

just the actual number of coaches, we have also rationalised its use. We have brought down the ineffectiveness also in coaches, thereby increasing the utilisation of existing coaches which also has had an impact on increasing the capacity. But to answer the hon. Member, it was generally decided that the AC II tier sleeper is a more convenient mode of travel and many people prefer to travel in it rather than in the I Class and, therefore, in relation to the production of I - Class as opposed to the AC II tier, the emphasis has been placed on the production of the AC-II tier sleeper. We have more or less decided to phase out over a period of time the I-Class coaches. However, there are certain sections where demand does not warrant the AC-II tier sleepers. So, we have decided to produce a very limited quantity of I-Class coaches also.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: In Rajasthan, much dust enters into the coaches and lot of inconvenience is caused to the passengers. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the long-term plan of air-conditioned car system chalked out by the railways would be introduced in the desert areas of Rajasthan only thrice a week? Does the hon. Minister think that there is urgent need to introduce super-fast train and other Express trains in that area?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The requirements of Rajasthan are part of the general thinking regarding the requirements of the country as a whole and same decisions which pertain to the country as a whole would also pertain to Rajasthan.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Ayub Saheb, do you also want to put any question about Junjhunu or Sikar?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Rajasthan, there is an area called Shekhawati and only two districts come under that area, Jhunjhunu and Sikhar. Only one train runs from Delhi for this area which is called Shekhawati Ex-

press. This train is also famous as Jakhar Express. There is only one link train to this train which runs upto Bikaner. The capacity of this train can cope with only 50 per cent traffic of that area. Will the hon. Minister try to attach some new coaches to that train? Is there a proposal to attach A.C. two tier or three tier coaches to this train?

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I think we have really strayed very far from the main question.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: As in the game of cricket, the hon. Members also try to hit sixers here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Three tier coaches may please be attached at least to that train called Jakhar Express which is known in the name of the hon. Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The hon. Member's suggestion has been noted. In this connection, I would like to tell Shri Ram Singh Yadav that mostly metre gauge services are in use in Rajasthan and A.C. two tier coaches were introduced there in 1987-88. 30 additional A.C. two tier coaches have been introduced this year.

[*English*]

Uniform Rules and Guidelines for Educational Institutions

*755. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of government that all educational institutions and teachers all over the country should be governed by the rules and guidelines framed by Union Government; and

(b) If so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal that all educational institutions and teachers all over the country should be governed by rules framed by the Union Government. But the National Policy on Education, 1986 lays down the framework for the educational system as a whole including teachers. The Policy provisions have to be implemented over a period of time with the cooperation of State Governments.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: I want to know whether Government feels it necessary to formulate uniform rules and guidelines for educational policy and better educational management and whether any study has been made in this regard or not.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: This involves certain things. First is the structure of the organisations. So far as the structure of the organisation is concerned, during the last 20 years after the first report of 1968 policy was adopted, we have attained 10+2+3.

So, that structure is now accepted throughout the country, although it has taken time. But we have been able to get it approved by all the State Governments. The fact that is to be borne in mind is that primarily education was a subject with the State Governments. It was only in 1976 that it was brought under the Concurrent List. At present, the Government of India is trying to help the State Governments and Institutions to develop qualitatively and to expand. So, a uniform rule for all the educational institutions is not envisaged at this stage because uniform rules will mean concurrence of all the State Governments, which in itself is a stupendous task and unless the Centre feels that the education is taken away from the States, probably it will take a long time to materialise.

The other thing is about improving the courses of study and bringing in the curriculum certain subjects. That is about the qualitative improvement. For that purpose, NCERT has been asked to prepare

model course books. They have already prepared some course books. We have circulated them to all the State Government. Some State Governments have adopted it; some State Governments are still under processing or some of them have not adopted and some of them have adopted. So, it will take sometime.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there was any proposal to formulate a code of conduct for the teachers in consultation with the different teachers' associations and if so what is the progress and whether the All-India Teachers Federation has submitted some suggestions in this regard.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Yes. A code of conduct and also relating to the transfer and postings of teachers is a subject which was entrusted to NIEPA. They are still working on it. Certain suggestions have been received from different sources including the Teachers' Federation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: With regard to pay-scale, there is a disparity between the State Government Teachers and the Central Government Teachers. Already, we made representations. Even the Teachers from Tamil Nadu also came over here and made representation to the Minister of Human Resource Development and also to the Finance Minister. There is also a report called the Chattopadhyaya Committee Report, which is also in favour of the teachers...(*Interruptions*). It says that with regard to the disparity of pay-scales, nearly there is a disparity of Rs. 500 and more between the State Government Teachers and the Central Government Teachers. I would like to know whether any direction will be given by the Ministry of Human Resource Development as far as the State Governments are concerned to implement the Committee's report because now Education comes under the Concurrent List. When it comes under the Concurrent List, the Centre has got responsibility to see that the interests of the teachers are being protected. Will such a direction be given to the State Governments?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The Chattopadhyaya

Committee Report is there. That has been submitted. That is being processed. The Chattopadhyaya Committee Report not only mentions about the teachers pay-scales but it also mentions about several other responsibilities to be borne by the teachers. So, that is still under process. We know that the pay-scales of teachers in different states differ. Not only teachers' pay-scales differ but the pay-scales of other employees also differ from State to State. So, that is a very comprehensive matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. The Constitution of India provides equal opportunities to all, but it bears no meaning until and unless equal opportunities are available and the means to achieve them are also equal. Though, 40 years have passed since we achieved independence, different States still maintain different standards of education. The three-language formula has not yet been implemented in the entire country. I am not talking of secondary education here, but of primary standard. Keeping in view the fact that equal opportunities have been guaranteed by the Constitution, will the hon. Minister please arrange to provide the means to achieve it, which means implementing uniform education and adopting uniform curriculum throughout the country, whether it is the question of primary education, secondary education or higher education. Because when we glance over the past history of 40 years since we achieved independence, we come to know that the number of public schools in the country has been increasing continuously whereas on the other hand, no equal opportunities are available to the students in the Zila Parishad schools and other schools run by the Government. Now when the Government has implemented the New Education Policy, will it call a meeting of the State Education Ministers and ask them to implement this policy compulsorily which will form the basis of national education. If they do not agree, the Government may make arrangements to formulate a new law and enforce it in the country on a uniform

basis so that uniform education is made available everywhere at all the three standards. Because, now education comes under the concurrent list.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's question is a bit long and its reply will also be a lengthy one. If you kindly permit, I will reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER: You give a lengthy reply to the long question.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: So far as the question of providing equal opportunities in education is concerned, I would like to say that there were no schools at several places earlier but now the strength of the schools is increasing gradually. We intend to open at least one school within a radius of one kilometre and a primary school in every locality having a population of 300. Similarly, schools will also be opened in waste land areas, desert areas, remote and hilly areas having a population of 200. We want to ensure that education is provided to all on a uniform basis and schools are open in close vicinity of localities. As regards curriculum, we want uniform curriculum. Under the three language formula, the children will be taught in their mother tongue upto class-III, thereafter the second language will be introduced and the third language will come later on. We have uniform policy for all types of schools, whether it is a public school or any other school. There may be some exceptions in respect of some particular area.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You see the condition of the schools functioning under the Zila Parishads and compare them with the public schools and let us know whose standard is better. We want that there should be uniform standard of education in all the schools.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The Government does not prescribe the curriculum of the public schools. It prescribes the curriculum of Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas and other Government schools including schools run by Zila Parishads and Municipal Corporations. Their curriculum

is prescribed by the N.C.E.R.T. with option open to them to adopt it or not. The curriculum prescribed by the Central Government is being circulated to all the States and the State Governments on their part make it available to all educational institutions. It is the lookout of the State Government whether or not to adopt it. Now the question arises about the standard of education. If teachers of the schools in a district are recruited locally, all the schools in that district will maintain a standard of that particular district. The hon. Member should not do it. So far as the public schools are concerned, they have formed an association in the country. The number of registered public schools is not more in our country. It will be about 175. Even then private schools have been opened everywhere and they are attracting large number of students.

Secondly, as regards providing equal opportunities, it is our first and foremost aim to provide equal opportunities in Navodaya Schools. We select the students on merit basis. We try to develop their standard by providing equal boarding and lodging facilities, no matter whether they come from poor or rich families. This is our objective and we are proceeding ahead in this direction.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY: I am opposed to the principle of uniform policy and guidelines for all over India as it would adversely affect the State's autonomy. Nevertheless, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister when they are going to introduce uniform pay scales simultaneously for college and university teachers all over India because on 1st September, 1987, they gave us a promise that within two months this would be done.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, every Hon. Member seems to have his own pet area in which uniformity is allowed and in no other area uniformity has to be given. So, pet areas seem to vary from Member to Member. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is ununiform uniformity.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Wittingly or unwittingly, a very important question has been raised regarding the rules and guidelines. Although both these have been clubbed but they are not the same. If you have a rule, there must be a legal sanction for the rule and the legal sanction can come only through legislation. If I have to make a rule on behalf of the Government of India and make it applicable to the whole country, I must have central legislation. Now there are educationists who are in favour of central legislation under the clause of concurrency. We have not yet come to that conclusion. States themselves are attempting legislation at their levels. We would like to first study how those pieces of legislation are functioning. Let us give them a chance, a fair trial. Within a few years, if we find that there is need for central legislation, we will go in for it. But, at the moment, what we are doing is to persuade the States to fall into the all-India pattern which has been so well defined in the New Education Policy. I am glad to say that the States are falling in line. Today, we have not come across any insurmountable difficulty. So, this is the position and I think, we should let it remain at that.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: What about simultaneous introduction of pay scales?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I told you, that is just one of the areas in which uniformity is being attempted. Education Policy has also said that we have to aim at it. We are still aiming at it. Aiming at it is a different thing from reaching it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I am not saying that there should be uniform rules. But, there are universities and institutions which receive assistance from the University Grants Commission and yet do not comply with even the guidelines of the University Grants Commission. I would like to know what the Central Government is going to do about that. Similarly, even in the case of teachers, University Grants Commission recommended a scale of pay

to the teachers. But there are States which have not even today implemented it. For example, the State of Kerala. I would like to know what the Central Government is going to do in this regard.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This has been going on for a long time. The States have expressed certain difficulties. We have said, in the present instance, that we will give them only 80 per cent and 80 per cent is a large percentage. Now, they have not come up with 20 per cent. Not all of them. Some have said that they are going to come up. But not all of them have said even that. It is a matter which we are dealing with, which we are discussing with the State Governments. We do hope that in the near future, they will see their way to find their 20 per cent. I understand their difficulty. I know that in the Mid-Plan, it will not be easy for them to find 20 per cent. But some of them are making brave attempts. I am sure they will succeed.

Loss Suffered by DTC due to Strike

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*756. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has recruited new employees during the strike period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have assessed the loss suffered by the DTC due to the strike;

(d) if so, the estimated loss incurred by the DTC as a result thereof; and

(e) the estimated expenditure which the DTC had to incur in case the demands of the employees would have been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The category-wise details are as under:

Drivers	:	305
Asstt. Fitter	:	205

(c) and (d). Estimated loss for a month following 17th March, 1988 onwards is approximately Rs. 1.24 crores.

(e) Additional amount of approximately Rs. 13 crores per annum on basic wages.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: I would like to know that when the recommendations of the pay commission have been accepted, what prevented the Union Minister from implementing them to this category of the Central Government employees. At this juncture it was the students and the families of the employees who suffered. May I know what was the cause for not implementing the pay commission's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): When the 4th Pay Commission recommendations were to be implemented, there was a guideline that so and so category of workers will come under the 4th Pay Commission and so and so category will come under a different category. DTC being a public sector did not come in the category where the 4th Pay Commission recommendations could be implemented. That is why it remained with those 72 public sectors which were referred to Misra Commission.

Regarding the strike period, the Government tried its best to provide facilities to Delhi commuters. As I had been informing the House very often during the strike period, the Government was aware that full facilities were not available during the strike period. But whatever best could be done under those circumstances was done.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: I would like to