MR. SPEAKER: If permission under Rule 377 is not given; that means it is coming up in some other form. Tomorrow there is a short notice question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I gave notice under rule 377; I know there is a short notice question on that particular subject. Since the employees are demonstrating today before Parliament, it is i nthe fitness of things that Parliament takes notice of it and Parliament becomes seized of it; it is also my bounden duty as a Member of the House to draw attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this. Their demands are only a few.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not go into details.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We should know why they are striking. Besides, they want restoration of 1965 agreement and....

MR. SPEAKER: No. no details.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They want settlement through negotiations. The hon, Minister should take note of their demands. If there is a negotiated settlement that will help a peaceful labour situation. The hon. Minister would I hope respond to their desire for a negotiated settlement.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu, this practice will be followed by others also.

13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) 10 + 2 + 3 EDUCATION SYSTEM

श्री॰ रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): नियम 377 के अन्दर आपके द्वारा मैं सरकार का ध्यान शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 10+2+3 पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में अभी भी जो अनिश्चितता

की स्थिति बनी हुई है उसकी घोर विलाना चाहता हूं। कुछ दिन पहले शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि यह सिस्टम लागू होगा लेकिन घभी एक सप्ताह पूर्व उन्होंने बयान दिया है कि घभी इसके विषय मे सरकार निश्चित नहीं है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की धनिश्चि-यता से बहत ग्रसन्तोष होता हैं । विद्यार्थी तथा ब्रध्यापक यह नहीं समझ पा रहे है कि शिक्षा की दिशा क्या होगी। सम्पूर्ण छात्र समदाय में इस बात को लेकर काफी ग्रसन्तोष है कि शिक्षा में जो क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने के लिए जनता पार्टी भ्रपने घोषणा पत्न मे प्रतिबद्ध है उसके सम्बन्ध मे एक वर्ष हो गया है फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। है। इस वास्ते कुछ निश्चित क्यो नही हम्रा है ? स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री ने कई जगह पर इस पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में ग्रपनी शंकायें व्यक्त की हैं। उन्होने प्रखिल भारतीय ब्नियादी शिक्षा सम्मेलन में भी कहा था कि मैं इसको नही समझ सकता हं, म 8 या प्र ∤ 5 + 3 को समझ सकता हुं। 8+4+3 को समझ सकता हं लेकिन 10 12 13 को नही समझ सकता हूं। शिक्षा मंत्री भौर प्रधान मंत्री के बीच मे शिक्षा के इस मौलिक प्रश्न को लेकर इस प्रकार का विवाद है तो इसमे देश मे एक सशय का वातावरण बनता है भ्रीर पता नहीं चलता है कि शिक्षा की दिशाक्या होगी। शिक्षा के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में जगह जगह तथा बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों में जो एक भ्रसन्तोष का वातावरण बनता जा रहा है इसके राजनीतिक कारण भी हो सकते है लेकिन मुख्य कारण यह है कि शिक्षा पद्धति मे भामल परिवर्तन करने के प्रति जनता पार्टी वचनबद्ध थी लेकिन उसकी दिशा में अभी तक कोई ठोस कार्य नही किया गया है। 10 + 2 + 3 के सम्बन्ध में एक मामुली से काम के सम्बन्ध में हम इघर से उधर ही हिल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि शिक्षा में धामुलचुल

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(ii) REPORTED FAMINE CONDITION IN THE DISTRICTS OF HANKURA AND PURULIA IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER: Dr Bijoy Mondal. You have not given a written statement at all.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL (Bankura): After reading it, I shall give it.

MR. SPEAKER: It it not that way. You have to give it earlier.

DR BIJOY MONDAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I beg to draw the attention of the Central Government regarding the near famine condition in the districts of Bankura and Purulia in West Bengal. These two districts are drought prone districts and drought occurs almost every alternate year. Rainfall is very meagre and two-third area of these districts have no irriga-There is not even a tion facilities single industry in the district of Bankura. The cottage industries are in dying condition. Condition of the people in Purulia is almost the same. Forty per cent of the people of these two districts belong to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities. Almost all of them are landless.

These two districts have a population of about 37 lakhs. The Government of India survey shows that these two districts are included among the . Here, the poorest districts of India. Here, people, especially the agricultural labourers, get employment only during the paddy plantation time and during the harvesting session i.e., for three months in a year. They remain unemployed for the rest of the year. They starve due to unemployment. They travel to neighbouring districts like Burdwan, Midnapur and Hooghly from where also they get very very limited employment. Sir, they are now returning from all those districts and it is not a happy return because no employment waits for them in their home districts.

Sir, the State Government has very limited resources to cope up with this tremendous problem and it provides test relief work intermittantly as a temporary measure and pay very very meagre wages, i.e., one Rupee and two KG. wheat to the workers by which a man can hardly get two square meals a day. A family consisting of 5 or 6 members including 3 or 4 children cannot live by the meagre earning of two members, i.e., husband and wife. I request the Central Government to give such assistance to this area so that the problem may be solved permanently I also request the Central Government (i) to take necessary steps to set up all types of industries including cottage, small-scale and large industries in those districts, (ii) to provide money for major and minor irrigation facilities in the field (iii) to revive the dying cottage industries like handloom, bell metal pottery, lac etc., (iv) to begin construction of new railway line from Bankura to Mejia and one rail-road bridge over river Damodar at Raniganj, and (v) to take up mining action at Mejia to raise coal where there are large deposits found by Geological Survey of India. I want the steps to be taken in right earnest to solve the unemployment problem in the districts so that the people may be