

It is reported that seven of the 103 employees of Gandhi Darshan have been sacked and four of the six pavilions in the complex closed. This has created a feeling of insecurity among the employees of the Gandhi Darshan. And now we are talking so much of Gandhi, this Government is wedded to him and his policy and his name. It is reported that the Gandhi Darshan Employees Welfare Association have been told that they should be prepared for reduction in salary and retrenchment. The situation is getting serious as a result of suicide committed by the wife of one of the Gandhi Darshan employees who cut her throat with a kitchen knife because her husband lost his job. The agitation of the employees is going on since last so many days without any tangible result in sight. The Government's intervention in this matter, at least in the name of Gandhiji, is sought and I plead with the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs—I do not know whether it is the Works & Housing Ministry which controls or the Education Ministry which deals with it.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Education Ministry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then, you are here very much. I am sure with your kind heart you will kindly look into this and try to see that the matter is resolved and justice is done.

(iii) REPORTED POLICE FIRING ON AGRICULTURISTS IN VEDASANDUR VILLAGE IN MADURAI DISTRICT

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise under Rule 377 on an important incident that has taken place in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must read the text.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Just a few words, Sir. It has been reported on the 9th that police have re-

sorted to opening fire on agriculturists in Vedasandur village in Madurai District, who have been agitating for the redressal of their grievances. I do not know what is the reason for the police to resort to opening fire and also, the Army has been called for. I hope that Government will come forward with a statement on what has happened, what is the reason and who is behind all these things.

(iv) SERVICE CONDITIONS OF TEMPORARY OFFICERS IN INDIAN RAILWAYS

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377 I draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance.

Sir, this is a matter pertaining to the service conditions of temporary officers on Indian Railways who have been recruited by selection through the UPSC interview, which is one of the recognised modes of recruitment laid down by the Establishment Code and recruitment rules. Every year, hundreds of such officers are selected by UPSC as well as for every other section in other Ministries. These officers are suffering in their seniority, because they have not been equated with the direct recruits in the Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must read from the written text, which you have given.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: There are certain important points. There are court rulings against this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever you have to say, you should have given in writing. You should read whatever you have given in writing.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: There is great stagnation and frustration caused to the temporary officers on Indian Railways due

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]
to the wrong interpretation and decision by the Railway Board, the discrimination in making permanent and giving seniority to the officers selected through interview by the UPSC and those appointed through direct recruitment. The decisions have also been given against the stand taken by the Railway Board given by the Allahabad High Court, and again recently upholding the rights of 'temporary officers' as equal to those of direct recruitment, given by the Supreme Court in the case of Patwardhan vs. State of Maharashtra. The inaction on the part of the Railway to respond to the decision by cancelling the illegal amendment to the Establishment Code made during the period of Emergency, and that too with retrospective effect. This has to be remedied, and the early solution necessary on this issue, because of which a large number of officers, over 1000 officers, are suffering in their future and in their seniority, inspite of 20 years of good excellent recorded service.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go on to the discussion on the Budget.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैंने श्री रूज 377 में नोटिस दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In regard to rule 377, those whose notices have been accepted, have been called.

जिन-जिन सदस्यों ने नोटिस दिया था, अगर वे सब खड़े हो जायें, तो 300 नोटिसिज होंगे—इस लिए सब को मौका नहीं मिल सकता है, जिन के नोटिसिज एक्सेप्ट हो गये हैं, उन को बुलाया गया है।

13.27 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—Contd.

श्री राजनरेस कुशाबहा (सलेमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गठ 30 वर्षों में अगर

किसी विषय की सबसे अधिक बर्दाश्त इस देश में हुई है, सब से अधिक बिलनाफ़ अगर किया गया है, तो वह शिक्षा है। यह वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति किस लिए बनी थी, वह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि हर भारतीय यह मानता है कि केवल बसक पैदा करने के लिए यह शिक्षा पद्धति लागू की गई थी। आज हमारे स्कूल, कॉलेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज मुलाम, बेकार और बेइमान बनाने के कारखाने हैं। मैंने मुलाम शब्द का प्रयोग इस लिए किया कि लड़के ने स्कूल में पैर रखा, उस का सब से पहला लक्ष्य होता है, नौकरी करना, तो स्कूल में आते ही यह मुलामी उस के चिर पर सवार हो जाती है। जब नौकरी में चला गया, तो कोई नहीं पूछता कि तुम को किसनी तनख्वाह मिलती है, सब से पहला सवाल यह होता है कि ऊपरी भ्रामदनी कितनी है। इस तरह से ये बेइमान बनाने के कारखाने हुए। जब लड़का मेज-कुर्सी पर पढ़ने लगता है, तो मोबर से उस को दुश्मनी हो जाती है। वर्तमान सभ्यता के मुताबिक उस को काफ़ी चाहिए, दूसरी चीजें चाहिए। बाप ने न जाने किस तरह से, अपना अनाज बेच कर, उस को पढ़ाया, पढ़ने के बाद अगर नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो बे कारों की फौज में भरती हो जाते हैं और इस फौज में भरती हो कर वे जो कर रहे हैं— वह हमारे और आप के सामने है। उन को पैसा चाहिए, क्योंकि उन का खर्चा बढ़ा हुआ है, घर से उन को मिलेगा नहीं, दिन में मेहनत करने का कोई साधन नहीं है, तब फिर वे रात में ही मेहनत करने लगते हैं। यह है हमारी शिक्षा की हालत।

हमारे पुराने मिलों ने, पुरानी सरकार ने, शाब्दिक परिवर्तन तो बहुत किये, पहले कहा गया कि हम मौलिक परिवर्तन करेंगे, कुछ दिन मौलिक परिवर्तन चला, उस के बाद कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हम आमूल-परिवर्तन करेंगे।