजन के बारे में अगर हम विचार करें तो यह रिवीजन की भावना कुछ ऐसी है जिस में से अधिकांश या लगभग सब लोगों को यह अनुभव हो कि हमारी तनख्वाहों में रिवीजन हुआ है। साधारणतया जो बिल्कुल अभी नौकरी पर लगे हैं या जिन को दो साल का अर्सा हुआ है, लगे हुये उन लोगों के लिये थोड़ा रिवीजन का असर पड़ा क्योंकि उनका स्टार्ट और उस की बाकी बातों में कोई अंतर है। पर अधिकांश शिक्षक ऐसे हैं जिन के बेतनमान पर कोई परिणाम नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इस बात को अच्छी प्रकार

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से अनुभव करते ह कि शिक्षकों के जो वेतन-वर्ग हैं, एक प्राइमरी टीचर दूसरी स्थिति में चला जाता है, हैडमास्टर बन जाता है या और कुछ हो जाता है, तो अधिकतम सीमा पर पहुँचने के पहले ही किसी दूसरे पद पर पहुँच जाते हैं और इसलिए अधिकतम वेतनमान की जो सीमा है उसका व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से कोई उपयोग नहीं है। केवल जो अभी नये भर्ती हुये हैं या जिन को दो साल भर्ती हुये हो गये हैं, उन के वेतनों पर जरूर दिसम्बर के रिवीजन के कारण थोड़ा परिणाम हुआ। अब पता नहीं वह किस नियत से किया गया। अध्यापकों के अन्दर दरार डालने के लिये किया गया है तो वह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन अगर अध्यापकों का हम वास्तव में मदद देना चाहते हैं तो कोठारी कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन हम देखें। उन्होंने डिप्लोमा अलाउन्स को शामिल किया है। उन्होंने अपने नोट में लिखा है :

The dearness allowance as it exists today.

अब वह 1964 की बात है और अब 1968 हो गया है। वैसे भी कास्ट आफ लिविंग इंडेक्स में जितना परिवर्तन हुआ है, जितनी महंगाई के अन्दर अंतर बढ़ा है, उतनी तो वाजिव महंगाई हो गई, उन के वेतनों में उतनी बढ़ोतरी करना बिल्कुल वाजिव बात हो गई क्योंकि कोठारी कमीशन ने जो रिकमेंडेशन वेतनमान का किया वह तब किया जब इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था अर्थात् 1964 में। अब मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1964 और 1968 के वेतनमानों में, कास्ट आफ लिविंग इंडेक्स में, महंगाई में, डिप्लोमा जो दिया गया अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन चार वर्षों में, वह सब बढ़ गया है, तो फिर अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में यह सवाल क्यों नहीं खड़ा होता है। कोठारी कमीशन ने केवल महंगाई के बारे में ही नहीं, स्केल आफ पे के बारे में भी इस

बात का संकेत दिया है कि हर पांचवें साल इसका रिवीजन किया जाय। अब हम 1968 में बैठे हैं और अभी 1969 आया नहीं है, केवल जगड़ा एक साल का है। नहीं तो कोठारी कमीशन की रिकमेंडेशन के अनुसार भी स्केल आफ पे एक विचारणीय प्रश्न बन जाता।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सम्बन्ध है, दो दो बार यह बात रिकॉर्ड की गई, पहले कांग्रेस के हाथ में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन था तब भी, बाद में जन संघ के हाथ में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आया तब भी और उन्होंने भी अपने ग्रेड्स आपके सामने दिये, फिर भी उस के बाद आप्रह पूर्वक हम कहें कि उनका कोई केस नहीं था, उनकी कोई जस्टिशिफिकेड नहीं थी, उनकी मांगों में कोई दम नहीं था, तो यह उचित नहीं प्रतीत होता है। इसके साथ साथ दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कुछ करना भी चाहे, आप की इजाजत मांगें और कहे कि हम अपनी इकोनॉमीज लागू कर के इसकी कास्ट बरदाश्त करने को तैयार हैं, आप हमें इजाजत दीजिये, तो उसमें भी आप रुकावट डालें, और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की रिकमेंडेशन को मानने से इन्कार करें। कोठारी कमीशन ने एक जनरल फार्मूला विचार करने के लिये दिया है और कोई हार्ड ऐंड फास्ट आंकड़े न दे कर के नेशनल मिनिमम का उन्होंने विचार किया यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन दिल्ली का कामन स्टेडर्ड बहुत ऊँचा है। नेशनल मिनिमम सारे देश के एक्सट्रीम, द लोएस्ट ऐंड द हाइयस्ट का विचार कर के बनता है और एक गाइडलाइन उन्होंने दे दिया अध्यापकों के वेतन के सम्बन्ध में। उन्होंने उन अध्यापकों की ज्यादा चिंता की जिन्हें अभी सौ रुपये तक नहीं मिलता है या जिनको सवा सौ रुपये तक नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी हालत में उनको चिंता उनकी ज्यादा थी और इसी लिये उन्होंने नेशनल मिनिमम की बातें कह कर के एक गाइडलाइन दे दी उन के सम्बन्ध

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मैं जो नीचे से नीचे स्तर पर हूँ और वर्षों से जिनकी चिंता नहीं की गई है और जिन को समाज में उचित प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिली है जो उनको मिलनी चाहिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव): जरा घड़ी की तरफ ध्यान रखिये।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : 1947 में जब दिल्ली में वेतनमान निश्चित किये गये थे तो यह मान कर के चला गया था कि यहां की सर्विस कंडीशंस ऐसी हैं कि यहां दूसरी जगहों से ज्यादा क्वालिफिकेशंस मांगते हैं, यहां पर ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता है, यहां पर और भी आवश्यकतायें हैं जो कि पास पड़ोस के अध्यापकों के लिये अनिवार्य नहीं हैं। जब एडिशनल क्वालिफिकेशंस यहां मांगी गई हैं, हायर सेकंड्री तथा दो वर्ष की ट्रेनिंग भी आवश्यक है यहां पर प्राइमरी के अध्यापक के लिये। यहां पर लिखित प्रतियोगिता उनको देनी पड़ती है, उसके पहले उस को नौकरी नहीं दी जाती, बी० ए० में द्वितीय श्रेणी में पास होना अनिवार्य है, यहां तृतीय श्रेणी वाले को नौकरी नहीं मिलती, जब यह एडिशनल क्वालिफिकेशन उस से आप मांगते हैं, यहां का सारा खर्चा ज्यादा है, और दिल्ली के अध्यापकों को इसी आधार पर हम ज्यादा वेतन देते रहे तो आज हम केवल इस बात का तर्क लें कि अब क्यों हम उनको ज्यादा दें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम बेमिकली उन सारी चीजों को भूल जाना चाहते हैं जिस के आधार पर आज तक हम चलते रहे। और अगर हम आज बी० ए० और वेतन को मिला जुला कर देंगे तो बी० ए० के स्टैंडर्ड तो हर बार बदलते हैं और अगर उस के अनुसार उसी समय हमने सैलरी स्केल नहीं बदला तो उनको हानि होगी। इसका मतलब तो यह है कि

बेसिक पे के ग्रेड्स भी बदलते चले जायें। आज 80 रु० अगर शामिल हैं और कल अगर 100 रु० इसमें शामिल हो जाता है तो फिर बेसिक सैलरी को हर बार डी० ए० के साथ, बैरोमीट्रिक रीडिंग के साथ, ऊंचा नीचा करते जायें, तो उनके पेंशन पर असर पड़ता है, इमाल्युमेंट्स पर असर पड़ता है। इन सब बातों पर विचार करिये और तब शिक्षा मंत्री उनकी कठिनाइयों को मंजूर करेंगे। मैं फाइनेंशल डिफिकल्टीज को जानता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अध्यापकों का सवाल सारे देश की इस फाइनेंशल स्ट्रुजेंसी के होते हुये भी टाल नहीं सकते। अध्यापकों को हम मजबूर कर सकते हैं कि वह नौकरी पर जायें नहीं तो नाम काट दिये जायेंगे लेकिन मजबूरी से वह अध्यापक वहां पर जा कर क्या करेगा। उसको केवल स्कूल की कुर्सी पर बैठाना चाहते हो या उस से पढ़ाई कराना चाहते हो? विद्यार्थियों को बनाने की जो उसकी जिम्मेदारी है वह उस से पूरी करवाना चाहते हो। आपके पास ताकत है, आप एक ऐरोगैट एटीट्यूड ले कर और देश की फाइनेंशल स्ट्रुजेंसी का बखान कर के उस की वास्तविकता होते हुये भी उसके मामले पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं। उसकी कभर तो टूटेगी किसी दिन, वह हमेशा आप से संघर्ष नहीं कर सकता, आप उसको सस्पेंड कर सकते हो, उसको नौकरी से निकाल सकते हो लेकिन उतने डर मात्र से इस प्रकार के असंतुष्ट अध्यापक से आप मजबूरी में नौकरी में रख कर काम नहीं ले सकेंगे। उसके लिए उसकी रीजनेबल ग्राउंड्स हैं, यहां की लिविंग कंडीशंस महंगी हैं और यहां उसकी क्वालिफिकेशंस जो हैं उसके आधार पर उसके वेतन-मान को ज्यादा रखें जो कि आज से 20 वर्षों से आप करते चले आये हैं और कभी इस बारे में यह पैरलेल ड्रा करने की कोशिश नहीं की। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब आपके हाथों में उन्होंने अपना भाग्य

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी]

सौपा है और आप अध्यापकों के प्रति सहानु-
भूति रखते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि अध्यापकों
से जो काम लेना है वह ठीक तरह से करें तो
फिर आप यह निश्चय करिये कि इस सारे
आपके निर्णय में कम से कम हर एक अध्यापक
इमीडियेट गेन का कुछ न कुछ भागीदार
बने और इसके लिए प्वाइंट टु प्वाइंट इन्कीमेंट
वाली जो बात है उस चीज को लागू करिये।
केवल एकाध परसेंट अध्यापकों को ही
इनिशियल स्टाट का लाभ देने से काम नहीं
चलेगा, जो सारा बक है उसको मिलना
चाहिए। अब आप 91 लाख की बात करते
हैं . . .

उत्तभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद
भार्गव) : भंडारी साहब, समय का तो
खयाल करिये।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी : . . यह जो
91 लाख की बात है, यह तो मैक्सिमम सैलरी
के आधार पर कलकुलेट की गई बात है किन्तु
उसके मिनिमम के आधार पर कितना इम्पैक्ट
पड़ेगा। इस साल यदि प्वाइंट टु प्वाइंट
उनके प्रमोशंस की व्यवस्था की तो उसके
अनुसार ही एडीशनल खर्च की बात पड़ेगी।
यह जो 91 लाख एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने रिक्मेंड
किया है वह जो मैक्सिमम स्केल है उसके
आधार पर पूरे खर्च का कलकुलेशन 91 लाख
का है लेकिन इस वर्ष हर एक को जो तनखाहें
देनी हैं, इस वर्ष जितने जितने परिमाण में
एक एक की तनखाह में वृद्धि होगी, एक
एक प्रमोशन जो होगा, उसको जोड़ कर
में समझता हूँ कि वह बहुत थोड़ी रकम होगी।
दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कुछ बीयर करने
के लिए तैयार है और कुछ आप, तो बैठ कर
कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकाल कर इस सवाल को
हल करिये और अध्यापकों के असंतोष का
इलाज कीजिये, उसी में से इस प्रश्न का समा-
धान होगा। एक डिसग्रेंटिड टीचर को

स्कूल में बैठा कर केवल उसका एक रूटीन
पूरा कराने की कोशिश मत करिये, उसमें
से समस्या हल नहीं होगी, यही मेरा
आपसे आग्रह है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P.
BHARGAVA) : May I request all hon.
Members again to cooperate with me and
limit their remarks to the time allotted to
each Member? Mr. Banka Behary Das.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS
(Orissa): I am sorry you should have given
this warning to me, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P.
BHARGAVA) : No, not to you in
particular. It is a request made to all
Members. It is a general thing.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal) :
Could those, who are not in the list, also get
a chance to say a word or two ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P.
BHARGAVA): Let us first go through the
list. Then we shall see.

AN HON. MEMBER: This request of
yours applies to all. But it is not being
responded to.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P.
BHARGAVA) : Self-restraint is required.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS:
Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am told that this
morning the general body of the teachers
has already ratified the decision of the
teachers arrived at yesterday though many
of them are not really satisfied about the
conclusions. Once the strike has been
called off the most important duty of the
Education Minister is to see that the
trust that the teachers have repose! in him
is to a certain extent justified. It is most
important that he should now tackle the
issue immediately so that the matter is
settled without any further delay. I

say this because it has been said that in the neighbouring States of Haryana and Punjab, certain categories of teachers are getting higher salaries and emoluments than the teachers of Delhi. The Education Minister will take all these factors into account before he comes to a definite conclusion after his negotiations with the teachers. Mr. Vice-Chairman, now I am more concerned about the fact that the Education Minister and the Delhi Administration behaved in such a nefarious way with the teachers of Delhi so that the teachers had to resort to strike. They were virtually driven to resort to this method of strike because last time in December when through Calling Attention Notices and other discussions the fate of the teachers of Delhi was discussed here, the Education Minister gave us his word that he would try to see that the teachers of Delhi got enough pay and emoluments so that they at least compared favourably with the Kothari Commission recommendations. I do not know, but I am told that certain categories of teachers were benefited. But most of the teachers were not benefited, because of the decision of the Government. But the most important thing is that the teachers who are supposed to look after discipline in our schools were driven to a position in which they had to resort to methods of strike and put pressure upon the Government. They were also driven to a position in which these teachers had also to break the law passed under section 144 and other restrictions which the Delhi Administration imposed upon them. I would have been very happy if the Education Minister and the Delhi Authorities, instead of taking a very aggressive posture, a very stiff attitude, had met the teachers. I know the Education Minister whenever the question of indiscipline of students comes up he always maintains the position that he would never blame the entire student community of this country. Naturally I thought that Dr. Triguna Sen with his antecedents and all his sympathy for the students and teachers of this

country would take a new line and would give a new direction to the education policy of the Government of India..

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): He is doing it.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : It is not enough and this has been proved now by what has happened in Delhi. I am sorry that in this case not only he took a stiff attitude but the statements that the Lt. Governor Mr. Jha and other Ministers. . . .

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Akbar Ali Khan is like a grandmother who likes everything that her grand-children may do.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: It pained us also to see that the Delhi Administration issued such statements as if they were on war with the teachers of Delhi. But what happened at last? In spite of this stiff attitude in two days they had to come to a conclusion. So they ought to know that when they are dealing with the students or when they are dealing with the teachers of this country, the Government of India and the Delhi Administration, whoever may be manning the posts there, should think and do things in such a way that the teachers are not driven to such a condition.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. He has admitted here that the lot of the teachers in this country is in no way an enviable one. We also know that he has done something for the teachers in the Universities. I know that the University Grants Commission has to a certain extent, tried to help the teachers in our universities. I know the Government of India has also, by offering 80 per cent assistance, gone to a certain extent to the rescue of the university teachers though there might be some other difficulties but I am particular only about the secondary teachers who are being driven to the methods of strike. It is not the

[SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS] case in Delhi only, it is the case in every State. The secondary and primary teachers are completely left to the mercies of the State Governments or the Union Territories. They are told that if they want to ameliorate the conditions of teachers in secondary Schools or secondary colleges, they will have to depend upon their own resources and we all know what the resources of the State Governments are in this country. And how much do we spend in this country for education? Except the one State of Kerala which can take some pride about the expenditure it incurs on education, I think, there is no other single State in the country or Union Territory under the Government of India which can take pride about the expenditure which it incurs for education. That is why I want to humbly submit to the Minister that they should take particular interest not only about these Union Territories which are so to say their own zamindaries but about the State Government also which up till now because of lack of resources have not been able to give any remunerative wage, not to speak of a living wage, to the secondary teachers.

I want to say one word about the strike because you know, Sir, three or four days back the Delhi authorities gave a threat to the teachers that if they did not immediately withdraw their strike and join their duties, new recruitment will take place and they will be dismissed and thrown out of their jobs and new people will be taken in. At that time I told some of our friends here also that they are going to aggravate the situation because they must have experience of other strikes also apart from these teachers' strike. What happens when you resort to this method of new recruitment and threat of dismissal of persons without attempting to improve the conditions that have developed? The only thing is you will have to a certain extent harass the teachers because ultimately you will have to withdraw the dismissal orders and the people who will have been newly recruited in the process will have to go back and they will be wandering about in the streets, a set of disgruntled men and the

will be a problem for you. If the Education Ministry instead of behaving like any employer or any company had behaved in a proper way they would not have given this threat of dismissal; nor will they have tried to recruit other persons to fill up the vacuum created by the strike. This is a wrong method that the Delhi Administration adopted and I am very sorry to say that our Education Minister, who knows the mind of the teachers, who knows to a certain extent the psychology of the teachers, lent his moral support, to this method adopted by the Delhi Administration. That is why I am again warning the Education Minister—what has happened is a different question—and through him also the Education Ministers of States that when the question of strike by teachers comes, up, when there is any conflict between the Administration and the teachers they should not behave like mere employers. They are not dealing with just working people, they are dealing with people who are entrusted with the duty and obligation of creating a new generation in this country. If they do not behave in a proper way then the net result will be that the teachers when they go back to their jobs will go back in a mood which would not either help in keeping discipline in their institutions or help in creating the new generation. And I am sorry to say that in this respect the Delhi Administration and also the Education Minister have been the greatest criminals.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, lastly I want to say that there is this possibility because all of them are not Government servants; there are others who are under the local bodies and other institutions and there might be an attempt on the part of some of the authorities to resort to victimisation measures. I am not saying about those persons who have already gone to jail because in their case the only honourable course for this Government is to release them forthwith if they have not already been released till now and also to withdraw the cases against them. But I want the Government that they should tell all those authorities who are concerned with teachers that they should not resort to any type of victimization measures. All those temporary

teachers who have been out of their jobs for one or two days should be allowed to join their duties and I hope the Education Minister will take up the responsibility—he has already taken it up—of settling the matter within one or two days so that all the rancour that has taken place over the past few days will vanish, that the schools will come back to normal conditions, the teachers will start giving training and the examinations that are to be held will be held soon.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I must say that this teachers' strike and the role that the Education Minister played in it have once more shown that Dr. Triguna Sen, the hon. Minister of Education, was again weighed in the balance and found wanting. I say again because we found, he kept mum and silent when the police went into his own Jadavpur University campus and beat the students up. He then kept silent; I do not know what secret conversation he may have had with the Chief Minister of the State at that time but we were surprised that Dr. Triguna Sen, even though he was the Minister in charge of Education, did not speak up and say that the police should not have gone into the University campus and beat the students up. He also never raised his voice or spoke up when the professors and teachers of Uttarpara College were similarly beaten up by the police in West Bengal. Now we find the same Dr. Triguna Sen, who made a great attempt to create an aura around himself as a person in love of education, when the police were taking the teachers into jail in Delhi and treating them as C class prisoners, he did not speak up. Well, that has only shown that whatever may be the qualities of a particular person before he enters the Ministry, as soon as he enters it those qualities evaporate and he becomes a person cut to the size that the bureaucrats want him to be cut. I do not know what Dr. Triguna Sen will say in answer to this but can I put this question directly to him ? The strike is over no doubt.

It is the teachers' demands for which the teachers went on strike and the teachers know when to press their demands by a strike and when to withdraw the strike. As far as the strike is concerned, that is their own business and I do not want to say why the strike was withdrawn, for what reasons, but a question still remains and that is a question which Dr. Triguna Sen, the Minister of Education, will have to answer. Why did he, as Minister in charge of Education and as a person who boasted so long that he is a person who loves education and educationists, allow the police of Delhi to persecute the teachers in this fashion ? And why were the teachers put in C class ? Why were they not given the dignity of political prisoners ? After all, they are teachers and to them we entrust the teaching of our wards. Our wards, the students, who go to the school are getting education from them and they must be treated with respect but that respect was also not shown to them. 5 P.M.

Will the hon. Minister tell us whether the respect, which was due to them, was shown to them. If the Minister does not know how to show respect to teachers, then how can he expect the students to show respect to the teachers ? How can he expect that students will learn, with due humility, from these teachers, who have been so shabbily treated by the Government ? Not merely that. Both the Delhi Administration and the Education Ministry treated the teachers as if they were just street-waifs. They were on strike. After all, a person has a birthright to go on strike, the Constitution being as it is. The Constitution gives him the right to go on strike. Now, they went on strike. What did the Delhi Administration do with the tacit consent of the Education Minister ? They also serve who stand and wait. The Education Minister, who said nothing, who kept silence, certainly supported the measures of the Delhi Administration. What was the measure of the Delhi Administration ? They dismissed the teachers. Mr. Banka Behary

[SHRI A.P. CHATTERJEE] Das said that they would be dismissed. No, If press reports are correct, then we must say that they issued notices saying that many of the teachers were suspended or were dismissed with immediate effect because they went on strike. Is that the way you treat the teachers ? Is that the way you treat persons to whom you entrust the education of your children ? Is that the way you treat those persons on whom the well-being of the nation depends ? Is that the way you treat those persons on whose image, the image of India will depend. Is that the way in which you treat persons who really will see that the moral fibre and structure of our students entrusted to them will be developed by them ? If you treat them in this fashion, what will the students think of them? How will the students be inspired by them, if this is the way in which the Government treats teachers ? If this is the way in which the teachers are treated by the Delhi Administration and the Government what will they learn from those teachers whom the Government have denigrated to this level, denigrated to the level of dust, so to say ? I put it to the hon. Minister. Will the hon. Minister explain to this House why is the image of the teacher denigrated before the students in this fashion and to whose benefit ? Is it to the benefit of the Ministry ? Is it to the benefit of the Government ? Is it to the benefit of the students ? The image of the teacher should have been kept intact if we wanted to give proper education to our children, if we wanted our children to be inspired by these teachers and this is the way in which you are treating the teachers. What was the point at issue. The point at issue was only Rs. 45 lakhs. The Delhi Administration said that they were prepared to put in Rs. 22 lakhs, but the Government said that they were not going to put in Rs. 45 lakhs. They will waste lot of money on all kinds of uneconomic project. They will waste their funds on luxuries. They will waste their funds in furnishing the houses of Ministers.

. In this very House, you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, have heard from the questions and answers what a tremendous and fantastic sum of money is spent for the purpose of furnishing the houses of Ministers and what fantastic sums are spent on maintaining a fleet of big cars. Mr. Morarji Desai said the other day that it is because of protocol. Well, I do not know from where he gets it. Protocol does not say that foreign cars are to be used for the purpose of keeping your dignity.

I want to put a question to the Education Minister. If you think that big cars have to be used in order to raise the image of our country before certain guests from Washington, whom you may try to please, is it not incumbent upon you to keep the image of the country by properly treating the teachers. It is a scandalous way in which the teachers are being treated. I am not going into the recommendations of the Kothari Commission. I am not going into the question of the minimum national income, but it is clear and even the Education Minister has had to admit that the teachers are not getting what they should get. This is his statement. If that is so and the teachers go on strike for that, you put them in prison. You treat them as 'C' class prisoners. Their services are dispensed with. This is the way in which you are treating the teachers, even though you admit the justice of their demands. Therefore, I am saying that you must cry a halt to these things. From Dr. Triguna Sen, Education Minister, we had hoped a lot. Of course, it was a little too early to have hoped this from Dr. Sen. We know that after all it is the bureaucracy which shapes a Minister and you know that it is not the person who counts. Actually a person is like water, which takes the shape of the vessel in which you pour water. So, in the case of Dr. Triguna Sen, whatever may be his great qualities of head and heart, when you put him into the vessel of the Central Ministry he is cut to size. His head shrinks and his heart contracts and that is what he has shown in this issue.

I do not want to take the time of the House longer, but I want to say this. Though the strike is over, the position can be retrieved. Let the teachers be restored their dignity, which has been pickpocketed from them by the Ministry and by the Delhi Administration. Let the teachers' dignity be restored. Let them feel once again that they are honoured citizens of the country. That feeling ought to be induced in them and it is the duty of the Education Ministry to see that the teachers get back that feeling of dignity and get back that feeling of respect to which they are entitled.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, the heroic struggle of the Delhi teachers constitute an important landmark in the democratic movement of our country. It has highlighted the plight of the middle-class intelligensia of our country. It has also highlighted the resolute determination of the teaching community of Delhi to get social justice. The treatment meted out to the teachers of Delhi has evoked not only the universal resentment of democratic people, but has brought shame to the Government. It is all the more distressing to note that this type of uncivilised treatment has been meted out to the teaching community, particularly when the Education Ministry is being headed by a person like Dr. Triguna Sen, who is more an academician than a politician.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : He has ceased to be an academician now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think the teachers of Delhi and all the other teachers in the nation expected a much better treatment from him than from anybody else who headed this Ministry earlier.

Anyway, let me come to the question which has to be decided now. The hon. Education Minister has taken up the responsibility of sympathetically considering the demands of the teachers,

who have been agitating for the redressal of their grievances for decades. I want to take this opportunity to refresh the memory of the Government with regard to their three basic demands. You will remember that on three broad questions the teaching community of Delhi had to resort to strike and to a struggle. The three questions are : revision of grades in the light of the Kothari Commission's recommendations, unified control of the entire educational system in the capital and improvement in the working conditions of all the teachers. When I listened to the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, the other day when he replied to a Calling Attention notice, he made out two points. Firstly, he said that the Delhi teachers are getting more than what was recommended by the Kothari Commission itself. Secondly, he made out that the pay packets of Delhi teachers now compared more favourably than the pay packets of teachers in Calcutta, Madras and other metropolitan cities. In this connection, I beg to submit that if you look at the recommendation of the Kothari Commission itself, the Kothari Commission simply decided upon a national minimum for the teaching community of our country. They did not exclude the question of increase of dearness allowance or other fringe benefits that might be given in order to meet a particular situation. But what I could understand from the teaching community of Delhi is this that the pay packets they now get include the dearness allowance and other things, other benefits, that are being given today. But even in considering this thing, one point is to be taken into consideration that capital Delhi is one of the seven costliest cities of the world according to the latest information given by the Ministry. Not only that, from the common man's point of view it can be safely said that the cost of living index in Delhi is sometimes 50 per cent higher than in other parts of the country. That being the case, the demand for a higher rate of wages is justifiable by all considerations. Therefore,

[ShriChitta Basu] there was no point when the Government was telling that the demands of the teaching community of Delhi were not justified. Therefore, the Education Minister has taken up the responsibility of looking into the grievances of the teaching community of Delhi, he should bear these two things in mind.

In this connection, I beg to refer to the relevant recommendation of the Commission itself regarding D.A. I think, on page 51 the Commission itself said : The dearness allowance in any given year should be the same as is paid to the Government servants drawing the same salary. Therefore, the question of D.A. for the Delhi teachers is a separate aspect. It can be increased, it should be increased in consideration of the cost of living index, as the cost of living index in Delhi is higher than that of other parts of the country. Naturally it may be expected that the minimum wages may be higher and should be higher than that given in other parts of the country.

Coming to the other aspect of the strike itself, the treatment which has been meted out to the teaching community, Sir, you will be surprised, not surprised but you will be shocked to know that during these fourteen days, hundreds of teachers have been arrested; more than 1,000 teachers as I am reported have been dismissed and an equal number has been suspended, and the administration, in its bid to show toughness, issued a warning that if the teachers did not report for duty by a particular time their services would be terminated, beginning from 6,000 temporary teachers, and as far as I know many teachers have already received notices of termination of their services. What is much more distressing to note is this that the Delhi Administration, if I am permitted to say so, with the full backing of the Government of India tried to recruit blacklegs in the classical pattern of capitalist society, as if a factory owner wants to break a strike by recruiting blacklegs. What can be more shameful than

this ? Some M. A's., some trained teachers were recruited on daily wages at the rate of Rs. 15, sometimes at Rs. 10 and sometimes at Rs. 7, and I am also reported that even some darwans were deployed to take up classes. I do not know what was the sense behind this other than to wreak vengeance on the teaching community of ours. Therefore, without taking much time of the House, I would once more urge upon the Government of India, particularly Dr. Sen who is still more an academician than a politician, that he should take into account the grievances of the teaching community of our country, particularly of the capital.

Sir, it is apprehended that the Government or any authority which is a non-governmental institution may take recourse to victimisation. There should be an assurance, a full-throated assurance on the floor of the House that the Government would ask those managements that there should be no victimisation for participation of the teachers in this democratic struggle. All the police cases should be immediately withdrawn and all those who have been arrested should be released forthwith. Not only that, in the matter of arriving at a conclusion, in the matter of deciding upon the next stage, the Education Ministry will do well if they associate the educationists of our country and the teaching community in the different phases of discussion. If in this way the Government of India proceeds, I think the problem can be settled and at the same time due respect to the teaching community can be shown. Unless that is done, I think the shame that has been brought upon cannot be eliminated, and particularly I may say the utter shame will remain a blot on an otherwise clean record as an academician. With these words, I urge upon the Government that they should immediately take the path of starting negotiations with the teachers and see that no victimisation is made of any teacher.

Again, in this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Education Minister to certain other fringe demands of the teachers particularly of those schools which are unaided. They do not get any facilities of quarters. They do not get any facilities for the medical treatment of their children. They do not enjoy any railway concession, etc. Therefore, while considering all the aspects of the grievances of the teaching community of Delhi, he should also consider those fringe demands as I have referred to.

With these words, I resume my seat.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana): Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with your permission I would like to take the hon. Minister to 1 1/2 years back when he signed the Tipart of the Education Commission. The first sentence of the Education Commission Report says: "The destiny of India is now being shaped in her class rooms." I was wondering what he and Mr. Kothari must be thinking. Is the destiny of India being shaped in blank and vacant class rooms of India? Is it being shaped in the blank class rooms of the various cities of the country? You know vacant mind is devil's workshop and so what is happening. If the present generation is bitter and is behaving in a bad way, it is because of the training in such class rooms. Teachers are responsible for the students they teach. Those who govern the nation, who govern the States, must be responsible to the teaching community, which is our first and primary responsibility because in that very paragraph of the Education Commission Report they say: "On the quality and number of persons coming out of our schools and colleges will depend our success in the great enterprise of national reconstruction whose principal objective is to raise the living standard of our people." We in this country decided to build up a welfare State based on democratic institutions.

Again, may I remind him of what is said on page 3 of the Education Commission's Report?

Democracy will not be permanently viable unless its foundations are deepened by the creation of an educated electorate, a dedicated and competent leadership and cultivation of essential values like self-control, tolerance, mutual goodwill and consideration for others, all of which make democracy not only a form of Government but a way of life."

One of the very factors that they have mentioned is consideration for others. How much consideration have we for the teachers who build up the nation? May I remind one of the instances of Gandhiji. You know that Gandhiji was running the Charkha Sangh, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries. At that time, in 1929, all of a sudden, we read in the Harijan that he had increased the pay-scale of the spinners from three annas to eight annas because he was feeling the pulse of the masses, he was feeling the pulse of those people who were working in the Sangh. That the prices had risen and therefore the rates must be increased; the living conditions had become hard. Are we behaving in that way which was a democratic way? That was the democratic way in which the Father of the Nation behaved, that was the way in which the leaders of our national movement were behaving. Are we today behaving in the same manner? We must search our own hearts. If we do not do that, the teachers will behave in this way today, tomorrow the students will behave in this way, the new generation that is coming up will behave in a bad way. It is we who are responsible for it, we who have been governing the country for the last 20 years, I would like to say.

One of the arguments that are being advanced is that we have financial stringency, we do not have money. I would like to ask Dr. Triguna Sen to refer to the Education Commission's Report again, to pages 58 and 59, in which they have discussed this problem of financial stringency. Without going into details, I

[Shri Kishan Kant] would like to refer him to the last paragraph on the subject while dealing with the situation, after discussing the pros and cons, the Education Commission Report says:

"The only rational way out of the situation would be to revise all salaries and base them, not on the historical legacies of the past, but on our needs for services and the economic capacity of our society to bear the financial burden. This would imply a substantial downgrading of many salaries and a drastic levelling down of other incomes...." Have we done that ?

".. If such attempts were made, teachers would be ready to play their part, although they resist, and rightly so, any attempt to keep their salaries only at a lower level."

But of our considerations, we as a nation, as a whole, have not downgraded the salaries of the upper strata and we have no right to keep these people at a lower level. My friend, the young Socialist Minister....

3 III CILTRX BASU: Socialist?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: He is a socialist.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is a socialist leader?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Is socialism only your monopoly?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I would like to ask him one thing. You say we are on the path of socialism. When the labour at Jamshedpur is getting much more than the labour at other places (of the same bargaining position, etc.) they do not strike for higher wages. The argument which was given last time

does not apply here because the labour at Bhopal, at Nangal, at Durgapur and at Jamshedpur is getting differently on the basis of the cost of living because of their strength and unity and the methods of collective bargaining they adopt in their fight. So the argument that he has given is not right. Would he want socialism to start from the teachers of Delhi ? Socialism is not levelling down. This argument, I think, should not be given.

I would like to say that the Government of India did agree that there was something in the demand of the teachers to revise their scales. That is why they revised them last time. But I must also say that it was a notional revision. The principle of revision was accepted but not properly implemented. I hope Dr. Sen will remember: when the revised scale of the university teachers and college teachers was agreed to by the Government of India, a certain basis, a fundamental principle was agreed to by the Government of India and they pressed for it that at least each teacher's income per year should increase by Rs. 1,000. When he fought for the college teachers—and they got it—he was not in the Government of India. I am sorry to remind him. Now, I would like to know: what is the present basis on which the teachers have been given this revision ? Have teachers been given an increase of Rs. 10, Rs.20, Rs. 30 per month or Rs. 500 or Rs. 300 per year. He must substantiate it. We should have some principle on the basis of which there should be a revision.

If you see the new scales given, you will see that only those teachers who enter afresh get the benefit of Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 25. But those who have served longer, they are not getting any benefit. The initial stages have been raised and the maximum has been raised. But those who have been working for 15 or 20 years, they have got no benefit. So, there is no basis, there is no fundamental principle or ground on which he has increased the scales last time. I would like to say that

there should have been some basis. I think Maulana Azad, while replying in the Lok Sabha a few years back, had said that—

"They should compare favourably with those paid in other occupations requiring equivalent or similar qualifications, training and abilities so as to attract a sufficient number of well-qualified teachers of ability."

May I refer him to what the UDS get. A UDC with matriculation qualification gets Rs. 130—Rs. 300, while the revised pay that a primary teacher will get is Rs. 126—Rs. 270. An Assistant with B.A. (simple) gets Rs. 270—Rs. 530. Yet trained graduate teacher will get only Rs. 190—Rs. 350. A section officer in the Government of India gets Rs. 450—Rs. 900. But what does a post-graduate teacher, MA., B.T., get in the revised scale? Rs. 270—Rs. 550. Are our teachers who have to build up the nation and to lay the foundation for the future generation to get less than officers who run the administration in the Government of India in Delhi? It is a very pertinent question which I hope the Education Minister will take into consideration while taking the final decision hence forward.

Now, I would like to bring something to his notice, some of the relevant points to which Kothari Commission has referred, and I hope he will decide now that the strike has been withdrawn and when the new proposals will be considered. He will quietly sit with Mr. Azad in his office room and think about the proper response towards the teachers who have responded now by withdrawing their strike. One of the principles adopted by Kothari Commission was this. They say—

"We, therefore, recommend that, at the school stage, the Government of India, should lay down the minimum scales of pay for school teachers. The States and Union territories should then adopt equivalent or higher scales

of pay to suit their local conditions."

767RS—9

"Since teaching is a unified profession requiring common attitudes of devotion and dedication and since teachers at every stage are entrusted with the responsibility of educating the younger generation, the differences in the remuneration of the teachers at the different levels—primary, secondary and university should be reduced to the minimum. For example, the minimum salaries of primary, secondary and university teachers should be in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3."

I would like to know, is it not a fact that the difference in the starting scale of college teachers and school teachers has increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, that the difference at the end in the maximum of the scale, has increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 380, in the last few years? Is this developing socialism? May I ask him if it is not a fact that the working days in Delhi as at present are 245 as against 187 in 1947, that the load per day then was 5 hours and 30 minutes and it is now 7 hours and 30 minutes? I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that Delhi, according to the Kothari Commission's Report, should be the pacesetter to the whole of India? Delhi is the laboratory for educational experiment. We experimented here in the higher secondary education system, we experimented in the national discipline scheme and others. Because of all that—it is a laboratory for experiment—Delhi teachers has a higher amount of work to do. In the light of this, we should not compare them with teachers in other parts of the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : It is time to wind up.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Secondly, the results in Delhi, because of these experiments, are much better. In the results of the various I. I. T. examinations, you will find that the percentage of students coming from Delhi is much higher because of the studies they are doing here, which is much better than at any other place.

[Shri Krishan Kant]

Before winding up, I would like to refer to one point which the Commission has recommended, namely :—

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

We have not done that. It is time that we should have come together and discussed it.

Before I sit down, I would like to say something about the revision of pay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : That will do.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Lastly, before I sit down, I would like to say that Whatever you decide about the scales of pay, benefits like the retirement ago, higher rate of interest on the Provident Fund, Co-operative housing schemes, which have been recommended by the Education Commission should be properly looked into.

Last but not the least _____

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : No, please Mr. Rajnarain. You have spoken for 13 minutes. Mr. Rajnarain.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I will just wind up in half a minute. Last but not the least I would like to refer to the de pression that has been perpetrated on the teachers by the Delhi Administration and because of which one of my colleagues, Mr. Shashi Bhushan, had to go to jail. I would like the hon. Minister to look into it and see that there is no victimisation and that people go back with honour and dignity; otherwise, the atmosphere in the schools will become very bad.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमान्, हमे जो यहां पर अध्यापकों की हड़ताल हुई, इसके मूल कारणों पर जाना चाहिए। जब मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं तो शिक्षा मंत्री पर दया भी आती है। यह बेचारे कुछ

ऐसे फंसे हुए हैं जैसे लगता है यह कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। अक्सर इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे हमारी बातें हो जाती थीं और कल भी 11 बजे, साढ़े 11 बजे रात बातें हुईं। हड़ताल हुई, हड़ताल तुड़वाई गई। तो हड़ताल हुई थी, हड़ताल तुड़वाई गई और फिर हड़ताल होगी।

मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं, साफ बता दूं— भडारी जी को सुना, भूपेश जी को सुना— जिस तरीके से यह हड़ताल तुड़वाई गई है वह बड़ा गंदा तरीका है, वह बड़ा धृष्टित तरीका है और जो जनतंत्र के प्रेमी होंगे सब को उस तरीके की भत्सना करनी चाहिए जैसे मैं करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यानी अंग्रेजी सागाज्यशाही की हुकूमत का हथकंडा भी मात हुआ। श्रीमन्, कल जब रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ह लोग बैठ कर रात में बात कर रहे थे, उनके प्रस्ताव की काफी माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के पास तक पहुंची नहीं थी, मगर चर्चा चल गई थी क्योंकि सुबह श्रीमती इंदिरा नेहरू गांधी के दरबार में बात हुई है जिसमें माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी विराजमान थे, पंजहजारी भी विराजमान थे, और कुछ और लोग थे, तो एक नेता हैं देवी प्रकाश या वेद प्रकाश नाम है, उनकी धर्मपत्नी का टेलीफोन मेरे पास आया और वह कहती थीं : राजनारायण जी, मैं परेशान हूं, हर तीन तीन चार, चार मिनट पर हमारे पास टेलीफोन आ रहे हैं कि खबरदार, समझदारी से रहना नहीं तो तुमको गिरफ्तार कर दिया जायगा और अभी पुलिस स्कैड हम भेज रहे हैं। तो हमने माननीय मंत्री जी को बताया। यह बेचारे परेशान, भाई राजनारायण क्या करें। हमने चह्माण साहब से पूछना चाहा। हमने जो स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं शुकुल जी उनके यहां टेलीफोन किया वह भी गायब। कहीं बाहर गये थे, वह भी नहीं थे। यह हो क्या रहा है? यह जनतंत्र है....

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह टेलीफोन आपकी ही तरफ से आता है।

श्री राजनारायण : हम यह सब देख रहे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, क्या जनतंत्र का यही तरीका है, इसी को जनतंत्र कहते हैं। और फिर एक बड़ा धोका जो लोगों को दिया जा रहा है। अध्यापकों को धोका दिया गया। दुनिया में बड़ी बड़ी हड़तालें हुईं, बड़ी बड़ी लड़ाइयाँ हुईं, हमने कभी यह नहीं देखा कि जनरल बाडी की स्वीकृति के बिना मोटा मोटा तमाम अखबारों में छपवा दिया जाय कि यह फैसला हो गया, नेताओं का यह फैसला हो गया। यह कोई जनतंत्रीय सरकार या जनतंत्रीय संस्था ऐसी बात करेगी? पहले ही हमको अहसास होने गया था कि जनरल बाडी इसको क्या पास करेगी। जब तक जनरल बाडी पास न करे, उसको कन्फर्म न करे, स्वीकार न करे, तब तक उसको अखबारों में क्यों दिया गया? यह सब सरकार की ओर से सारी साजिश है, सारी तिकड़म है और सारा तिकड़म इस ढंग से कराया जा रहा है। मैं बहुत ही दुःखी हूँ और दुःखी हो कर के इन प्रश्नों को थोड़ा सा मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

एक एक करके, नोट करके, हर्ने वह बतायेंगे कि शिक्षकों की मांगें क्या थीं। वेतन-दरों का संशोधन, सारी स्कूल पढ़ाई तक एक जैसी सेवा की शर्तें, सभी के लिये, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने क्या वायदा किये हैं और अगर कोई वायदा किया है या नहीं किया है इसको भी साफ बतायेंगे। और अगर कोई वायदा किया है उसके मुताबिक काम नहीं होगा तो फिर क्या अध्यापकों को, गुरुजनों को यह इल्हाम आयेगा, जब भविष्य में हड़ताल होगी। इसी के साथ साथ वेतन दर में क्या किसी और भी नौकरी में भत्ते को शामिल किया जाता है, या शिक्षकों के सम्बन्ध में ही ऐसा किया जा रहा है। कहां का नियम है जरा देखा जाय, यह शिक्षा क्षेत्र है, शिक्षा जगत है,

हम कहते हैं कि अध्यापक समाज है। हमने चागला साहब जब शिक्षा मंत्री थे और उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों ने हड़ताल किया था जिसमें आठ दिन तक भूख हड़ताल मुश्किल भी करनी पड़ी थी, उनको भी लिखा जिस राज में अध्यापकों को अपनी तनख्वाह और महंगाई भत्ते को बढ़ाने की मांग को ले कर सड़कों पर जाना पड़ा और हड़ताल करनी पड़ी, सत्याग्रह करना पड़ा, वह राज कितना गंदा और पापी होगा, श्री चागला साहब इसकी कल्पना करो। वह जवाब दिया तो हमने कहा देखा आप पुलिस मिनिस्टर नहीं हो, शिक्षा मंत्री हो और शिक्षा मंत्री की हैसियत से जवाब दो और आपका जवाब ऐसा है जैसे कोई पुलिस मिनिस्टर बोल रहा है। यहां अध्यापक चले गये, बिना बात चले गये तमाम अध्यापक बुलाये जाय। एक तरफ हम कहते हैं अध्यापक भावी समाज को बनाने वाला है, लोगों का बनाता है। मैं त्रिगुण सेन जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या अध्यापक समाज नहीं है, अध्यापक किमान भी है, अध्यापक मजदूर भी है, अध्यापक विद्यार्थी भी है और विद्या दान देने वाला भी है। एक ही में देखा जाय तो अध्यापक समाज है, एक प्रकार से मापक है समाज का। जिस राज में, अध्यापक की जो हैसियत, जो स्थिति होगी नदरकून उस समाज का अंकन किया जा सकता है। उसी स्थिति में आज जरा त्रिगुण सेन जी अपने को रखें कि भत्ता और तनख्वाह—तनख्वाह तो एक स्थायित्व होता है और महंगाई भत्ता महंगाई सूची को देख कर घटना बहुत जाता है। तनख्वाह केवल ऊपर मुखी है, भत्ता ऊंचा भी जा सकता है, घट भी सकता है। तो भत्ते को तनख्वाह में मिला देने की नीति और केवल अध्यापकों पर ही उसे लागू किया जाय वह किस अक्ल का खोतक है, किस मस्तिष्क का खोतक है, इसको भी सफाई के साथ आना चाहिए। अध्यापक क्या अन्व सेवा में लोगों से कोई अलग चीज है, वह इन्सान नहीं है? क्या यह सही है

(श्री राज नारायण)

कि शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह जिम्मेदारी ली कि वह कोठारी आयोग के इस संदर्भ में बातचीत करेंगे कि उसके मुतल्लिक दिल्ली के शिक्षकों को वेतन मिल रहा है या नहीं। तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री अगर अध्यापकों के पक्ष में सिफारिश करेंगे तो सरकार उसको मान्यता प्रदान करेगी या शिक्षा मंत्री रोकर आएंगे कि मैं क्या करूँ। हमने तो दे दिया मगर सरकार नहीं मानती, फाइनेन्स नहीं मानता, प्रधान मंत्री नहीं मानती। यह हास्यास्पद स्थिति होगी और इस हास्यास्पद स्थिति में मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि हमारे विद्वान मित्र माननीय श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी अपने को शिक्षा मंत्री पद पर रखें। एक मर्तवा फैसला हो और डंके की चोट पर कह दें कि जिस ढंग से, जैसे मुल्क की सरकार चल रही है कांग्रेसी, यह सरकार निकम्मी है, इस सरकार में शिक्षा मंत्री के पद पर श्री त्रिगुण सेन नहीं रह सकते हैं, यह फैसला होना चाहिए।

इसलिये मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि उनके बयान के बारे में जो खबर अखबारों में छपी है उसके बारे में उन्होंने कोई सीमा बाँधी है, वे अपनी सिफारिश कब तक देंगे और उस सिफारिश को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा तथा उसे कब तक लागू किया जायेगा? इन सब बातों का आज स्पष्ट उत्तर आना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि हड़ताल के समय जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही अध्यापकों के खिलाफ की गई थी, जिसको वापस ले लेने का आश्वासन शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने दिया, क्या उनको पूरा तरह से कार्यान्वित किया गया है या नहीं? शिक्षा मंत्री ने अभी कहा कि अध्यापकों को छोड़ने का आदेश दे दिया गया है, मगर मेरी जो जानकारी है वह यह है कि अभी तक कोई भी अध्यापक नहीं छोड़ा गया है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: कब तक की जानकारी है ?

श्री राजनारायण : जब मैं सदन में आया, उससे पहले की बात कह रहा हूँ। शायद तीन बजे तक उन्हें नहीं छोड़ा गया था। हो सकता है, गृह मंत्री श्री चव्हाण साहब को उसकी जानकारी हो, मगर वे इस समय यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके वचन की कोई ताकत है या नहीं, आप इस को बतलाये कि शिक्षकों को छोड़ा गया है या नहीं।

श्री गोड़े मुराहरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उनसे ग्रन्डरटेकिंग माँगी जा रही है।

श्री राजनारायण : जब हम लोग जेलों में जाते थे तो जो अंग्रेजों के गुर्गे होते थे उन्हें भेजा जाता था कि माफ़ी माँग लो तो छोड़ दिये जाओगे। तो मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से एक बात यह जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों का वेतन और पंजाब तथा हरियाणा के शिक्षकों की वेतन-दर, महंगाई भत्ता वगैरह में जो अन्तर है, क्या उसको एक ही स्तर पर लाने का सरकार विचार कर रही है जो कि सन् 1947-48 में था क्योंकि 1947-48 में दिल्ली, हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और यहाँ के अध्यापकों का क्या भत्ता था और दिल्ली के अध्यापकों का क्या भत्ता था और उसी अन्तर को आज भी माननीय मंत्री जी रखे हुए हैं, यह हमारा कहना है क्योंकि दिल्ली एक खर्चीली जगह है।

पहले से ही कहा जा रहा है कि हमारे पास अर्थ नहीं है। जो लोग इस तरह की बात करते हैं वे खुद तो धोके में नहीं हैं बल्कि जनता को धोका दे रहे हैं। अगर सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जितने बड़े बड़े लोगों को इतनी बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाह दी जाती है, उनकी तनख्वाह क्यों नहीं घटा दी जाती है? मिनिस्ट्रों को जो तनख्वाह दी जाती है।

प्रधान-मंत्री जी को जो तनख्वाह दी जाती है उसको कम क्यों नहीं किया जाता है । सेक्रेटरीज को क्यों नहीं हटा दिया जाता है ? वाइस चान्सलरों को इतनी बड़ी तनख्वाह दी जाती है, उसको कम क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? कोठारी कमीशन की रपट हो या न हो, लेकिन हर सभ्य और जनतंत्रीय दिमाग का आदमी जोभी होगा, वह यही कहेगा कि जो आदमी जितनी कम तनख्वाह पाता है उतनी उसकी जनतंत्रीय सरकार बढ़ायेगी । पहले तो कोठारी कमीशन ने यह सभ्यता बरती थी कि प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों, माध्यमिक शिक्षकों के वेतन पहले बड़े और बाद में पुनर्वसिटी वालों के बड़े । तो मैं यह जगना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इस नियम का पालन क्यों नहीं किया और छोटे लोगों की तनख्वाह क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई ? क्या सरकार के खजाने में पैसा नहीं है ? अगर खजाने में पैसा नहीं है, तो मेरा अदब से निवेदन है कि सरकार हमारी बात मान ले । हमारी राय यह है कि किसी भी आदमी को 1500 रुपये से ज्यादा खर्चा करने के लिए नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये चाहे राष्ट्रपति हो, चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हो या वाइस चान्सलर हो ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : अब आप समाप्त करिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : अमरीका एक पूँजीवादी देश है । मगर वहाँ का जो बड़ा अफसर है अगर उसको साढ़े छः हजार रुपया मिलता है तो जो छोटा नौकर होगा उसको ढाई हजार रुपया मिलेगा । इस तरह से वहाँ भी तनख्वाह में एक और ढाई का अन्तर है । यहाँ पर वाइस चान्सलरों को इतनी तनख्वाह मिलती है और प्रोफेसरों तथा प्राइमरी स्कूल के अध्यापकों की तनख्वाह में इतना अन्तर कर रखा है । जब सामान्य शिक्षक का सवाल आता है तो वहाँ पर यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है । तो

मेरा कहना यह है कि इस संबंध में एक निश्चित रूप से अनुपात बना दिया जाना चाहिये कि कोई भी अध्यापक कम से कम इतना पायेगा और इससे ज्यादा नहीं पायेगा । बड़े और छोटे अध्यापक में अगर आप एक और पाँच का अन्तर करते हो तो वाइस चान्सलर भी अपने माँ के पेट से ही पैदा होता है और वहीं से प्राइमरी अध्यापक भी पैदा होता है तथा उसकी भी वही जरूरतें हैं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : सब सदस्य बराबर होते हैं, इस लिये अब आप स्थान ग्रहण कीजिये ।

श्री राजनारायण : जितना समय श्री भूपेश गुप्त को दिया गया, उतना ही हम को भी दिया जाना चाहिये, तब ही सब सदस्य बराबर होंगे । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो अंग्रेजी में बोले उस को तो ज्यादा समय दिया जाय और जो अपनी मातृभाषा में बोले उस को कम समय दिया जाय ।

एक सवाल मैं श्री कोठारी आयोग के संबंध में मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने जो महंगाई भत्ते को शामिल करने की बात अपनी सिफारिश में कही है वह किस दर की है ? वह केन्द्र की दर से संबंधित है या राज्य की दर से संबंधित है । जिस समय कोठारी आयोग ने रपट दी थी उस समय केन्द्र में अलग महंगाई भत्ता था और सभी राज्यों में अलग अलग था । इन बातों की तरफ मंत्री जी अच्छी तरह देखें कि क्या है ? मेरा अब भी श्री त्रिगुन सेन जी से कहना है कि मौजूदा सरकार, मौजूदा घर मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री शिक्षकों को सम्मानपूर्वक जगह दिला पायेंगे या नहीं ? मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि हड़ताल के समय जो कुकर्म हुए हैं सरकार के

[श्री राजनारायण] :

बड़े बड़े अफसरों द्वारा और पुलिस की ओर यहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट की ओर यहां छुटके गवर्नर की ओर से जो कुकर्म और अपराध हुए हैं, उस के पश्चात्ताप में शिक्षा मंत्री अपने पद से इस्तीफा दें और इस्तीफा देना सीधे सीधे नत मस्तक हो कर . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : ■ But ultimately the Education Minister has succeeded. You must appreciate that.

श्री राजनारायण : हमारे मित्र अकबर अली जो हैं, उनकी मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ और उन के जज्बातों को मैं ध्यान में रखता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार हड़ताल समाप्त कराने में सक्सीड नहीं हुई है क्योंकि जिस ढंग से हड़ताल समाप्त कराई गई, उस से हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी नाकाम रहे। यह हड़ताल जिस ढंग से समाप्त कराई गई है वह एक भयंकर संघर्ष का द्योतक है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : अब आप खत्म कीजिये क्योंकि 16 मिनट से ज्यादा हो गये हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : अब हम दो मिनट में खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार कोठारी कमीशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक अध्यापकों को एक सम्मानपूर्वक जगह नहीं दे सकी। मैं एक बड़े दार्शनिक के वाक्य को पढ़ कर सदन को सुना देना चाहता हूँ जिस ने कहा है :

"When a State is governed by the principle of reason, poverty and misery are the subject of shame. When a State is not governed by the principle of reason, riches and honour, are the subject of shame."

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : अर्थ सब समझते हैं और अर्थ करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये, मैं बहुत ही विनम्रता के साथ अपने मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज केन्द्र में कांग्रेस सरकार किस प्रिंसिपल और रीजन्स से गवर्न हो चुकी है? प्रिंसिपल और रीजन्स को अपने दिमाग में रख कर उस ने शिक्षकों को धोका दिया है और उन के साथ फ़ाड़ किया है। इस तरह से उस ने अध्यापकों को झुकने के लिये राजी किया है और उन की हड़ताल को समाप्त करवाया है। जिस तरह से धोका दे कर इस सरकार ने वहाँ पर हड़ताल कराने की साजिश की है, उस के संबंध में श्री भूपेश गुप्त और दूसरे लोगों से कहूंगा कि वे अपना दिल टटोलें और इस बात को सोचें। आज मौका था कि सरकार झुकती क्योंकि हम ने श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी से कह दिया था कि हमारा सत्याग्रह आज होगा। आज इस दिल्ली की सड़कों पर धारा 144 की धज्जियां उड़ाई जातीं और हम इसी के लिये यहां आये भी थे। मगर दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव) : आप नियम को जानते हैं, इसलिये कृपया अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री राजनारायण : हम सब नियम जानते हैं, मगर आपके नियमों की जानकारी हम को नहीं है। इसलिये स्वेच्छा से जितना चाहे हमें समय दे दीजिये। यह कहते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी दया के पात्र नहीं हैं। अगर शिक्षा मंत्री जी दया के पात्र बनना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें इस संबंध में इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये ताकि भविष्य में शिक्षकों के ऊपर इस तरह की धोकाधड़ी और कुकर्म न हों।

SHRI D. L. SEN GUPTA (W Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, we are all relieved that the strike of the teachers in Delhi has been called off. But at the same time we must take notice of the fact that the storm is not yet over. The difficulties of the teachers remain where they were. Rather they have been aggravated because of the unsympathetic attitude of the Administration that was responsible for the situation. I must thank the teachers for calling off the strike. I must also thank the Education Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen, for making a gesture to the effect that he appreciates the grievances and distress of the teachers. I can here and now tell Dr. Sen that because of the calling off of the strike by the teachers, his responsibility has been tremendously increased. He has told the teachers that he knows their grievances. When he knows their grievances, it is for him to find out the money. Merely knowing the grievances and allowing them to stand where they are is no wisdom. It is essentially the responsibility of the government, of the nation and particularly of the Education Department, to find the money to meet the genuine grievances of the teachers. If the Education Minister had said that the grievances were unjustified, I could have understood it and then I had nothing to say. But I must thank him and congratulate him for his bold and straightforward admission that the grievances of teachers are genuine. When their grievances are genuine, the whole country must be at the back of the teachers if the strike is renewed after a brief spell of time. We have given the teachers a chance, we have given the Government a chance so that they can understand each other and come to some understanding. If any body thinks that the 14-day strike has ended in failure, that will be wrong. That should not be the spirit in which the strike of the teachers should be viewed. They could have continued the strike for months together but! they felt that the innocent boys and students were suffering. They also felt that the Government was sympathetic to them because the Education Minister had promised all consideration so taking

into consideration the strike has been called off. Not that one party has won or the other has lost, but a good sense has dawned on both. And really it goes to the credit of the Education Minister that even after a fortnight he could handle the situation and bring it to a happy conclusion, at least for the time being.

Now, Sir, it is not a problem of Delhi teachers alone. The Delhi teachers by their strike have focussed the grievances of the teachers everywhere in this country. The teachers everywhere are low-paid, they are so low-paid that we cannot draw first-grade students of the universities to the teaching profession. If we cannot attract first-grade people in the teaching profession, the teaching system itself will degenerate to the disadvantage of the country as a whole. A clerk just after passing the matriculation examination or the school final examination can get Rs. 350/- in a commercial firm in Calcutta from where the Education Minister and myself both come, whereas a teacher who must be an honours graduate cannot get the same amount. I submit for the information of this House that in Calcutta a clerk drawing D.A. under the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Scheme will get Rs. 235 per cent, of his basic pay as dearness allowance. If his basic pay is Rs. 100, he gets Rs. 235 as D.A. or Rs. 325 plus Rs. 100, i.e. Rs. 335 in all. If the father of such a clerk is a school teacher, if he serves for 25 years, even then he will not get as much as that. So how can good people or talented people be drawn in the education profession? If that cannot be done, ultimately we shall get only bad type of people and necessarily bad type of students also. When we talk of student discipline, we must know that his indiscipline stems from one very important factor. We have no ideal teachers. Formerly there were ideal teachers, teachers who were talented, men of character. From such teachers the students learnt discipline, patriotism and sacrifice. Now only those people take to the teaching profession who have nothing elsewhere. They are frustrated people and what can we expect from

[Shri D. L. Sen Gupta] from sa:h Ifrunrated (people? I therefore urge jupon the Minister that the profession of education should not be left to the fr-titrated people of our society. The teaching profession should be manned by those who are talented people and men of character and who can really contribute sinathing to the next generation.

Mr. Vici-Chairman, I must say that the Education Minister, when he came in this Ministry, gave a big promise to the nation. People pinned very ^high hopes on him, that he is a man of action and he will do southing for education itself. Now it is for him to know that education minus tea;h;rs is an impossible proposition. Education does not mean tables and chairs laboratories or scheool buildings. Education means good teachers and we must start with the teachers first and have really good people. Unless we achieve that target, all o.ir planning will mean nothing. W; hive all these Five-Year Plans and other plans. But food and education should get priority. Food comes first and next comes education. Unless we give priority to these two requirements of the nation, everything that we do will merely be a waste. 6

P.M.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : May I know whether it is a fact the Delhi educational system is a sort of a jungle and that three bodies are operating there the Union Government, the Delhi Administration and some private institutions, and all are have ing different scales, grades, systems and methods ? It is a sort of a jungle. Why should it be so ? This is the first question. It is so in the Capital. May I inform the Minister that there are some schools and colleges where the drawing master draws a salary higher than the Headmaster.

Shri M. N. KAUL (Nominated) : As a special case.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I do not know what the specialisation is. A drawing master used to be pitied upon in our childhood. Here he seems to be bigger than the Headmaster himself.

Regarding the question on money, it has become a stock-in-trade to be bandied ab«ut. When you spend more than one thousand crores on Defence, when you have allowed thousands of crores of tax evasion, When there are other illegal expenditure and that not, you come out with the plea that for the poor teachers there is no money. It sounds a bitridic lourus. Our Education Minister had a good image among the democratic circles irrespective of party aviation.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN : He has still.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But during

last year he has managed to tarnish the image because I should say that when the police entered the educational sanctuaries in Bengal, he is reported to have written to the Prime Minister but he never made it public. He was not consulted. He seems to be a Cabinet Minister but on matteri of high policy, he is not consulted. I should like to know when he should be there. Of all the persons here it is strange to hear from Dr. Sen that the educational facilities for the engineering students should be scrapped so that the problem of unemployment is solved. It is absured and ridiculous. Some body will say that post-graduate study should be cut down and that may come up. This is the solution that is proposed. Here there is large-scale repression taking place in Delhi. Whether Mr. Chavan is responsible for it or the Delhi Administration, he, as the Minister of the Cabinet, cannot escape the responsibility. Either he should defend it or condemn it. Whether it was done with his consent, the country would like to know?.

I have something to say to my friends here. When Mr. Thengari pleads for the workers' cause, I support him. If the Delhi Administration attacks the teachers, under what democracy is the

party running, the Delhi Administration. It is not a fact that R.S.S. cadres were recruited in order to fill the vacancies ? This is a partisan action. They should enlighten us on this but they are silent on that. It is very strange. The Delhi Administration, in order to escape the responsibility, wants to put the blame on the Union Government that they have not got funds but they should also find some funds and then claim more funds from the Union Government.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चौरङ्गिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : जो नौकरी करने
आये उन को नौकर रखा, अब वह आर०
एस० एस० के थे. कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा के
थे या सोशलिस्ट विचारधारा के थे
या कांग्रेसी थे, यह पता नहीं। यह तो
पूछने पर पता चलेगा। इन में से कौन से चीन
के समर्थक थे, यह तो पता नहीं।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: You sack the teachers and recruit the RSS people. Is it democratic ? (*Interruptions*) I am sorry Shri Rajnarain is not here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Explain to the teaching community of India _____

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The Jan Sangh should not behave in this undemocratic manner. Both the Governments have behaved in the same shameful manner and in the process, after one year, our Minister has very much gone down in the estimation of the people. If he continues this association and succumbs to his Cabinet colleagues or those who really mould the policy—and not he—what is the use of his staying here ? That is the question that the country would like to know because they have still some esteem or regard for him.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have heard with rapt attention for two hours the speeches made by my hon. friends. As most of the speeches were of a repetitive nature and as the time allotted to me is short, I need 267 R.S.—ro

not perhaps reply to all the points raised by Members individually. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta said that the Delhi Administration made certain recommendations and it was calculated that to implement those recommendations in the way they mentioned would cost Rs. 91 lakhs which according to him was not correct. I can assure Mr. Gupta that the figure was given by the Delhi Administration itself. It was not worked out by my Ministry.

Shri Bhandari said that the Government wakes up only after some agitation or strike goes on. I am sorry to say that his impression is not correct.

SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: It is a historical fact.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is hallucination.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I am on my legs. I have been discussing with the teachers since I assumed office. I discussed about all points, which I will tell you later on, and all their demands a long before they went on strike. I think they would not have continued this strike, had not all political parties jumped into it. It is not a fact that my Ministry has started considering their demands only after they went on strike.

Mr. Chatterjee asked why I did not come out—so also Mr. Ghosh—with statements when there were police excesses at Jadavpur and Uttarpara and at the treatment meted out to the teachers. Their grouse seems to be why I did not. Perhaps they prefer advertisement, they love issuing statements, with their eyes on the electorate. I can only ask my young friends to judge me by my actions, not by my words.

Shri Krishan Kant reminded me of what is said in the Education Commission report. I can assure him that I have got the almost by heart. He advised me to implement the recommendations and bring about a socialist pattern of society. I am an unsocial socialist but Mr. Krishan Kant

[Dr. Triguna Sen] is a social person, very important and vocal Member on this side and if he helps me to secure the necessary means to implement the recommendations of the Report, I will be ever grateful to him.

Both Shri Rajnarain and Shri Niren Ghosh asked me to resign. I would have been happy if I know that Shri Rajnarain and Shri Ghosh could be Education Ministers by defecting from their parties, but I am sorry nobody can assure me of that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: We are not going to be Education Ministers under the Congress regime.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : As I said, you are aware that following my appeal issued last evening, the teachers in Delhi have called off the strike. I would like to say how pleased I am at their ready response to my appeal. The House will, I am sure, join me in welcoming the decision now taken by the teachers and in congratulating them on reasserting their sense of responsibility.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : No, no, Sir, I want to know about this. Have you given an assurance that there will not be any victimisation ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Please have patience. I do not know why you are so impatient.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I am not impatient.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : You are always impatient.

Now, a little after midnight yesterday, Sir, some representatives of the teachers saw me to inform me that they had called off the strike, and they handed over to me a copy of a resolution which reads as follows.....:

श्री राजनारायण : यानी आप ने डिफेक्शन को प्लीज किया। यह शिक्षा मंत्री के योग्य बात नहीं है।

डा० त्रिगुणा सेन : क्या कही आप ने डिफेक्शन की बात ?

श्री राजनारायण : यानी आप ने कहा हम डिफेक्शन कर के आ जायें तो शिक्षा मंत्री बना दें। जरा सोच लो आप क्या कह रहे हैं। शिक्षा मंत्री भ्रष्टाचार की सलाह नहीं दें, श्रीमन्, यह समझ लीजिए। यह संसदीय परम्परा के विपरीत है, सदन में लालच देना भ्रष्टाचार का।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The resolution reads as follows :—

"The high-power committee of the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisations resolves unanimously to call off the strike on the appeal of the Education Minister, Government of India."

They handed over to me this resolution last night. And while I came over here, Sir, I got another slip. I understand that, on being informed by the representatives of the teachers' Joint Council of Action, of the withdrawal of the strike, the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi has given orders for the release of those arrested in order to enable them to join work ; they have been allowed to report to the nearest principal. At the request of the teachers, the Lieutenant-Governor has also extended the time limit for rejoining till tomorrow.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Had the teachers refused to come out on bail ?

श्री राजनारायण : वह छोड़े गये या नहीं छोड़े गये यह बताओ। आर्डर तो हम जानते हैं।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Sir, these are the two informations I have got in my hand.

Sir, I had informed the House earlier that the Government had taken into account the recommendations made by the Education Commission so far as revision of

scales was concerned. I may mention that, after it was contended by the teachers that the revised pay scales fell short of those recommended by the Commission, I consulted Dr. Kothari, who was Chairmin of the Commission, in the matter. And he agreed that this was not so. Still, Sir I am prepared to meet any one to explain the position in this behalf.

Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Members coming from different States spoke very sympathetically about the condition of schoolteachers in the country. May I through you appeal to them that, when they go back to their respective States, they, with equal sympathy and patience, prevail upon their States to implement the recommendations of the Education Commission for school teachers?

Sir, while recommending the pay scales for school teachers all over the country, the Education Commission had suggested provision of certain amenities for them. I discussed it with the teachers about a month back. I told them that after this financial year was over—because when I came the Budget for 1967-68 had already been framed—I proposed to get them examined carefully to see if at least abeginning could be made in the implementation of the Commission's recommendations, in respect of some of the amenities, as soon as possible. It was known to the teachers—I had told them this—before they decided to go on strike.

Sir, one of the demands—when they met me ; that was also about a month back—by the teachers has been that the education, from primary to highersecondary level should be under one authority. Sir, so far as the Government is concerned I explained to them that there could be no objection to it in principle, for the Government to accept, provided the concerned authorities in Delhi at present dealing with the different stages of education, namely, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Council and the Delhi Administration, could come

to an agreement on this question. After they have done so then, naturally, financial arrangements will have to be settled before this proposal could be implemented. This also I explained to the teachers. So, whatever I told them a month or two back still stands.

The teachers were then also suggesting that the service conditions of all of them regardless of the authority under which they were working, should be the same. Application of the Central Government Health Scheme to teachers, as you perhaps know, Sir, is under the consideration of the Delhi Administration. Government would have no objection to the promotion of teachers in Government-aided schools being regulated on the basis in which it is being done elsewhere.

As regards the triple benefit scheme—which I told them when their pay scales were revised I told them that the Delhi Administration was already applying it to the teachers falling within its purview.

In so far as the demand for free education is concerned, the education of the children of teachers is already free up to the higher secondary stage. They asked me, before that, whether the children of teachers could be given free education up to the university stage. I have taken it up long ago and I think the U.G.C. has written to the universities to consider it favourably. So these things we have been considering for the last five or six months ; they are nothing new.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : What about the retirement age of the teachers ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : As I said, consequent on the strike being called off, the Lieutenant-Governor has issued orders to release all those arrested in connection with the strike. I can assure the House that everything possible will be done to ensure that the unfortunate episode of the teachers' strike does not leave any legacy of bitterness or feeling of victimisation.

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

Sir, lastly I can assure this House once again that teachers can count on the good-will of the Government. For their part, teachers will do well to devote themselves to raising the standard of the profession. As for the teachers in Delhi, I have no doubt that they will resume their duties With added energy and interest so as to make the leeway in the disturbed studies of students due to the unfortunate strike Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have only to reply to what my friend, the Education Minister, has said. He has been, I must say, a little soft spoken in this matter, and his mellowed logic has not revealed very much substance in the sense that we in turn do not get the kind of assurance which was required here. He has advised us that when we go to the States we should prevail upon the State Governments to better the lot of school teachers. May I advise him also to ask his colleague, Mr. Morarji Desai, not to be niggardly with funds when the States require them in order to meet this and other additional burdens ?

By listening to Dr. Triguna sen, one would get the impression that nothing much has happened in Delhi, that only some people had indulged in a little childish freak or a sort of prank and that the matter has been settled. Well, that is not at all the case. The fact remains that 35,000 teachers in Delhi had to take recourse to strike and had to go to jail even, and that is the plainest condemnation of the callous, unsympathetic and haughty attitude of the Central Government. It is idle on the part of the Central Government to pass the buck to the Delhi Administration. And I must say that the Delhi Administration under the Jana Sangh leadership has certainly not done well in this matter and has played soft, and as far as Parliament is concerned it has shown a certain attitude by no means supportable and which, if anything, is deplorable. It is no use trying to tell us that the R.S.S. people went in individual capacity for breaking

the strike and so on. Mr. Chordia knows very well that there has been an organised..

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चोरड़िया : किसी के माथे पर यह लैवल नहीं
लगा हुआ होता है कि यह आर० एस० एस०
का है, कम्युनिस्ट है या जनसंघ का है। जो
काम जानता है उसको लिया जाता है।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Take it from me. If any communist had joined to break the strike he would have been expelled straightway from the party.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चोरड़िया : मैं तो जनसंघ का हूँ, तो मैं
आर० एस० एस० वालों को कैसे निकाल
दूंगा।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : That is what I am saying. Why is my hon. friend answering for the R.S.S. ? Your Administration is there. Did Mr. Malhotra complain to the Lt. Governor that the police force was not adequately and effectively used ? I would like ----- Mr. Bhandari, the General Secretary of the Jana Sangh, to give an explanation or get an explanation from Mr. Malhotra or from Mr. Vajpayee, the President of the Jana Sangh, whether he did make such a representation to the Lt. Governor of Delhi. Anyhow I leave it at that.

With regard to the figures, there is controversy. I tried to find out from various sources, not being directly concerned with this matter and I find that the Delhi Administration takes a different view from what has been stated by the Education Minister on the amounts involved. Therefore, let this be settled. It is a question of facts, as to how much the teachers are getting, what are their conditions, whether their position is on par with that of teachers in the neighbouring

States of Punjab and Haryana. This has got to be found out. We made a statement that the increment did not benefit the bulk, the overwhelming majority of the teachers, as a result of the implementing of the recommendation that was made twice. No satisfactory answer has come from the hon. Minister. He referred to the amenities and he said that at least he would make a beginning. Well, what are these amenities. Do they mean an expenditure of crores and crores of rupees ? Does the implementation of these recommendations about amenities cost so much ? We see when it is a question of amenities for Members of Parliament or for officers or for Ministers or for Ministers' friends and others in important positions, we do not wait for the budgetary proposals. We just try to meet them from within the framework of the budgetary allocations. Why can't the same thing be done for meeting the expenses of these amenities. The funds could easily be found. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to do something positive in this matter. He himself complained—it was a very interesting thing coming from a Cabinet Minister— and said that we must help him to secure the means for implementing the Award. In other words, he would like us to help him in getting money needed for implementing the recommendations. By all means in Parliament we would support him. Which of us will not support him if he ever were to make a demand in Parliament for more funds in order to meet the requirements of education. Is there anyone who will not? None—barring one or two individuals—would ever oppose it. By and large, crossing all party barriers the entire House would support him. But the trouble is that our Education Ministers are Grade II Ministers. They may be in the Cabinet, but they are B Class Ministers. I mean Ministers of Community Development, Education etc. are a category of Ministers who are always in the wings, who are always given back seats. The policy decisions are by the trio or some

such people—you know—the Cabinet. Well, if that is 90, let him take it up and let it be fought out properly.

Dr. Triguna Sen told us "that he is not fond of making statements and therefore he did not express his views on the subject of police atrocities or police interferences in this particular strike or the police atrocities at other places. Well, it does not look as if Dr. Triguna Sen does not make statements. He does make statements and he makes many speeches which we read in the newspapers. I do not know if the heavens would have come down or he would be open to the charge of self-advertisement if he had expressed himself against this kind of police arrogance at Uttarpara in Bengal and now in Delhi here. No, he did not do so. He was afraid. If Dr. Triguna Sen had been the Vice-Chancellor, he would have made it. Before he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Banaras University, he publicly condemned the police interference and said that the police should not be used against the teaching community and the students in this manner, and if I may say so with due respect to him" and without divulging any family or domestic secret, he repeated this in Calcutta also, when he had not been inducted into the Treasury Benches and I said that there was at least one Vice-Chancellor who had the courage to speak in this manner. May I know whether that courage had departed from him. Has it left him in this manner? He should explain. Therefore,"* I think this is not good. I think, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that the Education Minister of our country should be a little more conscious, a little more sensitive about these things and when such questions come up he should take them up and he should say even at the cost of leaving the Government that such atrocities should not be let loose on teachers and students.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, even now in his reply we have not been given any light as to who was responsible for the police

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta] actions against the teachers. Was it the Metropolitan Council or was it the Central Government? We are trying to find out. We see that they are blaming each other. But Dr. Triguna Sen should be knowing and he should tell us and if the Home Ministry of the Government of India was guilty of it in any manner then "we would like to take it up. The Delhi Administration and the Jan Sangh Administration certainly should be called to account for having let loose this kind of police action against the teachers. But first of all I would like to find out who is responsible. I do not know why our Minister has not given any assurance. I do not expect very much, but I expected ' him to tell us clearly one or two things. He philosophically told us that everything would be done. But the trouble is, people do not believe what the Government says, especially when things are said in a vague manner. Therefore, he should tell us that there shall not be a single case of victimisation, that there shall not be any break of service in a single case, that every-one of them shall be released and that there shall not be any prosecution whatsoever. This clear assurance should have been given. Do I understand that the Central Government has lost all its authority in Delhi that they have not the guts even to get up in Parliament and give this simple assurance ? They have got their Lt. Governor to carry out the assurances given in this House. (*Time bell rings*). Well, Mr. Vice-Chairman, you have rung the bell and I do not wish now to say many things. But one thing I must say. Dr. Triguna Sen had no business to indulge in political propaganda. He said, all political parties jumped into it.

SHRIMATI C. AMMANNA RAJA
(Andhra Pradesh) : That is your monopoly.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE
(Bihar): Then why jyour party

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am very glad; in fact in Parliament, the Communist Group in Parliament was discussing whether we should also participate in the Satayagraha should the teachers' need our support. It did not materialise because the thing has gone off. Otherwise I tell you frankly, we would have participated. I would myself have gone and participated. Why not ? What are the political parties to do ? Are the political parties to sit quietly and watch when the Government assault the teachers, deny them their demands and treat them in a very inhuman manner.³ It is their duty in such situations for political parties to identify themselves with such noble causes as the cause of the teachers and share their fate with them. What is wrong in it ? That should not be called as jumping into the fray or any such thing. That is what the political parties are for. The political parties are...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): It is time to wind up.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am finishing.

The political parties are not here for exchanging pleasantries with Government, twiddling their fingers and allowing the Government to do whatever it likes including attacks on teachers and ill-treatment of teachers. The political parties are for defending the rights of the people, ensuring common decencies in public life and resisting the oppressive, senseless and soulless measures and attitudes of the Government. Therefore it was necessary. -

Again, before I sit down I take strong exception to the Finance Minister's provocative statement. There should have been an explanation coming from the Minister or from the Finance Minister when he was here as to why he made such

a statement that he would rather resign than meet the demands of the teachers. Is that the way for a Minister of the Government to speak over a matter like this? And why did the Education Minister keep quiet ? Why did he not say then what he is saying now.' Why did not the Education Minister take the initiative not only with the teachers but also with the Government in order that things could be tackled in a proper way? Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I think the reply is unsatisfactory. We expected—maybe we are suffering from an illusion—a little better attitude and better performance from

men like Dr. Triguna Sen who has done the gravest error in his life by joining the Congress Government and the Congress Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The House stands adjourned till n.oo A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday the 5th March, 1968.