

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

intervene immediately and come out soon with the High-level Committee decisions. The Government acceptance of these and other strict measures to implement the Central Government policies by State Government are necessary so that these test trained citizens do not get frustrated and could be utilised for the development and the integrity of the country.

(xvii) Need for Government intervention for an by settlement of the demands of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I intend to invite the attention of this House towards an urgent matter of public importance.

Five teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas are to start an indefinite fast from 30th August at Boat Club New Delhi where a relay fast by batches of eleven teachers each for a period of 48 hours at a stretch is already going on. Seventh batch took over in the morning on the 13th to press their eleven-point demands. These include teachers' representation on the Board of Governors, increase in promotion quota to 75 per cent, granting time-bound selection grades, provision of adequate accommodation and medical facilities, regularisation of Ad Hoc yoga and on-trial teachers etc.

On the 18th of this month about 400 out of 495 Kendriya Vidyalays observed one-day token strike and held rallies in Delhi and all big cities of the country to register the popular support to these demands.

Though their demands are genuine and non-financial and though the matter was raised on 1st August in the Lok Sabha, the Education Minister did not spare a single minutes time to listen to the grievances of the Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers during the last 34 months. In this context I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to intervene and

arrange for a negotiated settlement before the said five teachers stake their lives on 30th August.

(xviii) Discontentment among University students

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ।

विश्व-विद्यालयों में छात्रों का बढ़ता हुआ असन्तोष देश के लिए एक खतरा है, खास तौर से ऐसे विश्व-विद्यालय जैसे कृषि आयुर्वेद, मैडिकल, इत्यादि। हिसार कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय में छात्रों की हड़ताल व भूख-हड़ताल है। इसी तरह सारे देश में स्थिति है। इसके कारण नीचे लिखे हैं—

- (1) अंग्रेजी माध्यम,
- (2) बंधा दाखला,
- (3) महंगी शिक्षा तथा,
- (4) बेरोजगारी।

आशा है सरकार इसको मिटाने का प्रयत्न करेगी।

(xix) Need to fulfil the various demands of State Government employees and teachers and to bring them at par with Central Government employees

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Five million State Government employees are deeply resentful because of continued denial of many of their legitimate demands and now the State employees are lowest paid amongst the employees of organised sector. The erosion of wage of employees is due to the unabated price rise and fiscal and the budgetary policies of the Central Government. Moreover, most of the financial resources are in the hands of the Central Government and if the adequate devolution of funds to the State Governments are not arrang-

ed, it is not possible for State Governments to implement various welfare measures in the States including financial benefits to State employees. All India State Governments Employees' Federation made several representations in this respect to Prime Minister and the Union Finance Minister. It is a dual responsibility of both the State and Central Governments to meet the genuine demands of the State Employees. The All India State Government Employees' Federation has decided to call upon five million State employees and teachers to observe one day's nationwide token strike on September 4, 1984, and the strike notices have been served upon Central and State Governments accordingly. So, I shall urge upon the Central Government to evolve ways and means so that the following demands of the State Government employees and teachers are fulfilled :—

- (1) To control price rise by effecting change in the economic policy of the Central Government and strengthening and widening of public distribution system.
2. 8.33 per cent bonus to State employees.
3. Interim relief to State employees on Central pattern and pay parity with the public sector employees.
4. Central D.A. with arrears.
5. Devolution of more funds by the Central Government to the State Governments.
6. Vacation of victimisation and scraping of all anti-employees enactments by the Centre and States.
7. Full trade union and democratic rights for the State employees.

(xx) Proposed shifting of Defence Vehicles Factory and the Grey Iron Foundry

श्री बाबूराब परांजपे (जबलपुर) : सभापति जी, मध्य प्रदेश का जबलपुर जिला, भौगोलिक दृष्टि से, भारत का मध्य-बिन्दु है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त होने के कारण प्रतिरक्षा से सम्बन्धित अनेकों कारखाने यहाँ पर स्थित हैं। लगभग अस्सी हजार कर्मचारी इन सुरक्षा संस्थानों में कार्यरत हैं। इनमें एक है व्हेकल फॅक्टरी तथा दूसरा है ग्रे आयरन फाउण्डरी। पहले की स्थापना 1971 में तथा दूसरे की 1974 में हुई थी। क्रमशः 13000 तथा 4000 कर्मचारी अर्थात् कुल 17000 कर्मचारी, इनमें कार्यरत हैं।

कुछ समय से यह अफवाह फैल रही है कि इन दो सुरक्षा संस्थानों का प्रबन्ध किसी उपक्रम (अंडरटेकिंग) को दिया जाएगा और यह सम्भावना होगी कि अधिकांश कर्मचारी स्थानांतरित होंगे।

मैं यह समझ पाने में असमर्थ हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् अर्थात् विगत 37 वर्षों में प्रतिरक्षा से सम्बन्धित 84 कारखानों में से यही दो कारखाने, जिनमें रक्षा विभाग के लिए जोंगा-जीप, शक्तिमान ट्रक, आदि की निमित्त होती है, क्यों उपक्रम (अंडरटेकिंग) के लिए छांटे गए।

अतः मेरा रक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविकता क्या है, इसकी विस्तृत जानकारी दें। मेरी माँग यह है कि इन दोनों सुरक्षा संस्थानों को अथवा इनमें कार्यरत 17 हजार कर्मचारियों को जबलपुर से न हटाया जाए।