

जिसको नई नियुक्ति की तनख्वाह में से न काटा जाए।

(ii) Need to check indecent display of Women in advertisements

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पुर्णरा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। इस विषय का नारी के स्वाभिमान और भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति से गहरा सम्बन्ध है। आजकल विज्ञापनों में नारी का घृणित उपयोग किया जाता है। सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन, फिल्म-विज्ञापन, दवाइयाँ, साइकिल टायर, बीड़ी, सिगरेट, इन सब चीजों को बिक्री के विज्ञापन में नारी का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है। कुछ विज्ञापनों में इतना भ्रष्ट और घृणित प्रदर्शन होता है कि हम उन की ओर देखना भी पसन्द नहीं करते। कुछ चीजें जिनका महिलाओं से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है उन पर भी नारी के चित्र विज्ञापनों में इस्तेमाल किया जाते हैं। इससे अनुचित मनोवृत्ति पैदा होती है। नारियों के बोसन्नक और खुले चित्र प्रदर्शन के लिए समाज तो दोषी है किन्तु सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठा सकती है। समाचार पत्रों को आर्थिक सम्बल प्रदान करने में विज्ञापनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। यदि सरकारी एजेंसियाँ ऐसे समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन न दें जो नारी के चित्रों का कुत्सित रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं तो स्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है। विज्ञापन का ध्येय किसी वस्तु का प्रचार एवं उस की बिक्री बढ़ाना है किन्तु उस में नारी चित्रों का उपयोग संघत रूप में निश्चित उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाना चाहिए। नारी को घृणित रूप में दिखाना कदापि उचित नहीं हो सकता। प्रेस काउन्सिल आफ इंडिया, समाचार पत्रों के अन्य संगठन और सरकार को मिल कर विज्ञापनों में नारी चित्रों के अविवेकपूर्ण प्रयोग को रोकने के लिए आचार

संहिता बनाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वह इस विषय में सक्रिय कदम उठाये।

(iii) Research to identify Commercially viable raw material for newsprint

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sam-bulpur): The newsprint industry is facing a crisis due to inadequate production, inferior quality of output and the inability of the country's three newsprint plants to step up production in the near future. Indigenous production of newsprint last year was 63,000 tonnes against the requirement of 2.4 lakh tonnes. The situation is likely to be worse this year, as some mills have been suffering production loss mainly because of erratic power supply and frequent trippings.

The dwindling raw material resources, the dependence on official agencies for the supply and the cost escalating constraint in regard to pollution control regulations are among other inhibiting factors which have led to the crisis in the industry. The delay in improving the situation may lead to the closure of some industry. Thousands of workers, most of whom are tribals, may be thrown out of employment. The removal of crisis from those industries is a question of life and death for those workers.

Therefore, Central Government should intervene in the matter. I suggest to the Government to intensify research to identify commercially viable raw material alternatives and develop appropriate technology for optimum utilization of available raw material. All possible efforts should be made by the Government of India to help the three newsprint plants existing in the country.

(iv) Need for raising the financial limits for Construction of Hostels and residential School's for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Tribal Areas of Orissa

*SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): The establishment of

adequate number of residential schools for educational development in the tribal areas of Orissa has become impossible due to constraint of resources.

The existing ceiling prescribed by Government of India in respect of construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students at present in the plains area is Rs. 4,630/- and in respect of hilly areas, the ceiling is Rs. 7,600/- per student. But the prescribed maximum limits for the hilly areas and the plain areas are inadequate.

It is not possible to take up construction work with this amount as the cost of construction materials, such as wood, cement and steel has gone up in the last few years. Therefore, I demand that the prescribed limit in respect of the construction of hostel and residential schools under the centrally sponsored scheme should be revised and enhanced to Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- for the plain areas and the hilly areas, respectively.

Government of India is providing assistance to States including Orissa on 50:50 basis for construction of hostels for S.C. and S.T. girls; Similar assistance be provided for the construction of hostels in different States for S.C. and S.T. boys.

(v). Conservation of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): I invite the attention of the Government of India for the proper conservation of Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri. This is one of the world famous archeological monuments which has been included in the list of Centrally protected monuments. But it is a matter of regret that due attention has not been paid to the

conservation of this temple. The Mukti Mandap in the premises of Puri Temple is in dilapidated condition. The roof has been sustained by wooden props. This caused considerable resentment among the large number of tourists and pilgrims who visit this temple every day. Therefore, immediate repairs of Mukti Mandap is of paramount importance. The main temple continues to leak and sag. The plaster of the temple has been removed but the conservation work has not been done properly. This temple represents ancient culture of Orissa and is famous for its beauty and splendour which attracts a large number of tourists from all over the world. The Government of India earns foreign exchange worth several lakhs of rupees from the foreign tourists who visit this famous temple.

Government of Orissa has been making fervent appeals to the Central Government time and again to take proper conservation measures for this temple. Despite this, no step has been taken so far, for the proper preservation of this monument.

In view of this, I urge the hon. Minister to take immediate steps for repairs and conservation of the Mukti Mandap. Conservation work in the main temple should be taken up without any further delay.

(vi) Need for controlling illicit felling of trees in Himachal Pradesh

SHRI T. S. NEGI (Tehri Garhwal): During the past 33 years or so the forest cover in Himachal Pradesh has shrunk to about 19 per cent of the State's total area as against over 39 per cent in 1948 when Himachal Pradesh emerged as a separate administrative unit. Vandalisation of its woods has been systematic and relentless. If contractors enjoying