

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। अत 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