

[Shri S. Kundu]

This is the sort of humiliating thing that has been going on. Two MPs were pushed back. There was an order not to arrest MPs. Now can you distinguish between an MP and another citizens? If it is a crime, it will apply to both. There was no 144 in force before the Prime Minister's house. The delegation was marching with a memorandum regarding the unemployment situation and was present it to the Prime Minister. Meanwhile all these things happened.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : In both the States where the MPs have been arrested, the party in power is the ruling party here. Under what charges they have been arrested should be communicated to this House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let the Minister make a statement on this very important issue. It has come out in the press. I would request you to have all these persons who have been illegally detained released.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : I would not have got up at this stage, but since you have virtually given permission for members to speak even before the calling attention notice is disposed of.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am surprised myself about it.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : This has happened several times before also. Since you have permitted some discussion, I would say that the arrest of members of this House like Shri Nath Pai, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Bhogendra Jha and so many others and so many events happening on account of the movement for restoration of land to the peasant, on account of this a situation has been created in different parts of the country. Thousands of people have been arrested—I think the total would come to about 6,000 all over India. That being so—I think the relevant documents are with your Secretariat—we have asked for some sort of discussion. I would not have asked this at this point of time, but since you have allowed some members to speak, I mention it.

MR. SPEAKER : It would have been much better if this had started after the call attention was disposed of. Normally, we take the call attention first after questions.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : I want to make a submission about the arrest of the members. We also want that members should not be arrested like this, but we want to have one thing clarified, whether this House wants to give its approval to forcible land grabbing and allow some people to take the law into their own hands (*Interruptions*). Once we allow it, the rule of law ceases and there will be anarchy reigning in the country. If we allow it, we will be encouraging anarchy in this country (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Are we going to tolerate this kind of thing that is going on in the country (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : This is the beginning of civil war. Is this to be tolerated? The entire law and order has broken down (*Interruptions*), I had given notice of a call attention... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPFAKER : Shri Samar Guha.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DELAY IN PAYMENT OF  
SALARIES TO TEACHERS IN  
WEST BENGAL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

Reported delay in payment of salaries to the University and college teachers in West Bengal and their demand for fulfilment of Government's assurances regarding their pay scales.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.)

RAO) : It is a fairly long statement ; if you like, I shall place it on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not been given a copy. I enquired at the counter. No statement was supplied to me, though should have been.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : According to the information furnished by the State Government of West Bengal, the university and college teachers resorted to three days cease-work, from August 5 to 7. They also led a mass deputation to the Governor on August 5 and squatted for 48 hours before the Writers Building during this period.

The teachers put forward certain demands in connection with the implementation of the latest revised salary scales approved by Government for various categories of teachers and other matters.

The main demands of the teachers were :

- (1) Immediate fixation of pay in the new integrated pay scale of Third Plan college teachers, new entrants and teachers of 60-65 age group.
- (2) Sanctioning of all posts approved by the Universities.
- (3) Application of new integrated pay scales to Librarians and Physical Instructors, eligible for the scale laid down by the U. G. C.
- (4) Fixation of B. Sc. (Pass) Demonstrators who are in receipt of old UGC scale, in the new integrated pay scale.
- (5) Regular monthly payment of all emoluments.

The scheme of revised salary scales for teachers in under-graduate colleges approved by the Government of India effective from 1.4.1966; provided for two scales of Lecturers, namely Rs. 300-600 and Rs. 400-800. At the instance of the State Government, the Government of India agreed in Novem-

ber, 1967 to an integrated scale of Rs. 300-800 being given to all Lecturers subject to the condition that the Central assistance would be limited to what would have been due to the State Government on the basis of the approved scheme. The State Government, however, sanctioned the new integrated scale with effect from 1.4.1969. It has already determined the salaries of 4,416 teachers of affiliated non-Government colleges. These teachers were working in posts in existence as on 31.3.1966 in colleges which had adopted the revised salary scales previously sanctioned by the U. G. C. (in 1957).

In respect of the teachers working in colleges which were established during the Third Plan period, the position is that the revised salary scales previously approved by the U. G. C. were either not adopted at all or on the stoppage of assistance from the U. G. C. with effect from 1.4.1966, the colleges which had adopted the revised salary scales reverted to their pre-revised scales. The State Government has stated that on account of this position, it has become difficult to fix the salaries of teachers numbering about 600 in the new integrated scale. The salaries of teachers vary from college to college depending upon the college scale of pay. Meanwhile, the State Government has sanctioned an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 60 p. m. towards the salary of every teacher working in these colleges. The question of continuance of assistance by the U. G. C. for the implementation of the scales of pay approved in 1957 has been considered by the U. G. C. and my Ministry, and it has now been decided that such assistance will continue beyond 1.4.1966 for a total period of five years from the date of commencement of the application of the revised scales or until 1.4.1969 whichever is earlier. This decision is being communicated by the U. G. C. to the concerned universities, and I expect that it will facilitate the pay fixation of these teachers in the new integrated scale.

In so far as the new entrants appointed in posts created on or after 1.4.1966 are concerned, and it is understood that they number about 1,000, the Government of India has informed all the State Govern-

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

ments that under the scheme, assistance will not be admissible from the Centre. It has not been possible for the Government of West Bengal to fix their salaries in the integrated scale so far, as the number of posts created and the basis therefor have yet to be approved by the State Government. The Education Department of the State Government has worked out a formula for the purpose and communicated the same to the managements of the colleges concerned. Pending this, as in the case of teachers working in colleges established during the Third Plan, an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 60 p.m. per teacher is being given to the colleges for these teachers also. The State Government hopes that the managements of the colleges will find the formula worked out by the Education Department as acceptable.

As for grant of financial assistance to colleges for meeting the cost in respect of teachers in the age group 60-65, the State Government has found it difficult to undertake the obligation in view of the fact that the U. G. C. has not agreed to give any assistance for the implementation of the revised salary scales approved by it during the Second and the Third Plans.

The scheme of revised pay scales sanctioned by the Government of India in 66 did not originally provide for revision of the scales of pay of Librarians and Physical Instructors. These have been included in the scheme since and the State Governments were informed about the decision of the Government in September, 68. The demand for the application of new integrated pay scales to these two categories of employees is at present under consideration of the State Government. The State Government has, however, decided that pending a decision in the matter, the Librarians and Physical Instructors be paid on an *ad hoc* basis a sum of Rs. 60/- p. m.

In the case of Demonstrators, the scheme approved by the Government of India provides for a revised scale of Rs. 250-400. Further, on the advice of the U. G. C. it was laid down that the revised scales should be made applicable to only those who possess a Master's Degree or an Honours Bachelor's Degree. Subsequently, on repre-

sentations received from various States, we have accepted the proposal that the benefit of the revised salary scale may be given to Pass graduates also provided the universities concerned are satisfied that the revised pay scale can be given on the basis of their qualifications and experience.

It is a matter of regret that the teachers should not receive monthly payment of their emoluments regularly. Paucity of resources and the non-furnishing of utilisation certificates by the colleges in time are stated to be the main causes for the delay in making grants to the colleges regularly. I feel greatly distressed about this situation. The least that we can do for the teacher is to ensure that he is not subjected to unnecessary hardship on account of avoidable delays in the payment of his dues. During my visit to Calcutta this week-end, I have discussed this matter with the Governor and the Adviser (Education) and have asked the State Government to send me their proposals for remedying the situation.

In his talks with the deputation of teachers, the Governor of West Bengal has assured them that their demands will be sympathetically considered by the State Government. The teachers have resumed work from August 8, 1970.

I also took the opportunity of my visit to Calcutta this week-end to meet the representatives of West Bengal College Teachers Association, their President and a number of their representatives and had a frank and free discussion with them during the course of which I informed them of the position in respect of their main demands in so far as the Government of India is concerned.

This House is aware of my concern for the teaching community, and I am glad to say that on the basis of my discussions with the Governor and the State Government, I am in a position to assure the House that the State Government will make every effort to meet the legitimate demands of the teachers without undue delay. I am sorry for the length of the statement and I do not know why it was not made available to Members in time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : लेकिन भ्रगने के लिए व्यवस्था जरूरी होनी चाहिए, इससे सदन का समय बच सकता है। भ्रगर इतना लम्बा स्टेटमेन्ट हो मेम्बर को पहले ही भिजवा दिया जाए, इससे सदन का समय बचेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Your statement came to our office at 11.45. How can we distribute it ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry ; I do not want to blame the Lok Sabha Secretariat if it is due to me and my office. But I returned from Calcutta late last night and I have to make a statement this morning, I had to be prepared and then also translated into Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER : It is neither the fault of your office nor my office.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am prepared to take the responsibility for this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA ; The hon-Minister has made a long statement. Unlike some other States where even a B. A. or B. Sc. degree holder, may be a college teacher, all the 7000 college teachers are post-graduate, M. A. or M. Sc. degree holder, in West Bengal. They have ceased work and squatted for two days before the Writers Building. It is not an easy decision for them to sit on the streets. They drew big crowd and even allowed some extremists to fraternise with them in the name of various sorts of comraderie.

Sir, I have heard the statement of the Education Minister. It is a fact that college teachers have accepted the integrated scale of Rs. 300-800, But what is happening ? Actually, this assurance given by the Government is almost like an offer made with the right hand and denied with the left hand. What is the real position ? The actual fact is that nearly 1,500 college teachers are deprived of the benefit of this assured pay-scale of the University Grants Commission. The result has been, as already stated by the

Education Minister because they will not take into consideration the cases of the new entrants since 1st April, 1966. In 1969 they had agreed to pay the new scale but now the question is who will pay the arrears ? Is it the State Government or the Centre ?

Then there is the question of nearly 800 college teachers who have served for five to eight years yet they have not been made permanent. Therefore, they are not entitled to the benefit of the University Grants Commission's scale.

Thirdly; there is another problem. What will happen to the teachers in the various States ? There are some rules, in some States and there are rules in my State of West Bengal by which college teachers are allowed to function even after they attain the age of 60, that is, up to 65 years of age. But when they reach the age of 61, if they receive, say, Rs. 700 in that scale, recommended by the UGC,—as soon as they reach the age of 61 they will again be reverted to either the salary of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300, per month because the UGC has denied or the State Government has denied to pay the UGC scale to the teachers who cross the age of 60 years.

These are the problems. Naturally, you can understand the difficulties. Out of nearly 7,000 college teachers in West Bengal, nearly 50 per cent of them—nearly 3,000 of them—are denied the benefit. What happens? Now, the salary that they draw is not more than Rs. 250 each or at the most it is Rs. 275. Our Education Minister talks about the fall in the standards of education in our country, of demoralisation in education, dislocation of the educational system, and many other things. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am coming to the question. Do not try to introduce a new practice. You have been tolerant. Now, many accusations are being made against the college teachers and others, but what is their condition ? What about the third report of the UGC ? The third report of the UGC says that in our country, the post-graduate degree-holders prefer educa-

[Sbri Samar Guha]

tional profession as the seventh choice, They have six choices in preference to that. They prefer to serve in the Government of India offices, or other government offices and then commercial concerns or various other concerns, and only after exercising six choices—

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Sir, Is he asking a question? (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not understand this interruption. He should have been equally intolerant when other Calling Attention matters are taken up. I represent the teaching profession. What is the matter? I have not taken more than two or three minutes so far. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think there must be a difference between the speeds of your watch and my watch. I did not want to intervene between the eloquence of two professors, but I am only concerned with the shortest time that you should take in coming to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Unless I give the background, how can I come to the question, Sir? I am putting the question. The postgraduate degree-holders accept the educational profession with reluctance, because they have no other job before them. In 1961, there was a conference of Vice-Chancellors of all the universities when Dr. Shrimali was there. Then it was decided that the college teachers should be offered the payscale of at least the Class I Government of India employees. Even that scale has not been introduced. Dr. Edward Scheel one of the eminent educationists in the world, has said that the condition of teachers and lecturers in India is appalling.

I would give you an instance in regard to the lack of uniformity of pay-scales of college teachers in the Different parts of the country. In Ghaziabad, just 18 miles off from Delhi, a college teacher gets a starting pay of just Rs. 300. In the educational institutions run by the Central Government, in Delhi area the college teacher is immediately given the scale of Rs. 400-900.

They are having the same workload,

same qualification and same experience, but if they are 18 miles away from Delhi, they get lesser payment.

MR. SPEAKER : I am repeating it very often with you. Kindly ask your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Would you make a distinction in my case alone? The mover generally gets at least 5 minutes. I am a teacher and I represent a view-point...

MR. SPEAKER : But you must look at the watch also. Put it in any form, but make it a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am just giving the background. The two UF ministers in West Bengal had played trickery with the teachers. Mr. Jyoti Bhattacharya and Mr. Satyapriya Roy. Mr. Jyoti Bhattacharya, without the Cabinet decision, gave an assurance to west Bengal teachers. Mr. Satyapriya Roy had a Cabinet decision, but he failed to implement that decision because the West Bengal College Teachers' Association is not being controlled by the followers of Mr Satyapriya Roy. There is also the question of regular monthly payment. The teachers get their twelve months pay in 22 packets.

I want to know whether the Government is going to introduce a uniform and integrated scale for all categories of college teachers, whether the Government is going to remove the invidious distinction between junior and senior college teachers, whether the Government is going to introduce payment of uniform DA, house rent allowance and provident fund for all the teachers, whether the Government is going to see that teachers having experience of one or two years are immediately made permanent whether the Government would not only agree but devise means so that as in the case of other Government employees, the college teachers get regular monthly payment, and whether the Government will convene a meeting of the representatives of West Bengal college teachers, the State Government, the Central Government and the UGC as early as possible, so that they can thrash out all outstanding issues regard-

ing the demands made by the West Bengal college and university teachers ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. member asked a series of questions towards the conclusions of his intervention. He asked whether the Government is going to introduce an intergrated uniform scale for college teachers. Government has no intention at the moment of introducing any such uniform scale. The matter is being considered by the UGC. Representations have been made by a number of teacher's associations in different parts of the country for an integrated scale and the whole matter is under the consideration of UGC.

As far as West Bengal is concerned, the West Bengal Government did remove the distinction between junior and senior teachers and introduced the integrated scale of Rs. 300-800. So far as the Central Government is concerned it would be prepared to pay for the enforcement of the new scheme provided its liability is limited to what it would be under the old scheme.

Regarding the question of introducing uniform dearness allowance, provident fund benefit etc. it is entirely a state subject and the Central Government, I am afraid, has no say in the matter of introduction of uniform DA, provident fund etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The State Government is controlled by you. You are responsible for the State Government. When there is President's Rule in a State the Central Government is also indirectly responsible for what is happening in a State. You should take the initiative.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Sometime I should like to have guidance from somebody in authority as to what precisely is the responsibility of the Education Minister in the Centre for the educational expenditure, educational budget and educational programmes in a Government which is administered under Presidential rule. I have not been able to be clear in my mind as to what precisely is the responsibility of the Central Government and the Central Education Minister for the education budget of the

State Government. I should like somebody in authority to give me enlightenment on the subject some time and also provide me with the authority, in case I have the responsibility, to enforce my responsibility.

So far as the question of permanence is concerned, it is entirely a matter for the universities and colleges etc. As far as Delhi is concerned, when people have put in two years of probation, they are almost automatically made permanent unless there is very good cause why they should not be made permanent. I was very shocked to hear what the hon. Member said but, unfortunately, I cannot do anything in the matter. It is a matter for the university and the State Government. The State Education Department, which give grants to these colleges, and the university which gives recognition to these colleges, these are the two bodies which have got some sanction in the matter and they must take up this question. Quite frankly, I do not approve of the practice of teachers being appointed temporarily for a long number of years. If they are appointed on probation, at the end of the period of probation they should be made permanent or their services should be terminated. But that person should go on and on for five or six years in a temporary capacity just to save some provident fund or some other allowances for the management, I think that is the most anti-social thing and, as far as I am concerned, I would strongly express my disapproval of any such practice. Unfortunately, I cannot do anything more than that.

As far as 60-65 age group is concerned, the matter was referred to the UGC and the UGC refused to extend the concessions they have given, or the allowances they have given, beyond the age of 60... (interruptions) I myself did not realise that this meant a reversal of the earlier scheme. It sounds rather odd that a person is allowed to work beyond a particular age and then his salary would drop because his increments would be stopped at the age of 60. That is an anomalous situation. I shall myself take it up and I shall see what can be done about it.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

Regarding ensuring monthly payment, that is the crux of the matter. I had a long discussion yesterday for about 1 hour and 40 minutes, an extremely friendly discussion, with the West Bengal College Teachers' Association. Subsequently, I have also had a discussion with the West Bengal Headmasters' Association. Both these associations pointed out to me that this is causing them a great deal of harassment. The teachers of West Bengal seem to be not getting their salaries regularly for a long time. I do not know how far the facts are correct, but I have been told that there are arrears up to 4, 5 or even 6 months. I just cannot understand how a man can live if he does not get his salary in time, unless of course he has other property. This creates frustration and an attitude of non-cooperation among the teachers and I for one would not be surprised if they take up such an attitude. I have taken up this question and discussed it with the Adviser. I think they want some advance from the Central Government because they have some ways and means difficulty. I have also spoken to the Governor. I am requesting them to send me specific proposals as to what they want the Central Government to do in the matter. Then I shall take it up with the appropriate authority concerned. If I cannot do anything else, I want to ensure at least the regularity of pay of these poor people, who belong to the middle class, who have no other source of income because I sympathize with their position.

Regarding the last point, I do not think it is necessary at the moment to convene a conference. We are in touch with the West Bengal Headmaster's Association and the West Bengal Government and we shall try our best to solve the problems that have been raised in this calling-attention notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : A memorandum was submitted by the Teachers' Association to the Governor on the 5th August, 1970, giving all their demands, after 48 hours of *dharna* at Raj Bhavan, Writers' Building. The main point is that 1st April, 1966, is the crucial date after which date all the grants by the UGC or the Central Government were stopped. That was one of the reasons why teachers

could not be paid their salaries. In this very House Dr. Rao's predecessor, Shri M.C. Chagla, when he was the Education Minister, had made a solemn declaration on the 6th April, 1966, to the effect that no teacher in the country would be paid less than Rs. 300. It is most unfortunate that teachers who are entitled to Rs. 300 are being paid Rs. 150 only. Rs. 150 were added to that by the U.F. Government when they were in power. It is surprising that 12 months' salaries are being paid to teachers in 22 irregular instalments. If they know that they will get the money in 22 equal regular instalments, it will be a consolation to them because then they can be sure that they are getting it in 22 regular instalments. Unless the Central Government pays the money the State Government is unable to pay the arrears from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1969. 80 per cent was to be paid by the Union Government or the UGC and 20 per cent matching grant or the difference was to be paid by the West Bengal Government. That money has not been paid and the arrear has to be paid.

I appreciate that the Hon. Minister has met the teachers' delegation and has discussed a lot of things with them. He told them how his heart bled for the poor teachers, but that gives no consolation to the teachers because the problem remains unsolved.

My question is whether he is aware that teachers in Government-sponsored colleges in West Bengal get a dearness allowance of Rs. 17/50 and those in the private colleges get Rs. 125. You can imagine a teacher, who is supposed to be the builder of the nation and who is to build up the career of our young men, getting only Rs. 17/50 as dearness allowance! If he goes on strike, he is told that he should not do it because he is the builder of the nation. But a builder of the nation gets only Rs. 17/50 as dearness allowance!

In the context of West Bengal today it is the responsibility of this Government to tackle the situation created by the growing discontent in the teachers' community in

West Bengal and to solve the problem. I would like to know whether he will send a senior official of the UGC or of the Government of India immediately to have a discussion with the West Bengal Government and to pay the arrears from Central funds, because the West Bengal Government have said that they have no money to pay. I would request that that money should be paid by the Central Government to ease the situation and to minimise the misery of teachers,

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** The hon. Member has made a number of statements like non-sponsored college teachers getting less DA than sponsored college teachers. I may suggest to Shri Banerjee that next time he meets the office-bearers of the West Bengal College Teachers' Association, he should ask them what precisely... ..  
*(Interruption).*

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** We want to meet them this morning. They are here.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I met them only yesterday. They could not have come all the way from Calcutta this morning. I would very much like to meet them after this discussion is over. I met them yesterday from 12.15 to 1.40 P.M., and we had a full, free and frank discussion on the various points and explained to them what we were able to do and what we were not able to do. If those gentlemen are here, the President and the Members, I should be very happy to meet them at 1 O' Clock That will help me in answering the next Call Attention Notice in the Rajya Sabha. Regarding this question, whether I am in touch with the West Bengal Government, as I have already told the House, as far as monthly payments are concerned, I am still not able to understand why irregularities take place. I want to get that properly investigated. I have asked the State Government what their difficulties are.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** They have no money to pay.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I am afraid, if the State Governments have no money to pay and that it is the Central Government who have to pay the money, I am not in a

position to make the Central Government pay them the money. I am, certainly, prepared to bring to the notice of my colleague in the Central Government who is concerned with financial matters. If it is a question of the Central Government having to pay the money, the State Government having no money, that raises a much larger question as to how much money is involved, what is the total West Bengal budget...

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I know the background. If the hon. Minister had enquired of Dr. Sen he would have known it. There was a long discussion. The West Bengal Government wanted a lumpsum loan and Dr. Sen agreed to that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It was unmanageable even in your own time. It is really shocking that you take other Members' time also.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I know the background; I have the positive information. The West Bengal Government wanted a lumpsum loan and Dr. Sen had agreed. He could have enquired of Dr. Sen.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There is a limit to everything.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** The hon. Members are saying what Dr. Sen said and did not say.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You don't take notice of that. You only answer Mr. Banerjee's question.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** So far as the question of finance is concerned, what should be done regarding financial aid to the Central Government for solving their problems of payments to college teachers, that is a subject over which I myself have no authoritative jurisdiction. But I am certainly prepared to bring to the notice of my colleague in the Central Government of financial implications of meeting the demand of West Bengal Government for making payments to college teachers.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East) :** I am afraid, the hon. Minister has not taken serious notice of the phenomenon of the people taking matters to the



[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

streets and having *dharma* and other forms of agitations and, that is to say, the frustration getting infused into everything. In spite of the Minister's bewilderment, I think, the Central Government, at the moment, has to be answerable for whatever irregularity there is on the part of West Bengal Government in regard to implementation of promises made earlier.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that since Mr. Chagla's assurance that from 1965 nobody will join the college teaching service at a salary of less Rs. 300 a month has not been implemented, since the salary scales agreed upon four years ago yet remain unimplemented, since *ad hoc* assistance offered by either the West Bengal Government or the Central Government also is not being paid properly, since there is uncertainty in regard to the payment of salary to these college teachers and since a very large amount of arrears has accumulated, how are things going to be cleared? Are we going to rely upon the mere sympathetic assurances given by Ministers after Ministers? Mr. Chagla gave an assurance; Dr. Triguna Sen gave an assurance and Dr. Rao is giving assurance over and over again. The sympathetic assurances have been often reiterated. But there has been tangible result. Do we take that as far as the finances are concerned, the rightful demands of the college and university teachers can hardly be met? Is it a symptom that the country is heading towards some sort of a financial and administrative collapse? I do not mean it in a sense of levity. If in regard to the payment of salaries and *ad hoc* grants and arrears to college teachers, this kind of default accumulates and if it is accumulated in the case of West Bengal, it is for the Central Government to take action. Today, the Central Government holds the baby. The Minister here cannot say. "I do not know. I am waiting for the authoritative instructions to find out who is responsible." For the West Bengal Government, the Central Government is, at the moment responsible for every passage of the West Bengal administration, education and other things included. Therefore, the Minister has got to be answerable for it. That is why I asked: in view of this accumulation of grievances, so many things

happening and in view of the repeated reiteration of sympathy by Minister after Minister which leads to nothing tangible in terms of objective payment to these people who are being driven to go to the streets and agitate and offer 'Dharma' and all sorts of things and in view of the frustration turning into fury, what is the Government going to do about it not merely reiterating sympathetic pronouncements?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry my expression of sympathy seems to have irritated my hon. friend, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. I would only like to tell him that the sympathy I have expressed is perfectly genuine. It was not put in merely to impress upon the house or the Hon. Member.

Regarding the assurance given by Mr. Chagla which has not been fulfilled, I would like to make one statement here. If I give an assurance, that assurance must be previously backed by financial concurrence. That is why I never give an assurance without getting previous financial concurrence. Then I do not know how far that can be regarded as an assurance of Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But you are responsible for the assurance given by your predecessor.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry I am responsible for an assurance which has also been agreed to in the Finance. No Minister in the Central Cabinet to the best of my knowledge can give an assurance without making sure that that assurance will be implemented. Otherwise, tomorrow I will go and promise anything and then if that becomes an assurance of Government and the Finance is not able to implement it, then it leads to a very impossible situation. I would certainly agree that this Rs. 300 is not a princely amount as a minimum wage for a college teacher and I shall try to find out what the existing position is. I was told that some people are getting Rs. 150 plus Rs. 60=Rs. 210. That certainly is not a situation which I would regard as all satisfactory for college teachers. Even for secondary school teachers I would not regard it as a satisfactory situation.

Prof. Mukerjee said about the scale and that for four years nothing has been done and nothing has been implemented and only assurances have been given. I was a little surprised. I do not know whether I should read my statement. But I thought I made it clear that out of the 7000 teachers, about 4500 have been fixed up in the integrated scale from 1.8.69. In the case of other teachers those who were in employment before 1.4.66 and for whom UGC 50% has not been made available after some time and where that has been stopped also by the State Government, that was the major difficulty which affected about 500 teachers. Again in my statement I said only just now that in recent meeting of the UGC, the UGC and the Finance Ministry are both agreed that as far as the payment of that 50% is concerned, upto 1969 50% of the UGC share will be given by the University Grants Commission with the concurrence of the Finance, which means now the major difficulty in the way of the State Government fixing up these scales in the integrated scale has been removed and it is easier for the State Government to make the fixation.

Regarding other delays, I think there are all sorts of delays, fixing, up, increment, what should the state of service, whether the post is sanctioned or not—there are all sorts of problems some of which are legitimate and some are not and these are matters where certainly Prof. Mukerjee said I was also responsible. I shall certainly take it up again with people concerned in West Bengal to see to what extent these delays can be minimised or can be eliminated so that refixation of salary is done as expeditiously as possible.

I have already said about uncertainty of payment. I am going to take up this question of payment of salaries. I have already made comments regarding the question of sympathy the existence of which in me has provoked some wrath in the mind of a fellow ex-academician like Prof. Hiren Mukerjee.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Halder—absent.  
Mr. Indrajit Gupta—absent.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : मुल्क में जो कल्लेग्राम हो रहा है, उसके लिए इन से कहिये कि पूरा दिन बहस कराएं। सरदार बसन्त सिंह एक शानदार भ्रादमी थे। पंजाब में वह स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता थे। उनका दिन दहाड़े कत्ल कर दिया गया है। लुधियाना में एक यानेदार को बीच शहर में, जिसको नक्सलाइट्स को गिरफ्तार करने का काम सौंपा गया था, गोली मार दी गई है, उसका कत्ल कर दिया गया है। मैं चार्ज करता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर जोकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हैं, वह खुद करा रही हैं—

[ श्री عبدالغنى دار كوزانوں : ملک میں جو قتل عام ہو رہا ہے اسکے لئے ان سے کہئے کہ پورا دن بھٹ کرائیں - سردار بسلت سلگہ ایک شاندار آدمی تھے - پنجاب میں وہ سولتیر پارٹی کے نہتے تھے - انکا دن دھارے قتل کر دیا گیا ہے - لدھیانہ میں ایک تھانیدار کو بیچ شہر میں جسکو نکسلائٹس کو گرفتار کرنے کا کام سونپا گیا تھا - گولی مار دی گئی ہے - اسکا قتل کر دیا گیا ہے - میں چارج کرتا ہوں کہ ہوم منسٹر جو کہ پرائم منسٹر بھی ہیں - وہ خود کرا رہی ہیں - ]

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्थिति सिर्फ पंजाब में ही नहीं है। पंजाब में एक एम० एल० ए० का कत्ल नक्सलाइट्स ने किया है। बम्बई में भी हमारी पार्टी के श्री बसन्त पंडित और तीन अन्य नेताओं को नक्सलाइट्स ने घमकी दी है कि उनको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। जैसाकि पहले भी यहाँ पर जिक्र थाया है, नक्सलाइट्स ने 90 लोगों की लिस्ट निकाली है कि उनको खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है, बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह इस बारे में एक बयान दें और इस विषय पर सदन में डिसकशन होनी चाहिए। अगर देश में इस तरह से पोलीटिकल मर्डर होने लगे, तो कोई भी सेफ नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : यह तो इन-डायरेक्ट सिविल वार है। आज पब्लिक को कोई सेपटी नहीं है। (व्यवधान)...

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यह किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय इस पर बयान दें और इस विषय पर डिसक्शन होना चाहिए।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें श्री बसन्त सिंह के मर्डर पर बड़ा दुःख है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : जो कोई भी नक्सलाइट्स के खिलाफ बोलेगा, उसको कत्ल कर दिया जायेगा, यह स्थिति तो बहुत गम्भीर है। यह सरकार चुप रह कर उन लोगों को एनकरेज कर रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ... श्री जगजीवन राम बंटे हुए हैं। वह नक्सलाइट्स के बारे में बोलते क्यों नहीं हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

12.52 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be Laid on the Table.

#### NOTIFICATION UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : On behalf of Shri B.S. Murthy, I beg to lay on the Table.....

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने जिन औषधियों के दाम घटाये हैं, जिसका विवरण मंत्री महोदय सभा-मटल पर रखने जा रहे हैं, आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि बाजार से वे औषधियाँ गायब हो गई हैं और दूसरी औषधियों के दाम

दुगने तिगुने हो गये हैं। आज गरीब आदमियों को बाजार में दवा नहीं मिल पा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ? सारी दवायें मार्केट से गायब हो गई हैं। सरकार को इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल बाद में उठायें।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Sir, on behalf of Shri B.S. Murthy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English [versions] published in Notification No. S. O. 2008 in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1970, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library See No, LT-3892/70]

#### REPORT OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, CUSTOMS ACT, AND CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table —

1. A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Bombay for the year ended the 31st December, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts, under subsection (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961, [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—2893/70]
2. A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 1062 (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1970 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3894/70].
3. A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions)