

to 600 ml. of milk every day during first year. Moreover, breast feeding has a degree of contraceptive effect.

UNICEF and WHO are concerned over the alarming hazards of bottle feeding and indiscriminate sale of baby foods. A regulatory code drafted by WHO will be discussed in its forthcoming General Assembly. According to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 18-4-1981, objective of the Indian Code is to preserve breast feeding in rural areas and arrest further in roads of baby food in urban areas.

Manufacturers are disregarding expert opinion about baby foods and have continued with their propoganda with additional vigour.

I request the Government to make a statement on the floor of the House about the steps it contemplates to take to remove all the loopholes which are likely to be in the code drafted by WHO, stop production of the artificial baby foods which are eating into the meagre incomes of poor people and increase the nutrition standard of pregnant and feeding mothers.

(vi) LOSSES SUFFERED DUE TO HAIL-STORMS TORNADO, ETC. IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND NEED FOR RELIEF MEASURES THEREFOR.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर)  
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यद्यपि देश के विभिन्न भागों में तूफान, आंधी, बवंडर और उपलवृष्टि तथा अतिवृष्टि एवं अनावृष्टि से भयंकर क्षति हुई है किन्तु अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले गोरखपुर जिले तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों में आंधी और तूफान से जन-घन की भीषण क्षति हुयी है। अनेक लोगों की जानें गयी हैं तथा खलिहान में रखी हुयी रबी की फसल नष्ट हो गयी है। इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत से मकान या तो उखड़ गये हैं या ध्वस्त हो गये हैं। अतः ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार को चाहिए कि गोरखपुर के लोगों

को तत्काल पर्याप्त राहत प्रदान करे। जिनके मकान गिर गये हैं उन्हें मकान बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय तथा जिन परिवारों के लोग मरे हैं उन्हें भी आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाय और किसानों का लभान माफ किया जाय तथा सभी प्रकार की वसूली बंद की जाय एवं छात्रों को आवश्यक छूट दी जाय

(vii) STEPS TO REDRESS PROBLEMS OF NON-TEACHING EMPLOYEES OF UNIVERSITIES.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to point out the plight of about 7 lakh non-teaching employees of 120 universities/deemed to be universities and 7000 colleges all over India. Some of their important problems and demands are as follows:—

Presently, they are not allowed any security of service under any law of the country. Thus very much sense of insecurity is prevailing in the universities and colleges so far as these employees are concerned. Therefore, their demand is that they should be covered by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Secondly, there is no parity in the pay scales of the non-teaching employees. These differ from State to State, university to university, college to college and from category to category. In the case of teachers, their pay structure is framed by the UGC and is modified every five years. Thus they demand that the Parliament should amend the UGC Act to include the non-teaching employees under the jurisdiction of UGC so far as pay structure of non-teaching employees is concerned.

Thirdly, the UGC provide funds for the welfare schemes for teachers and students in the universities and colleges while the non teaching staff is altogether neglected under the pretext that the State Government would look after their interests. But

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

the State Governments too could not do anything due to paucity of funds. It is necessary that the UGC Act is amended to bring them also under the provisions of Welfare Schemes.

Fourthly, the teachers and students are given representations on the Managing bodies of the universities and colleges. As the non-teaching employees also play an important role in the functioning of the universities and colleges, they should be given representation in the Managing bodies.

Finally, there should be equitable and rational service conditions for the non-teaching employees.

For the above mentioned issues, the All India University and College Employees Federation had been struggling for the last 5 years. A number of times, memoranda were submitted to the Prime Minister, the Education Minister and the Labour Minister. The concerned Ministers had been giving assurances inside and outside the Parliament to do the needful. But nothing concrete has been done so far.

I, therefore, urge upon the concerned Ministers to take necessary steps in their respective spheres to provide protection to the non-teaching employees and to safeguard their interests as mentioned above.

(viii) NEED TO COMMEMORATE THE MEMORY OF BABU KUER SINGH OF 1857 FREEDOM STRUGGLE

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Our struggle for freedom has been long and arduous. Its various stages have been worked by unparalleled heroism and an equally savings attempt on the part of foreign rulers to contain the over-growing movement to throw off the yoke of slavery. The vicissitudes of freedom struggle instead of weakening the resolve, the determination of the brave patriots, led to greater awakening among the

people and involvement of a cross-section of our society which resulted in the first serious attempt to challenge the British power in India in 1857. Innocuously described as 'Sepoy mutiny' by British historians, it was on any reckoning, the first 'War of Independence' which generated such momentous force as led ultimately to the formulation of a national party and it sustained political efforts resulting in the advent of freedom in 1947.

Among the leading lights of the 1857 struggle for freedom were Jhansi ki Rani, Babu Kuer Singh and others who fought valiantly and shook the very foundations of the British empire in India. Babu Kuer Singh was born in a Zamindar family at Jagdishpur in Bihar and showed signs of greatness from his very childhood. Inspired by the ideals of our epic heroes and the martial tradition of his own family, he raised an army of his followers and the local youth and initiated them into various techniques of warfare which made him a force to reckon with in this part of north India. His growing influence and power made him an eyesore for the British and they took various steps to curb his popularity and his hold on the people. As he was engaged in legal battles with the British, came the revolutionary call of 1857 and Babu Kuer Singh responded to it with unbounded enthusiasm. Although advanced in years—he was 80 in 1857—he hurriedly organised his men and sent messages to other patriots in the country to prepare a co-ordinated military offensive to dislodge the British from India. In his first major military engagement, he roundly defeated the British at Arrah in Bihar and after unfurling his own flag at the Collectorate building marched towards Ballia to ultimately join the forces of Jhansi ki Rani who was constantly in touch with Babu Kuer Singh. Before crossing the the Ganges, he had another round of fierce battle with a British and successfully repulsed their attack. The prospect of Babu Kuer Singh joining